Virginia Action Held Lockout

Norfolk Case Heard in Special U.S. Court

By CHARLES E. MAHON

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — An attorney told a special three-judge federal court Wednesday that Virginia's massive resistance program to integration has resulted in "a massive lockout of its own flesh and blood — it's own children."

Edmond Campbell, attorney for 15 white parents suing Gov. J. Lindsay Almond to reopen six schools, closed to prevent integration, said the state is making the children suffer because "the Norfolk school board has complied with the orders of this court."

The hearing followed by one day a referendum in which Norfolk citizens voted 12,658 to 8781 against a proposal that the city ask Almond to return the schools to local control for integrated operation.

Six of Norfolk's seven white junior and senior high schools were closed Sept. 27 after the school board, under compulsion of a federal court order, admitted 17 Negroes. The white parents filed suit Oct. 27.

BRIEFS CALLED FOR ...

The parents named Almond state attorney-general Albertis S. Harrison and the Norfolk school board as defendants.

Campbell's colleague, Archie Boswell of Norfolk, urged the court to declare unconstitutional the Virginia law that automatically shuts down intergrated schools.

The injury to some 10,000 school children locked out of their schools here, he said, "is so severe that the court should not delay one day longer than is necessary to come to a just decision."

However, chief Judge Simon E. Sobeleff postponed an immediate decision on the suit and called for each side to file briefs by Dec. 1. Five additional days were assigned for answering the briefs in court.

STATE COURT TEST

The result was to take the pressure off state officials who feared the federal court would rule out the anti-integration laws before the state supreme court could rule on a "friendly suit" instituted by the state itself to test the laws. This is expeced Monday.

In final arguments Wednesday, Harrison asked for a delay in the ruling. He said the school closing law was not an evasive scheme but was designed to "remove this school temporarily" so the governor could attempt to ease what might develop into a "disastrous situation."

Harrison said the state believed strongly in public education.

Judge Sobeloff commented "what you are saying is that your devotion to the public school system is intact except where an order of the court makes it inconvenient."

TEACHERS AFFECTED

School board chairman John J. Brewbaker testified earlier that the school closing had "demoralized" Norfolk school teachers and that unless the schools were reopened soon, it would be a long time before the bad effect could be overcome. He said makeshift tutoring groups now existing here could not properly educate the displaced students.

Brewbaker said if the schools were opened within the next five days, the students could complete their required 180 days of schooling by sacrificing all Saturdays and holidays.

NAACP attorneys and the state, itself, have filed similar suits to test the constiuionality of the laws. The state contends the federal court has no jurisdiction in the parents' suit until the state supreme court settles a simili rasuit, filed by Harrison. That suit is scheduled for hearing Monday in Richmond.

Resistance Laws Face New Test

RICHMOND, Nov. 23 (AP) Virginia's anti-integration school laws, their constitutionality already under attack in a Federal court, face a new legal test today.

The State Supreme Court will hear arguments in a friendly suit brought by the state itself to test the legality of the massive resistance laws.

Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr. brought suit against State Comptroller Sidney C. Day Jr. to determine the validity of the school closing law and state tuition grants available to parents who object to sending their children to desegregated schools. Day's office would pay out such grants.

Harrison will contend the United States Supreme Court nullified the State's obligation to operate public schools when it knocked down laws requiring segregation.

Day's court-appointed counsel, Lynchburg attorney Samuel H. Williams, will argue that the section of the State Constitution requiring the General Assembly to maintain a system of public schools is still intact.

Williams will also contend that the school requirement section and four other portions of the State Constitution are violated by the fund-cut-off and school closing laws. The tuition grant scheme is tied in with these laws.

Both attorneys have filed briefs in the case.

Virginia Tests Anti-Mix Laws In Own Court

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — The state of Virginia goes before its own Supreme Court today to test its "massive resistance" school segregation laws.

The suit is a friendly one, brought by Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison on behalf of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond in an apparent effort to have the laws ruled upon in a state court before they could be brought under fire in federal court.

White parents in Norfolk made a legal race of it, however, by appealing to a three - judge federal court last week to strike the laws down. No decision has been reached in the federal case.

Defendant in the state suit is State Comptroller Sidney C. Day. Samuel Williams, attorney appointed to defend Day, filed a brief contending that closing of schools under the massive resistance laws violated a section of the state Constitution requiring the General Assembly to maintain an efficient public school system.

Harrison argued in his brief that the General Assembly deemed integrated schools inefficient, and that the constitutional provision cannot be brought to bear on a racial issue that has arisen since it was adopted.

Six schools were closed in Norfolk under the segregation laws, along with two in Charlottesville and one in Warren County. Students are being educated in a makeshift fashion that has caused widespread dissatisfaction among parents.

However, voters in a special "guidance" referendum called earlier this month by Norfolk officials were about three-to-two in favor of keeping schools closed rather than opening them on an integrated basis.

Virginia Filing Suit On Itself

To Test Legality Of Massive Resistance Plan

BEFORE STATE COURT

By The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23. — Virginia's anti-integration school laws, their constitutionality already under attack in a Federal court, will face a new legal test Monday.

The state Supreme Court will hear arguments in a friendly case brought by the state itself to test the legality of the massive resistance plan.

Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. brought suit against state comptroller Sidney C. Day Jr. to determine the validity of state tuition grants available to parents who object to sending their children to integrated schools Day's office would pay out such grants.

Harrison will contend the United States Supreme Court nullified the state's obligation to operate public schools when it knocked down laws requiring racial segregation.

Conversely, Day's court-appointed counsel, Lynchburg attorney Samuel H. Williams, will argue that the section of the state Constitution requiring the General Assembly to maintain a system of public free schools still is intact.

Williams will also contend that the school requirement section and four other portions of the state Constitution are violated by the fund-cutoff and school closing laws. The tuition grant scheme is tied in with these laws.

Williams and Harrison have filed briefs in the case.

Virginia's package of massive resistance include one which closes schools in which the races are mixed and cuts off state funds. Under those laws, nine schools are now closed, idling about 13,000 pupils.

BYRD IS ADAMANT ON SCHOOL STAND

Senator Upholds Virginia's Anti-Integration Laws as Others Plan Retreat

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Va., Nov. 13 —Senator Harry F. Byrd reaffirmed today his faith in Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to school integration.

The titular leader of the state's dominant Democratic organization spoke out as previously militant segregationists prepared a retreat.

Mr. Byrd maintained that 60 per cent of Virginia's white parents would not accept integration and would boycott integrated schools.

Integration would mean the destruction of the state's public school system, he contended. He said could be relied on the appropriate funds for maintaining a system to which a majority of the people were opposed.

Senator Byrd's remarks coincided with a proposal by The Richmond News Leader for a local option system that would permit integration in some communities by a referendum.

The paper and its editor, James J. Kilpatrick, have until now been among the most outspoken and influential advocates of total defiance of the Supreme Court's 1954 decree against school segregation.

Perhaps the "ideal" solution, the paper said today, would be for Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. "to pit the sovereignty of the state directly against the powers of the Federal courts" by operating segregated schools in the state's name and in defiance of court integration decrees.

It noted, however, that the Governor had declined to do so. With Virginia's anti-integration laws about to be struck down by the courts, the editorial said, another solution must be devised.

Resembles 1955 Plan

The paper's specific proposal resembled a plan put forward in 1955 by a special Legislature commission. The plan was junked in 1956 at Senator Byrd's insistence on enacting

the "massive resistance" laws.

These laws require the closing of any school to which white and Negro pupils are admitted. The Governor must take control of the colsed schols, but may return them to local authorities for operation on a desegregated basis on the formal request of the local governing body and school board.

If a school is thus reopened, however, state funds for operating all primary or secondary schools in the affected community, depending on which type is integrated, are automatically shut off.

Under the News Leader's proposal, integrated schools could be operated in any community where a majority of voters approved them in a referendum. Tuition grants would be made available by the state for the private schooling of children whose parents objected to integration.

The grants would also be available to parents and communities choosing to abandon public schools rather than desegregate them.

"Here lies the way out," the News Leader said. "It can be accomplished legally, honorably and constitutionally (and here we mean 'constitutionally' as the Supreme Court views the term)."

Senator Byrd was not aware of the editorial when he was interveiwed, but he made it clear he would oppose such a plan.

Once the Legislature accepts the Supreme Court's decrees as legal, he held, integration will be forced on one school after another until the public education system is destroyed.

Would Prevent Violence

"Above all," he asserted, "I want to prevent violence. Up to now, there has been no violence in Virginia, and there has been violence in other states where schools have been integrated.

"I pray and hope we don't have violence. But I fear we will if integration is forced upon us."

He recalled that as Governor in 1926 he put through the first state law against lynching. The law classifies any member of a lynch mob as a murderer, subject to thce death penalty.

The Senator had no specific solution for Virginia's dilemma. He noted with satisfaction, however, that most of the 12,700 pupils who had been locked out by state anti-integration laws in Warren County, Charlottesville and Norfolk were being taught in private classes financed by voluntary contributions.

He suggested that if Virginia continued to fight, on the Supreme Court might eventually recognize its "mistake and return to the "separate-but-equal" school doctrine.

"There is nothing political in my position," he said. "I would get out of office if that would prevent the destruction of Virginia's public school system."

However, he contended, the responsibility lies "directly upon the Warren court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which instituted suits under the decision."

"It is the state that is trying to preserve its school system," he declared. "It is the Warren Court decision, pressed by the N. A. A. C. P., that would destroy it."

Governor Almond said yesterday he would convene a special session of the Legislature to enact substitute school laws if the existing anti-integration statutes were stricken down in court, as now expected.

He gave no hint whether he was contemplating a retreat from his position of opposition to any desegregation.

'Tragic' Becomes Byword For 10,000 Norfolk Pupils

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

NORFOLK, Va.—In discussions of the school crisis here, the word "tragic" is heard again and again. It is an apt one.

For in the massive chess game of power between the State of Virginia and the federal government, the unfortunate pawns have been some 10,000 Norfolk school children.

Second of three articles on the Virginia school situation. The concluding article Tuesday will be on Charlottesville.

The three high schools and three junior highs that ordinarily would house these pupils were shut down last September when Gov. Lindsay Almond threw Virginia's "massive resistance" laws against a federal court order to admit 17 Negroes.

In the intervening two months, the state has found no way to reopen the schools on a segregated basis, and it has refused to accept any integration.

As a result, Norfolk's school children have had to continue their education by whatever means available.

For some, this has meant no school at all. For others, it has meant commuting to other Tidewater area schools or moving completely out of the area.

Almost half the displaced students are attending informally organized tutoring groups, but these will come to an end in January.

What happens after that, to put it mildly, is uncertain. Cases now pending in state and U.S. courts are expected to outlaw the massive resistance laws, but it is possible that Virginia might abandon public education rather than accept integration.

In any case, irreparable harm already has been done the displaced 10,000. The Norfolk school system has been badly demoralized, and the whole city may suffer industry-wise if the shutdown continues.

Norfolk's current troubles began a couple of years ago when some 150 Negroes petitioned for admission to white schools.

The school board was able to delay the crisis for some two years through court and administrative action.

School board psychologists carefully screened the 150 Negroes, as they do white pupils asking to be transferred from one school district to another. Eventually, the candidates were winnowed down to 17 who were considered academically, emotionally and socially prepared for the change.

NO ORGANIZED PROGRAM

Even then the school board argued against integration on the grounds it would "isolate" the 17 Negroes. But the U.S. District Court ordered integration to proceed. And that was when Almond closed the schools.

The theory underlying massive resistance was that by assuming control of the schools himself, the governor could stymie the federal government with the power and prestige of his office and reopen the schools on a segregated basis.

It became apparent to the governor and his advisers that this would not work, however, and the schools are still shut.

Unlike Charlottesville, Norfolk has had no organized program to take care of its displaced students. A prosegregation group, the Tidewater Educational Foundation, attempted to found a progra mbut has had little success.

MAY LOSE TEACHERS

For the most part, parents and pupils organized small, one-teacher tutoring groups.

One of the most touching sidelights of the school closing has been the interest of pupils themselves in education. In a surprising number of instances, the children took the initiative in organizing the tutoring groups. And parents in many cases report a heightened interest in school work on the part of their children.

The children have had a chance to see that education is a precious thing.

Almost all the teachers for the tutoring groups are those from the six closed schools. Because they have year-long contracts, they are still receiving pay from the school board and thus have been volunteering their services or charging only nominal fees.

But the contracts expire in June. And teachers already have served notice they do not intend to continue tutoring after January.

There are between 4,200 and 4,500 Norfolk students in tutoring groups. Another 1,621 have transferred out of the Norfolk district (there are no open white high schools in Norfolk, and the one remaining junior high has no additional space).

There are 948 enrolled in an adult evening school.

Unaccounted for and apparently not enrolled anywhere are between 2,500 and 3,000 white children.

That means that about 75 per cent of the displaced pupils either are not attending school or are in nonaccredited classes.

J. J. Brewbaker, superintendent of the Norfolk schools, has declared that "these boys and girls at best will enter colleges only under great handicap." Colleges, he said, will look on their applications "with great misgivings?"

Most good colleges require 16 Carnegie units (given by accredited schools) for admission, Brewbaker said.

Closing the schools would "very much and very seriously affect the future job opportunities" of children not planning to go to college, Brewbaker added.

Paul Schweitzer, business executive and chairman of the Norfolk School Board, reported another serious result of the closing. "Teachers are asking me by the dozens," he declared, " 'What B-3—TRAGIC ... ⅜ nca ho(csF shall we do about next year? Shall we leave the system or the state?' "

Schweitzer said this was the first year Norfolk had been able to recruit a full, adequate teaching staff.

Mrs. Mary P. Johnson, past president of the Norfolk Education Assn., testified in federal court that "teachers have a greater feeling of insecurity than the pupils." They are particularly worried about retirement benefits, she said.

"We're going to lose these teachers an dthe State of Virginia is going to lose them," Brewbaker warned.

Do all these bad effects on the schools, plus the reported harm being done Norfolk's attempts to gain new industries, mean that citizens would prefer some integration to no schools at all?

That is by no means certain.

The Norfolk school board petitioned the city council to request Gov. Almond to return the schools to local control. The city set up a referendum on the matter.

The pro-segregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties campaigned against the proposition on grounds it represented "abject surrender of your children to various pressure groups and professional race-mixers" as well as "wholesale destruction of your community."

The Defenders also contended that reopening the schools would still require substantial fees of parents.

The Norfolk Committee for Public Schools, on the other hand, argued that unless the schools were opened, teachers would leave, industry would not come to Norfolk and that "only the wealthy will be able to educate their children."

The referendum to reopen the schools on an integrated basis failed, 12,340 to 8,712.

Many reasons have been given for the outcome.

The vote turnout was small, as is typically true in Virginia. There was a note on the ballot saying that integration would cause the loss of state and federal support; many contended the note was false. It also was argued that many young parents were not registered to vote, and that much of the city's Naval personnel were excluded.

The next act in the Norfolk drama will come within about two weeks, when both the State Supreme Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Court are expected to rule on tests of the massive integration laws.

Meanwhile, 10,000 children are without schools.

Solon accuses Byrd group of plot to destroy schools

ALEXANDRIA — A Virginia legislator Monday revealed what he called a plot to destroy the public school system of the state, accusing the Byrd machine as instigators of the plan.

Making the accusation, Del. John C. Webb of Fairfax, said: "The people of Virginia had better wake up right now to the absurd lengths the 'massive resisters' would go to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling."

He further declared that, "To say that schools should be closed or abolished in the name of protecting 'State's rights' is pure hogwash."

NAMING NAMES, Delegates Webb said the leaders in the "underground" campaign are Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Dem., Va.), Rep. Howard W. Smith (Dem., Va.), William M. Tuck and Watkins M. Abbitt.

Although he did not disclose his source, Webb said he is convinced of the accuracy of his report.

The Byrd machine, according to Webb, is only waiting until after the State Supreme Court of Appeals hands down its decision on Virginia's "massive resistance" laws to put into action a plan to abolish public schools.

THIS WILL be done, he claims, by the calling of a special session of the General Assembly.

At the special session of the General Assembly, Webb said that legislation will be introduced to repeal Section 29 of the Virginia Constitution.
ia Constitution.

Section 29 states that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

* * *

SENATOR BYRD and Representative Smith could not be reached for comment on Webb's charges, but Abbitt said such a move, "in all probability," should be started.

He denied, however, knowing anything about a move to abolish public schools in an effort to evade integration.

But Abbitt reiterated his previous stand that "there must not be any integration at any time."

All Tuck had to say about the charges was that "I am not a party to anything other than to keep schools segregated."

AND GOV. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said:

"I am so used to the rantings of Delegate Webb and his quest for publicity that I feel further comment is unnecessary."

But the governor told some 700 delegates to the annual convention of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers on Monday:

* * *

"AT THE appropriate time, if it becomes necessary, I will assemble the General Assembly and endeavor to the best of my ability . . . to work out as best a solution as possible from this pressing situation which beats down upon us.

"But I say to the people of Virginia and the Federal Courts that the present Governor of Virginia will not assign white and colored children to be taught in the same schools."

. . . And the audience burst out with a round of cheers, mixed with loud applause.

Earlier, Governor Almond appealed to Virginians to "condemn" bombings and threats against synagogues, schools and churches.

He said that he believed that the bombings are "inspired by Communists," adding that Virginia has "no room, no feeling, no sympathy for John Kasper or the Ku Klux Klan."

* * *

MEANWHILE, some 13,000 pupils in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal are still out of school because Almond ordered them closed rather than obey the courts' order to desegregate.

Moderates are beginning to give support to Webb's call for a protest against "the plot" to destroy the public schools."

Webb warned, however, that any protest would result in a "tough fight."

Legislators, on the other hand, privately have been critical of Webb's statement, wishing to keep the school issue hush - hush until after the Nov. 4 elections.

Adding further woe to pupils now out of school, Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health and Welfare, recently warned that pupils attending the makeshift private schools will face a serious problem when they try to enter college.

* * *

IN OTHER notable events taking place Monday, the Norfolk Education Association unanimously voted to discontinue a "stop - gap" tutoring program for children out of school.

The 700 members voted to discontinue the program at the end of the semester because they believed the program would defeat its purpose and become permanent.

At the same time the teachers started a survey, asking parents whether they would favor reopening the schools in accordance with a Federal court order directing admission of 17 colored pupils to six white schools.

* * *

AND AWAY from the school issues Arlington Unitarian Church services were interrupted Sunday morning when an anonymous phone call was received, threatening to bomb the edifice.

Police are now investigating the threat and will make a report to the County Board on Saturday.

Following the threat, the church goers filed out of the building under the directions of church officials, and services were postponed.

Federal Judge in Virginia Stays Integration 7 Years

Philadelphia Inquirer

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4 (AP).—A Federal judge—ordered by a higher court to fix a definite date for desegregation of schools in the "black belt" county of Prince Edward—today set September, 1965, as a tentative date.

This seven-year delay granted by District Judge Sterling Hutcheson was hailed by Virginia political leaders as a victory. Negro attorneys declined to comment.

IN COURT SINCE 1955

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing Negro parents in the case, had asked for this September as a date for compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree.

The Prince Edward case was one of the five school segregation cases on which the Supreme Court based its historic 1954 decision calling separate schools unconstitutional. The case has been in Federal District Court for implementation ever since.

Judge Hutcheson made it plain the period of delay he specified could be reduced or extended by him "in accordance with what may develop in the future."

ALLOWS 10 YEARS

He said he was expressly reserving this flexibility "because of the uncertainty of conditions during the interval and the absence at this time of a sound basis" for the conclusion that conditions would stabilize in the years ahead.

Hutcheson said he was fixing the date at 10 years from the 1955 decision in which the Supreme Court ordered compliance "with all deliberate speed" with its opinion of the preceding year.

TO ORDER QUICK START

He said he would order the defendant school board to make "an immediate start in the necessary preliminary steps looking to the formulating of a plan, with directions that on or before Jan. 1, 1959, the defendants inform the court concerning progress to that date."

In Washington, Sen. Harry Byrd (D., Va.), said the seven-year delay was "very gratifying." Byrd is regarded as the author of Virginia's program of "massive resistance" to school integration. Under State law, any school that is integrated is closed.

ALMOND IS READY TO CLOSE SCHOOLS

New York Times

Bars Integration in Virginia and Says Troops Would Find Empty Buildings

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. urged Virginians today to support him and the legislature in the state policy against any racial integration in public schools.

He disavowed defiance, but he said that if troops were sent into Virginia, "they will patrol empty school houses."

The Governor made his views known at a news conference in response to questions about President Eisenhower's statement of yesterday.

The President said it was the "solemn duty" of all Americans to comply with the Supreme Court's order to end racial discrimination in public schools.

At his press conference today, Governor Almond said education was "a state matter," and asserted:

"It's our responsibility to work it out to the best of our ability. I am convinced that the mixing of the races in the public schools would destroy the processes of education."

Bars Forced Integration

He declared:

"Our concern is for the preservation of education so that all the children of Virginia will have the best educational facilities and opportunities the state can afford. It cannot be done through the mixing of races in schools. There will be no enforced integration in Virginia."

The Governor said he had "no spirit of defiance," and that upholding the United States Constitution was "of just as much concern" to him as to the President.

He also said, his "obligation to uphold the law and order" was "a matter I will diligently observe."

He reiterated his belief that the Supreme Court decision on school integration violated the Federal Constitution in that school matters were for the states to handle.

Referring to Virginia's law closing any integrated schools, he said, "In my conviction that is the only course for Virginia to pursue."

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21—The chairman of the Norfolk City School Board conceded in Federal Court here today that at least three Negro students had been refused admission to white schools on the basis of race.

The chairman, Paul Schweitzer, made the admission in response to questions from attorneys representing fifty-three Negro students who have asked the Federal District Court to direct the school board to admit them to previously all-white schools this fall.

The three children involved in the specific admissions by the board chairman are Patricia Godbolt and Johnnie Anita Rouse, who have requested admission to Norview High School, and James A. Turner, seeking admission to Norview Junior High School.

In the course of the first day's hearing on the fifty-three cases, the school superintendent, J. J. Brewbaker, testified that "ew are not ready" for racial integration of schools.

He did say, however, that he would recommend the admission of Patricia Godbolt in 1959 if he knew the school board would have a year of conferences and educational work to "pave the way."

Mr. Brewbaker and Mr. Schweitzer testified that their concern was with education under the "best possible conditions." Mr. Brewbaker also said he did not think it would be fair to place the Godbolt child in a position of "feeling unwanted."

"If she were white," Mr. Schweitzer said in answer to a question, "she would have been admitted readily." Mr. Brewbaker later testified that the pupil's scholastic record was excellent.

He also told Judge Walter E. Hoffman that he felt the girl would have a "very, very difficult time" if she were put into the white school now. He cited previous racial conflicts in the area of the Norview school.

All Negroes Rebuffed

The Norfolk School Board announced Monday the denial of transfers to the 151 Negro students who had applied for admission to previously white schools.

Eighty-eight had complied with the school board's pupil assignment plan by taking written and oral tests.

On Tuesday and Wednesday attorneys filed suits on behalf of fifty-three students asking that the court direct the board to assign the Negroes to the schools for which they had applied.

Judge Hoffman has indicated that he will act on the merits of each case and plans to hear all evidence before Labor Day even if night sessions are necessary. He has set Aug. 27 as the deadline for the filing of additional requests by students for court action in the assignments.

VIRGINIA PLANS PRIVATE STUDY

New Orleans States

Four Areas Ordered to Integrate Are Ready

By THOMAS JOHNSON

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Closing of public schools in four Virginia localities because of enforced integration apparently would trigger the operation of schools blueprinted by private groups.

State charters have been issued to private school corporations in Prince Edward county, Arlington county and the cities of Norfolk and Charlottesville.

The oldest of these corporations is the Prince Edward Educational Corp. which came into being in 1955 after the United States supreme court handed down its decisions in the five original school segregation cases. One of these cases involved Prince Edward's public schools.

More than a year ago the corporation announced it had completed plans for the operation of private white schools if the public schools were closed because of integration.

ACTED QUIETLY

The activities of this private nonprofit group of white citizens moved quietly against a background of announced determination of the Prince Edward board of supervisors to close public schools rather than submit to integration.

The board's stand was taken months before Virginia's legislature enacted the massive resistance, no-integration school program under which integration automatically would close a public school.

The state's program provides for the governor to try to reorganize a closed school on a segregated basis. Should he fail in this, he is empowered to decide whether the school shall be returned to local control for operation on an integrated basis. But the request for such return must come from the local governing body and school board.

Operation on an integrated basis would mean the loss of state school funds to the locality.

TEACHERS ARRANGED FOR

The Prince Edward Corporation said it had obtained agreements with teachers and principals in the public schools to teach in the private system.

Too, it said it had arranged for classroom facilities in churches, buildings of private and civic organizations, private homes and warehouses.

Also arranged were provisions for transportation, lighting, books, lavatory and lunch room facilities, as well as the curricula.

Within a few months after launching its drive for support in the spring of 1955, the corporation said it had collected more than $10,000 in cash and received some $190,000 in pledges for support of the private school system.

TO AID PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The three other private school groups are of more recent development, as is the Co-ordinating Committee to Maintain Efficient Education in Virginia.

The 19-member committee, headed by Lewis S. Pendleton Jr., 38-year-old Richmond attorney, was organized in May to aid local groups in establishing private school systems should public schools be closed because of integration.

Arlington, Charlottesville and Norfolk schools have been ordered by federal courts to desegregate in September. Federal district Judge Sterling Hutcheson, acting on a request of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for a definite date in the Prince Edward Case, has ruled the county's schools must be desegregated beginning in the fall of 1965.

In Norfolk, the Tidewater Educational Foundation came into being last June.

NORFOLK ALSO ACTS

James G. Martin IV, an attorney, said when it "became evident that some of Norfolk's schools would be closed, we started from scratch to build a private school system."

He said the Foundation was organized "for the purpose of providing our children, whose education of the same high caliber which they have enjoyed in the public school system of the city.

A five-member executive committee includes, in addition to Martin, te president of the city's Parent-Teacher Council, its past president, a high school history teacher and another attorney.

The 21-member board of directors includes lawyers, Parent-Teacher Association officials, patriotic society officers, ministers and businessmen.

BLUEPRINT DRAWN

The Foundation's blueprint calls for a five-member school board, a school superintendent, a board of finance, a school district activities headquarters to work with school district councils, a logistics office over buildings and maintenance departments, a speakers' bureau and a legal department.

The city's 55 churches are being asked to make facilities available prior to September. If the facilities become available, Martin said the foundation then will begin the school organizing process. Effort would be made to obtain public school teachers whose schools were closed.

Financing would be sought from state tuition grants, membership dues of $1 a year from interested citizens and if necessary, Martin said, "major private donations from civic-minded individuals."

(Tuition grants have been authorized by the Virginia Legislature for the payment of the tuition of children in private schools where (1) the public school they attend has been closed by integration or (2) they have expressed a preferenc of attending a private school instead of a locally operated integrated public school.)

The Charlottesville Educational Foundation is a city-wide group chartered as a non-profit corporation which plans to operate tuition grant-supported private schools if public schools are closed.

FACILITIES STUDIED

Chartered in mid-July, this group is engaged in a study of available facilities and teachers.

Meanwhile, an independent group of patrons at Charlottesville's Venable elementary school has announced it is ready to provide temporary facilities for about 200 pupils if Venable is closed. The group said it will finance its own program, will not incorporate and will not seek state tuition grants.

In Arlington, the 10th (Congressional) District Educational Corp. attempted to operate a "model school" in a private residence in July to show how it could be done if public schools were closed by integration. Its proposed school building failed to pass inspection by county officials, however.

Arlington also has seen the organization of the committee to Preserve Public Schools which says it will "pursue every legal means to keep public school open." Its organizers include leaders from liberal and conservative factions in county politics, and its chairman, O. Glenn Stahl is a former school board member.

U. S. Law Supersedes State's, Almond Says

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
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P. 1

Governor Rejects Proposal to Interpose Pupil Act in Norfolk Dispute

RICHMOND, Sept. 3 (AP).—State laws cannot relieve Arlington, Charlottesville and Norfolk of their responsibilities to Federal Courts, Gov. Almond told his press conference yesterday.

All three communities are under Federal Court orders to desegregate.

The Governor's comment on the legal situation came when he was asked about a suggestion from the pro-segregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties that Virginia use its pupil placement act to protect Norfolk from a Federal Court order requiring integration.

He rejected the idea, declaring that Norfolk, Charlottesville and Arlington are under the "coercive powers" of the Federal courts. Federal judges have said no State law can relieve those school boards of their responsibility to the courts—a responsibility determined by the courts, Mr. Almond said.

Will Enforce Fund Laws

He again emphasized, however, that Virginia's school-closing, fund-cutoff laws would be enforced. He said he was preparing notices to advise local school boards whenever a particular school is closed. Virginia law automatically closes any school where integration takes place.

Asked if he would accept decisions by Federal courts to invalidate the placement law and possible other anti-integration measures, Gov. Almond replied:

"You might have the power to jump on me and give me a thrashing, though I wouldn't recognize your authority to do it. . . .

"On the question of Federal power, this State can't secede from the Union. . . . Virginia has no desire for it. . . .

"We can be overcome and submerged by Federal powers but we don't have to accept it because it was arrogated, assumed. . . .

"But what can you do in the face of overwhelming power? You certainly don't accept it, but you might have to take it between the eyes."

Not Aware of Weakness

The Governor said there had been suggestions from some source that there had been "recalcitrance on the part of the Governor" in not invoking the Pupil Placement Act as an instrument of interposition against desegregation decrees. He said he was not conscious of any weakness of his part.

"Now in a contest of power between the State and Federal Government, the power of the Federal Government prevails. It is my conviction that the Supreme Court did not have the authority under the constitution of the United States to make the decision it made; it arrogated authority and translated it into power."

Also on the placement law idea, he said "we must recognize that no State could require any citizen to confine himself to State judicial remedies in the solution of a Federal question involving his rights, "Gov. Almond declared.

Negro students seeking admission to white schools all have proceeded through the Federal courts, claiming their constitutional rights are being denied.

NOT TO BREAK LINE

Schools Warned By Virginia Chief

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Fri. 9-5-58

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond firmly advised local school boards involved in federal desegregation cases today to steer clear of making any assignments of Negro pupils to white schools.

In a policy statement read to a crowded press conference and then dispatched by uniformed state troopers to Norfolk, Charlottesville, Prince Edward and Newport News, Almond said no federal decree from the U. S. Supreme Court on down can require such an affirmative action of a locality.

Moreover, he asserted, the state Pupil Placement Act has stripped local boards of their assignment powers and given them to the central State Pupil Placement Board.

"Misconception"

Almond's policy declaration was prompted, he said, by what appears to be a misconception of the responsibility, authority and accountability of school superintendents and local school board members. And he said that in refusing to assign pupils a board could not properly be held in contempt by federal courts.

The governor conceded the federal court had the "power" to cite the school boards for contempt for refusing to assign pupils but said such action would be a usurpation of authority rightfully belonging to the state.

He was asked if this meant Norfolk should reverse its announced intention of assigning 17 Negro pupils to white schools under the pressure of a federal district court order.

"Precisely that," Almond said. He added that neither should Norfolk ask the federal court to dissolve the state injunction against local assignments.

The view of the governor, a former judge who as attorney general carried the state's fight against school integration, was that the federal decrees, based on the Supreme Court decision, are all negative in nature—telling you what you can't do, such as barring school children because of race—rather than affirmative decrees telling you what you must do.

Almond indicated if any assignments of Negroes to white schools which would result in closing schools under state law were to be made, they would be made by the federal courts, rather than by the localities. He said the courts have the "power" to make the assignments, as distinguished from the constitutional authority.

And he suggested the localities wouldn't want to find themselves in the position of being accused of taking voluntary action toward breaking the state's line of massive resistance.

The five localities to which the policy statement was dispatched by state troopers are under federal court orders to desegregate their schools.

'I weep for you, the Afro American Governor said . . .'

Baltimore, Md.
Mon 12-15-58
P. 8

RICHMOND

Virginia's Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Friday shed crocodile tears over the closing of Virginia schools under the state's massive resistance program and then switched to the 'Big Lie' technique to label a Cabinet member's criticism of the closing as "Federal-NAACP propaganda."

Earlier in the week Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming deplored the school closings as harmful to the future of the affected pupils, pointing out that continued closing of their schools would make it difficult, if not impossible for them to obtain credit for the current semester.

IN REPLY, Almond, who is directly responsible for the closing of the schools under state laws which were passed to evade compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation ruling, said he deplored the closing as much as Flemming, and declared:

"But Mr. Flemming deplores the effects, when the Administration of which he is a servant established the cause."

He then reaffirmed his position on massive resistance, stating:

"I have not weakened . . . I do not intend to weaken," from the view that desegregation "would destroy public education in many areas."

Pointing to the District of Columbia schools, which were among the first to desegregate after the Supreme Court order, the Governor continued:

"I wonder if Mr. Flemming has assessed and evaluated the effects of the mixing of the races in the schools of the District of Columbia.

"He has jurisdiction there, and it would be very interesting to know what he thinks about the ever-increasing exodus of white children from the District of Columbia — and the effects on the educational process of the mixing of the races in the Washington schools."

But, They Aren't Saying What Happened Behind Closed Doors

Va. Pupils Parade Before Board!

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—It was a silent parade of parents and children who appeared before the pupil placement board in Arlington for interviews prior to the opening of schools. During a two-day period, 27 of the 31 Negro children who had applied for admission to white schools faced the "gun" of the Virginia Placement Board. The other four were away on vacation but hope to be interviewed at a later date.

The board representative, Birchell S. Hilton, talked with each family group separately.

The hearings were closed to both the press and attorneys representing the students. Arlington County School Superintendent Ray E. Reid sat in with Hilton but refrained from asking any questions. His administrative assistant, Howard R. Bovee, said he asked a few questions each day.

■

MEMBERS OF the press who were barred from the conference took refuge in the corridor of the Arlington Trust Building, which houses the Placement Board, awaiting to pounce upon each family unit as they entered, hoping to get some statement or at least an indication on how they felt about this procedure. But the silent parade marched on, saying nary a word. They completely ignored the flicker of photographers' flash bulbs and the grinding of TV cameras, as well as the reporters' questions.

Atty. James Nabrit III, who is associated with the Frank Reeves law firm had joined the press group to make sure that the clients carried out the orders of their attorneys "not to talk."

Nabrit explained that he is not an official attorney in the case, but was assigned to this task by his senior law partners. The reason for the "silence" he indicated was fear that the case might have to go to court and any statement made might be used against them.

Nobody would reveal their names, nor the ages of the children. They would not say what grade the child was in or to what school they were applying for admission. No comment was made on the number of type of questions asked—just silence.

■

ONE FATHER did break down and tell reporters that the quizzer asked why he wanted his 11-year-old son to transfer to a white school. He said he was also asked what his attitude was toward the Negro school which his son attended previously. But he added there was no pressure put on them to change their minds.

In one instance, when a parent refused to utter a word, a reporter asked if he was "taking the fifth" (amendment). The father replied, "I have the 'fifth' in my pocket."

Frank Reeves, one of the attorneys in the case, was on hand when the hearings opened Monday but left soon after the first boy was interviewed for a conference with the child to determine what occurred during the ten-minute session with the child and his mother.

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LATER, Otto Tucker, an Arlington attorney who was transporting some of the children to the Placement Board, indicated that the questions were apparently aimed to find out whether the applicants felt that their constitutional rights were being violated.

The children were also asked, according to Tucker, why they wanted to attend white schools and if they expected to participate in club activities. They were further questioned on whether they were applying on their own or upon advice of counsel.

Birchell Hilton, representative for the Pupil Placement Board, refused to discuss types of questions when asked, but insisted that they were "fair." He denied that they were being examined to determine the scholastic ability of the children or even to test their IQ.

Superintendent Reid was very congenial to members of the Negro press. He implied that he was opposed to integration, but that he felt it was bound to come. Specifically he stated that many changes had been made in the past few years and he felt that many more would come, whether you agreed with it or not.

He pointed out, however, that the Pupil Placement Board was set up by the state government and was operating as a state agency, and that he as a county superintendent had nothing to do with it. But, he added, any student desiring to change schools, whether Negro or white, must be interviewed by this board, which makes the final decisions.

Arlington policemen are undergoing special training on how to handle the situation in case a riot should develop during the opening days of school. It was stated that jail cells were being emptied and law enforcement officers have promised to throw into prison any person who comes into that vicinity for the specific purpose of inciting trouble.

THE ARLINGTON County School Board announced a gradual desegregation program in January 1956. The General Assembly retaliated against Arlington's program by taking away Arlington's right to elect its school board members. Since that time the Arlington School Board has been inclined to go along with the state in segregation matters.

Virginia, Arkansas Near Climax Of School Segregation Battles

By The Associated Press

Virginia has joined Arkansas in the front lines of the South's struggle against public school integration by federal court order.

A showdown on whether Dixie's tradition of racial separation will be upended now, later or not at all is in the making in both states. It should come by mid-September at the latest.

The most potent weapon brandished by the segregationists is a threat to close the schools to ward off race mixing.

A Virginia test on this point moved a step nearer Friday at Norfolk. The school board there bowed to an 18-month-old U. S. court order and assigned 17 Negroes to white schools for the session starting Sept. 8.

A federal judge earlier had designated five Negro pupils for enrollment Sept. 4 in white schools at Arlington, Va., a Washington suburb.

The pointed significance in both actions is that when Negroes are enrolled in a white school in Virginia the school automatically is closed by state law.

The next step might well be a new round of federal litigation over this law, which has been enacted in similar form by several states. More of the delay for which Southern segregationists are battling could follow.

The Norfolk School Board at the same time asked U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman to delay until September of next year the enrollment of the Negro pupils. It said time is needed to prepare citizens and officials for "the profound changes."

Hoffman made no immediate response. He indicated he would refuse the request unless the U. S. Supreme Court at its extraordinary session Sept. 11 permits a 2½-year delay at the Little Rock, Ark., Central High.

A lull, which could be the calm before another storm, prevailed at Little Rock where Central High was integrated last year under the watchful eyes of soldiers.

Members of the Legislature have gone home after arming Gov. Orval E. Faubus with a package of anti-integration bills, one of which would permit him also to close a forcibly integrated school.

Another would again postpone the opening of Central High, this time until Sept. 15—four days after the Supreme Court meeting. The school's start already had been put off from Sept. 2 to 8.

Faubus delayed signing these and others of the measures as a "matter of strategy."

He did sign an act holding the Legislature under call for any further emergency action until Feb. 10, start of their regular session.

The Supreme Court's Sept. 11 session will be to decide whether to void an 8th Circuit Court of Appeals edict for immediate integration at Little Rock and let stand a U. S. District Court order for a 2½-year delay, or vice versa.

The high court heard three hours of argument in a rare emergency meeting Thursday before recessing and calling for the later arguments.

Gov. Almond Moves Into Spotlight As Virginia Showdown Nears

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Writer

Move over, Gov. Faubus!

Make room for a rising new star on the national segregation scene—Gov. Almond of Virginia.

For every word Gov. Faubus has uttered about Federal meddling and integration, Gov. Almond has five—and a lot longer words at that.

He personifies the novelist's idea of Southern statesman, with his thundering oratory and mane of silver hair that falls across his florid face as he speaks.

Gov. Almond's commentary so far has not received as much national attention as that of his Arkansas counterpart, but his time is coming as Federal courts bear down on Virginia's no-integration stand.

Master of Words

By September 2, when some Virginia schools are due to open Gov. Faubus may be hard put to defend his role as the South's best-known champion of segregation.

There are few orators around today who can match the Virginia chief of State word for word.

He is a master of metaphor and poetic polysyllables. The hominy grits manner of speaking that has served Gov. Faubus so well is not for Gov. Almond.

In his inaugural address last January, Gov. Almond characterized the Federal Courts as "judicial surgeons" who had "prescribed a massive bloodletting." He went on:

"Weakened by this cynical phlebotome, enervated by sweet anesthetic, the States are declining to the insignificant role of dependent Federal satellites—mere municipal provinces of Washington, suburbs of the capital."

Knows Constitution

Gov. Almond can give a lengthy argument on constitutional government to support his State's segregation stand at the drop of a magnolia. He is an expert on constitutional law. It is just that he and the Supreme Court do not see eye to eye on interpretation.

From the speaker's platform, a listener unschooled in constitutional government and five-syllable words is apt to get the idea Gov. Almond is something of a stuffed shirt.

He is quite the opposite with reporters at press conferences. The meetings are friendly, informal affairs, with the Governor and reporters talking easily together.

He calls reporters by their first names, and usually has a few jokes to exchange. When sensitive questions are asked he can come back with an answer right away—even though the reporter sometimes is left wondering just what it was he wanted to know in the first place.

Reporters who cover his press conferences regularly sense that the Governor likes to match wits with them, and confess that all too often the Governor comes out on top. Even so there is a genuine affection among members of the Fourth Estate for the man they knew for years as attorney general before he moved to the executive suite at the State Capitol.

Gov. Almond's home town is Locust Grove, Va.; in Orange County. His 83-year-old mother still lives on the family farm there with another son. Gov. Almond's father, who died in 1936, was a locomotive engineer for the Southern Railway.

The boy who one day was to run his State in a time of great crisis grew up like most farm boys. In 1923, he received his law degree from the University of Virginia.

After moving to Roanoke to practice law, the energetic, ambitious young lawyer quickly moved through the chairs of political success in Virginia—assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Hustings Court Judge, congressman, attorney general, and then Governor.

Carries the Burden

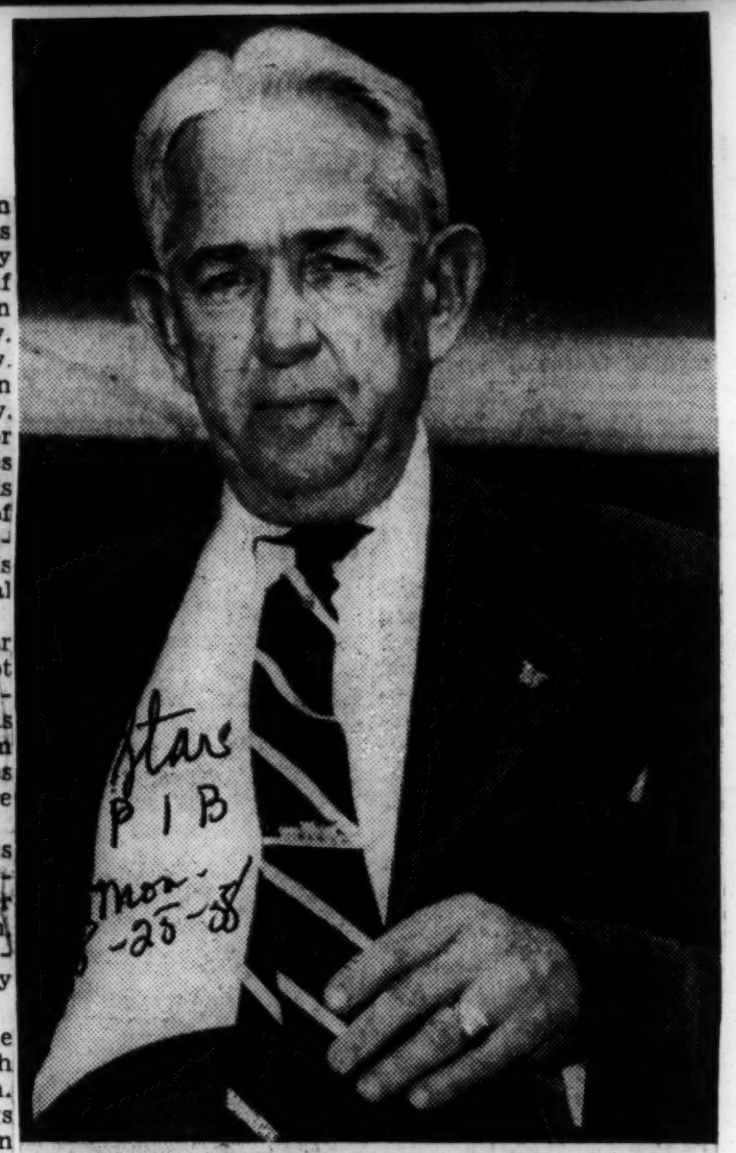
Now 60, Gov. Almond is Virginia's chief executive at a difficult time. By his election campaign, he is committed to a course of "massive resistance" against integration. He has promised to do his best to preserve public education in Virginia, but has vowed that this cannot be done by permitting integration. The State's anti-integration laws put the burden of coping with the school crisis on the Governor's shoulders by giving him discretion to say if a school closed by integration can be reopened by a locality.

One thing stands out in Gov. Almond's pronouncements when contrasted to words of Gov. Faubus. The Virginia Governor repeatedly has said he foresees no occasion for violence in his State—the reason being, of course, that Virginia laws provide for the closing of schools if integration—or Federal troops—come.

When his current four-year term ends Gov. Almond cannot be a candidate to succeed himself, but no one believes he is anywhere near retiring from politics. The United States Senate is his most likely future aspiration.

Unlike some of his colleagues in the Virginia Democratic organization who turned their backs on President Truman, Gov. Almond stuck by his party. And he had the audacity to comment.

"There are things in the Democratic Party with which I disagree, but I think we can do more to correct these things by remaining in the party than by going outside. . . . The only sane and constructive course is to remain in the house of our fathers—even though the roof leaks and there may be bats in the belfry, rats in the pantry, a cockroach waltz in the kitchen, and skunks in the parlor."



MASTER OF METAPHOR—Gov. Almond of Virginia is assuming national prominence for his stand against integrated schools.—AP Photo.

Virginia Paid $195,000 In Tuition for Negroes

RICHMOND, Dec. 16 (AP)—Virginia paid $195,000 to help 575 Negro students pursue graduate studies in 40 subjects at 55 out-of-state colleges and universities last year.

The annual report of the graduate aid fund, administered by President Robert P. Daniel at Virginia State College, showed that more than half the recipients used the grants for advanced courses in education.

Others studied for advanced degrees in such subjects as agriculture, architecture, art, biology, chemistry, dentistry, engineering, journalism, law, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, psychology, sociology, veterinary medicine and zoology.

Columbia University appeared to be the most popular among the aid recipients, with 202 students enrolled. New York University had 119 and Howard University had 50.

Aid grants are made available each year to Negro students seeking advanced work that is offered in Virginia's state-supported colleges for whites but is not available at Virginia State Colleges for Negroes.

Virginia Integration Fight Began in '52

By Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

The question of admitting Negroes to white schools in Virginia was raised first in its present form after World War II.

Initially, it was a fight to bring the Negro schools up to the standard of white schools in those areas where there were particularly wide disparities between the two systems. This was under the old Plessy doctrine which called for "separate but equal" facilities.

The issue quickly changed, however, to a struggle for the elimination of racial barriers to education wherever they existed.

The issue now has been joined in widely separated part of the Old Dominion with cases before the Federal District judges in the state. It has produced two special sessions of the legislature and become a major state political issue in the administrations of four state governors.

Here are significant dates in the background of this week's events in Virginia:

Nov. 15, 1947—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People representing Negro parents in impoverished King George County asked Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson to force construction of schools for Negroes equal to those used by whites or admit the Negroes to white schools. Hutcheson ordered King George to provide equal schools for both races and the schools were built.

Feb. 25, 1952—A suit was brought to allow Negroes to enter white schools in heavily-Negro Prince Edward County, as the NAACP shifted its goal from equalization to non-segregation. A three-judge Federal Court later ruled for separate schools, calling segregation "one of the ways of life in Virginia."

May 17, 1954—The Supreme Court combined the Prince Edward case with others (District, Delaware, Kansas and South Carolina) and handed down its momentous desegregation decision. "In the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place," the court said. No date was set for desegregation to begin.

Virginia's Gov. Thomas B. Stanley immediately said he would appoint a bi-racial commission to work out a plan "in keeping with the edict of the Court." Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) said the state was facing a "crisis of the first magnitude."

Aug. 28, 1954—Stanley, in a shift of position, appointed an all-white, 32-member commission of State legislators, headed by segregationist State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, to make plans for Virginia.

May 31, 1955—The Supreme Court reaffirmed its desegregation decision and called for a "prompt and reasonable start" toward compliance. It left District Courts in charge of deciding when to desegregate local areas, but called for "all deliberate speed."

Nov. 12, 1955—The Gray Commission reported a program of tuition grants and local assignments to prevent "compulsory integration." Gov. Stanley called a special legislative session.

Dec. 3, 1955—The special session voted to hold an election on amending the state constitution to permit tuition grants for private schooling.

Jan. 9, 1956 — Virginians voted two to one to hold the convention.

Jan. 14, 1956—The Arlington School Board announced plans for limited desegregation under the Gray program. The General Assembly soon removed from Arlington the privilege of an elected school board. Arlington later abandoned the desegregation plan.

Mar. 6, 1956—The constitutional convention amended Virginia's constitution to allow for tuition grants from public money.

May 7-17, 1956—Suits were filed to desegregate schools in Arlington, Charlottesville and Norfolk.

May 31, 1956—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond demanded that Gov. Stanley call another special session to pass a state program to meet the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. "I have fought to the end of my legal rope . . . I need something with which to fight," he declared.

July 12, 1956—Federal Judge John Paul told Charlottesville to begin desegregation by Sept., 1956. "I am not willing that this court be a knowing and willing accessory to a policy which has as its purpose delay and evasion . . ." The order was later suspended pending appeal.

July 23, 1956—Stanley, in another shift, shelved the Gray plan and offered his own program to withdraw state funds from integrated schools. "There shall be no mixing of the races in the public schools anywhere in Virginia," he declared.

July 31, 1956—Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan ordered desegregation of Arlington's elementary schools by Jan. 31, 1957 and high schools by September of that year. Desegregation was later delayed pending appeal.

Aug. 25, 1956—Sen. Byrd called for "massive resistance" and urged fight against integration "with every ounce of our energy and capacity."

Sept. 21, 1956—Special session called by Stanley passed fund cut-off law, tuition grants, state pupil placement act taking assignment authority from localities, anti-NAACP laws and a bill to close integrated schools.

Dec. 31, 1956—The Fourth Circuit Court upheld District Court desegregation orders in Arlington and Charlottesville. Delays were granted pending appeal to the Supreme Court.

Jan. 11, 1957—Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman declared the State Pupil Placement law "unconstitutional on its face" in the Norfolk case.

Jan. 23, 1957—Judge Hutcheson postponed indefinitely desegregation in Prince Edward County.

Feb. 12, 1957—Judge Hoffman ordered Norfolk to desegregate by Aug. 15. Order was held up pending appeal.

Mar. 25, 1957 — Supreme Court refused to review decisions to order desegregation in Arlington and Charlottesville.

July 13, 1957—Fourth Circuit Court upheld Hoffman's Norfolk desegregation order.

July 27, 1957—Judge Bryan ordered Arlington to begin desegregation in September, 1957.

Sept. 14, 1957—Judge Bryan ordered Arlington to admit seven Negro children to white schools in Arlington. Bryan said they need not submit to Virginia's placement procedure. Order to desegregate was deferred pending appeal.

Oct. 21, 1957 — Supreme Court refused to review Norfolk case, leaving desegregation order in effect.

Nov. , 195' —Attorney General Almond elected Virginia's Governor on a "massive resistance" platform.

N[illegible]1, 1957—Fourth Circuit Court directed Judge Hutcheson to set a date for desegregation in Prince Edward County. Supreme Court later refused to review.

Feb. 12, 1958—Fourth Circuit Court upheld Bryan's Arlington desegregation order. Supreme Court later refused to review.

May 12, 1958—Judge Paul ordered Charlottesville to desegregate this September.

June 7, 1958—Judge Hoffman ordered Norfolk to desegregate this September.

July 23, 1958—Gov. Almond announced he would follow the law in not allowing schools to open where Negroes have been assigned under a final court order.

Aug. 4, 1958—Judge Hutcheson granted a seven-year delay in desegregation of Prince Edward County schools.

[illegible] 26, 1958—Judge Paul [illegible] Negro applicants in Ch[illegible]lle to take achievement tests, required by the School Board, and [illegible]ted the board to report [illegible] court.

Aug. 28, 1958—Charlottesville postponed school opening until Sept. 15.

Aug. 29, 1958—Facing attempt action, the Norfolk School Board told Judge Hoffman it would reluctantly assign 17 Negroes to white schools. School officials asked Hoffman to delay enrollment of the Negroes for another year but he later denied the request. The opening of schools was postponed until Sept. 22.

Sept. 2, 1958—Gov. Almond reiterated his intention to prevent the opening of schools to which Negroes had been assigned.

Sept. 2, 1958—Hearings on the Arlington case opened before Judge Bryan. The list of those seeking admission had grown to 30, affecting seven schools. The School Board told Bryan it had rejected all Negro applicants. School opening was postponed from yesterday to Sept. 8.

Sept. 3, 1958—Attorneys for six Negro children asked Judge Hutcheson to order their admission to white schools in Richmond. This followed similar requests covering Warren County and Newport News.

Sept. 3, 1958—The Arlington School Board defended before Bryan its denial of the applications. Attorneys for the Negro children attempted to prove they were denied because of race.

Sept. 4, 1958—Gov. Almond told Norfolk's School Board not to carry out the assignments of Negro pupils to white schools. He said Federal courts cannot force localities to admit Negroes to white schools, although the courts can prevent discriminatory assignments.

Sept. 4, 1958—Judge Bryan permitted Arlington to reopen its schools on a segregated basis pending the Supreme Court's clarification in the Little Rock case of its 1955 ruling that desegregation must proceed "with all deliberate speed."

Sept. 5, 1958—Fourteen Negro children requested immediate admission to Alexandria white schools.

Sept. 5, 1958—Judge Paul directed the Warren County school board to admit 22 Negro pupils to the county's only [illegible] school at Front Royal.

Almond's School Policy Statement

Following is the text of a statement made by Virginia's Gov. J. Lindsay Almond yesterday at a press conference. The statement also was delivered to school authorities in Arlington, Charlottesville, Norfolk, Prince Edward County and Newport News.

There appears to be some misconception as to the responsibility, authority and accountability of district school superintendents and local school board members who are parties defendant in cases now pending in the Federal District Courts.

The heavy burden of grave responsibility devolving upon the Governor of this commonwealth impels the following statement:

No decision of the Supreme Court of the United States or any subordinate Federal court requires, or can require, this state or any of its political subdivisions to operate any public school whether integrated or not.

No such decision nor any state law requires any parent to send a child to an integrated school.

On Supreme Court

What the Supreme Court has said and all that it has said is that as to such schools as may be operated and maintained by state and/or local government no child may be excluded where the controlling factor for such exclusion is that of race.

The decrees in every case are decrees of injunction which restrain exclusion and are not decrees of mandamus compelling the operation of any school or the admittance, assignment or enrollment of any child. The decrees are in the negative and not in the affirmative.

No Federal court is vested with authority under the decision of the Supreme Court to direct, compel or coerce any defendant District Superintendent or school board to assign or enroll any pupil in any school, or to do any affirmative, administrative act pertaining thereto. The court may assume the power but lacks the authority to make the assignment or enrollment itself.

On School Boards

Aside from the lack of authority of the court to make the assignment or enrollment, the local school board has been totally divested of all the authority it once had. This authority resides solely in the Pupil Placement Board. Whether the assignment made by the Pupil Placement Board would be respected by the court is beside the point.

Refusal of the local board to make assignments, an affirmative act not directed by the injunction decree, could not properly be adjudged in violation of the decree and thus form the basis for contempt proceedings.

Assignments made by a local board would not only be ultra vires (beyond the scope) of the authority of the board but would be in violation of state law. Superimposed upon these considerations, such affirmative act of assignment would constitute a voluntary act on the part of the local board bringing upon it the onus of creating the condition which would invoke the applicable statute closing the school.

On State Courts

No school board is faced with the necessity or is under any obligation to seek relief at the hands of any Federal court from the binding effect of injunctions from state courts of competent jurisdiction enjoining such boards from assigning or enrolling pupils.

Since a Federal court has no authority to direct a school board to violate such state injunction, a violation would be susceptible to the construction that it was voluntary and willful.

I personally know and profoundly respect the integrity and ability of able counsel for the various school boards. As a lawyer, I know the office, function and obligation of counsel to client. I trust that the view of able counsel will be found in harmony with this statement.

It is after deliberate consideration and thought that I have concluded that the obligation of duty and official responsibility impels me to make it.

On Schools' Straits

I am fully cognizant of the desperate straits—not of their own choosing—in which these boards find themselves. I share their distress and applaud their honest efforts and their loyalty and devotion to our common cause to save public education for all of the children of Virginia.

I am deeply concerned that no decision justifiably made at this local school board level will be of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Virginia and thus in favor with the representatives of the people and the General Assembly.

I am solemnly committed and irrevocably pledged to do everything within my power to defend and preserve public education for all of the children of the Commonwealth.

Irrefutable evidence abundantly abounds that the mixing of the races in our public schools will isolate them from the support of our people, produce strife, bitterness, chaos and confusion to the point of destruction of any rational concept of a worthwhile public school system.

Almond Emissary Denied Court Entry

The State of Virginia in the person of a State trooper went to Alexandria Federal Court yesterday, but couldn't get in because it was too crowded. State Trooper [illegible] W. Johnson of Richmond, carrying two identical letters from Gov. Lindsay Almond Jr. to Arlington School Supt. Ray E. Reid and State Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, was first disarmed by a United States Marshal, then denied entry.

The Marshal delivered the letters which told school officials the Court couldn't order them to make "voluntary" school assignments. "That's O. K. by me," Johnson said. "Just so I know the letters were delivered."

Pupil Placing Gets Approval In Alexandria

Race Discarded As Reason for Denying Admission

By JOHN M. ROSSON
Star Staff Writer

The Alexandria School Board announced today that it has drawn up and approved a pupil placement plan it expects to follow in the event it is ordered by Federal court to admit 14 Negroes to white schools.

The plan discards race as a reason for denying the students admission to city schools.

The board told Alexandria Federal Court today that the criteria it would use in deciding on the admission of the 14 applicants would be:

1. Location of their residences in reference to the nearest school.
2. Condition of enrollment at the school pertaining to availability of space.
3. Past academic achievement and level of mental maturity to be determined by tests "possibly in time for the current year and between July 15 and August 15 of succeeding years."
4. Evaluation of health factors influencing attendance, alertness, wholesomeness, mental capacity and acceptability.
5. Social stability.
6. Eligibility as to actual residence, whether living with parents, in-laws, friends or guardians.

The list follows closely the criteria outlined by other Virginia communities, including Arlington, whicch is under Federal Court order to admit four Negroes to a white school next February.

Commonwealth's Attorney Earl F. Wagner, school board counsel, today filed an answer in Federal Court to a list of contentions submitted last October by attorneys for the 14 Negro applicants.

Five Schools Involved

The students asked Judge Albert V. Bryan to forbid the school board from denying them immediate admission to five white schools, Patrick Henry, Ficklin and William Ramsey elementary schools, and George Washington and Francis Hammond high schools.

In a list of allegation, the students' attorney, Frank Reeves, said the admissions should be granted "immediately" because the board has admitted it is operating the city's schools on a segregated basis and has failed to adopt any plan of action for racial desegregation.

One school spokesman, referring today to the answers filed by Mr. Wagner, said "That is not true now."

Judge Bryan has not set a date for hearing the Reeves motion.

Closing Law Threat

If the Alexandria admissions are ordered, school officials would be faced with the State law which provides for the closing of any integrated school. The statute is now being challenged, however, by the State itself to determine its legality.

Under the Arlington placement plan school officials denied applications by Negro students to all but one white school with court approval. The ruling was based on five criteria which excluded race as a reason for denying admission.

Similarly, the papers filed today by Mr. Wagner said the Alexandria school board "recognizes that applications by the 14 students for placement in certain schools previously attended by white pupils should be acted upon without regard to race or color."

It was added, however, that the board also "realizes that it has the responsibility of treating all public school pupils alike in furnishing them the best possible educational opportunities within the ability of the board, and to avoid assignment of any child to a grade level or school which does not suit the degree of his present scholastic achievement."

Criteria Announced

As a third responsibility, the board maintained it must "operate all the schools . . . with full regard to the proper interest of all pupils, and must not burden any class or school by assignment thereto of more than a just . . . number of students in consideration of existing enrollments . . . and availability of space. . . ."

The board told the court the criteria it would use in deciding on the admission of the 14 applicants would be:

1. Location of their residences in reference to the nearest school.
2. Condition of enrollment at the school pertaining to availability of space.
3. Past academic achievement and level of mental maturity to be determined by tests "possibly in time for the current year and between July 15 and August 15 of succeeding years."
4. Evaluation of health factors influencing attendance, alertness, wholesomeness, mental capacity and acceptability.
5. Social stability.
6. Eligibility as to actual residence, whether living with parents, in-laws, friends or guardians.

The board said "no pupil affected by the criteria would be enrolled except by affirmative act of the school board, which would in all cases exercise its proper discretion in making such assignments in view of all pertinent facts, but, without regard to race."

Virginia Fights To Stall Mixing

Negro Girl Fully Qualified, Norfolk Official Tells Judge

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — Norfolk School Board Chairman Paul P. Schweitzer admitted under oath today that his school board turned down a Negro girl's application for admittance to a white school because of her race and for no other reason.

Schweitzer made the statement before a packed and intense courtroom in U. S. district court where Judge Walter E. Hoffman was going over case-by-case the rejected applications of 53 Negroes who asked for admittance to white schools in this city.

His admission brought a gasp of surprise from a largely Negro audience of about 250.

Under questioning by NAACP attorney Oliver W. Hill, Schweitzer said the girl, Patricia Godbolt, had met scholastic requirements for admission to white Norview High School here.

He also said she made a "very remarkable score" on a California achievement test; her health was good; she showed an ability to get along with people and she lived closer to Norview High than to the Negro school she attended last year.

"Very definitely this (case) number five (Patricia Godbolt) meets all the requirements. If she had been white, she would have been admitted readily," Schweitzer said.

The school board chairman's testimony came at the opening of today's hearing in which Hoffman began consideration of applications of 53 Negroes who asked that their rejected requests for white schools be reviewed. Patricia Godbolt's application was the first to be considered.

SEES LONG SESSION

He promised to go over all of the applications before him "even if it takes a night session," and told attorneys for both sides he was convinced, "we will be here together for the next week to 10 days" to finish the work.

The 53 Negro students were among 151 turned down for entrance to white schools Monday night by the city school board despite Hoffman's order that the city desegregate before schools open here Sept. 8. The board did not accept any Negro applications for white schools.

Hoffman indicated he would review still more of the rejected applications if they are filed in his court before next Wednesday at 10 a. m. EST. More students were expected to ask that their applications be reviewed.

Hoffman indicated, in the brief hearing Wednesday, that the board might have erred in turning down 24 of the applicants who met minimum scholastic requirements for admission to the white Norview High, junior and elementary schools. The board said it rejected the applications chiefly because of "racial conflicts" in the Norview area.

Hoffman observed that U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's 2 1-2 year stay of integration at Little Rock had been reversed, and Lemley had based his decision on racial conflicts in Little Rock. Hoffman said he thought "in the light of that reversal," the Norfolk school board might want to "reflect further" on the 24 applications.

Segregation Group Loses Try To Block School Mixing Plan

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — A state judge refused Wednesday to restrain the Norfolk School Board from proceeding with the possible assignments of Negro pupils to white public schools.

"This court cannot act until the school board does enroll children in the schools," said Circuit Judge Claude H. Jacob.

Norfolk, ordered by Federal District Court to desegregate its schools in September, sought to satisfy the court by setting up a local assignment plan that involved local aptitude tests.

But a segregationist group moved to block the procedure on the ground that Virginia law now gives all pupil assignment power to a central state pupil placement board. State law also provides for automatic closing of any public school in which the races may be mixed.

The petition for a temporary injunction had been filed by Mr. and Mrs. Coleman H. Coley, white residents of Norfolk, who have two daughters.

Lewis S. Pendleton Jr., of Richmond, the Coleys' attorney, contended placement and enrollment powers had been removed from local school boards by state law and vested exclusively in the pupil placement board.

W. R. C. Cocke, counsel for the school board, replied that the board has not assigned or enrolled any Negro pupils in the schools.

Pendleton said the school board's assignment plan, based on a series of tests and interviews with Negro applicants for white schools, evades and disregards state law.

Cocke said the school board does not intend to disregard state law; that it has not assigned any pupils, and that it merely attempted through the plan to determine which Negro children are eligible for admission to white schools.

The school board attorneys recalled that Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman has said he might hear each Negro applicant individually. "We cannot predict what he (Hoffman) will do, but he has the power to direct that the pupils be received in the schools," said Cocke. "There is no way to stop him from doing that."

One-hundred and fifty-one Negro pupils have applied for admission to white schools here and 89 of them have submitted to the tests and interviews provided in the school board's assignment plan. The school board has said it would make no assignments until Hoffman acts on a motion—to be heard Monday—that he declare the Norfolk assignment plan invalid. The motion was made by attorneys for 21 Negro pupils who boycotted the school board tests.

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS IN 'KIND OF CHAOS'

State Education Chief Says Integration Crisis May Put End to Public System

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9—Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction, declared today that the struggle between the state and the Federal Government over putting white and Negro children in the same classrooms had brought a "kind of abysmal chaos" to the state school system.

"I do believe," he said, "the sudden impact of this thing will retard our public school system, if it doesn't destroy it completely."

However, he added, there was just an outside hope that, should the crisis suddenly be resolved, some good might come of it.

Under a policy of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court ruling against segregation nine public schools of the state have been closed. The aim is to keep fifty-one Negroes out of the schools, but it also keeps nearly 13,000 white pupils from going to school.

More Closings in View

There is a prospect that more and more schools of the state will be closed. If the only alternative to integration is no public education it is the only acceptable one to much of the state.

In Dr. Paschall's office the assistants o both races concede that time is hardening the lines between white and Negro, that the integration issue is arousing all the old racial prejudices and passions.

In the curriculum workshops and other conferences where school officials of both races meet and work out common problems there is an atmosphere that hampers a free exchange of ideas.

Dr. Paschall had, until today, refrained from speaking out in the controversy.

"My responsibility," he commented today, "is not to say whether the people will or will not have schools. That is a matter for determination by the people. I have profound faith in the rank-and-file of our people.

"It is in that faiththat I find my hope. I sometimes think that if this is a blind faith then it's in my limitation rather than in the potential of the people themselves.

"There will be thousands in the profession who would say I am escaping from the responsibilities of citizenship. Those people have not been close to the crisis in its deepest implications.

'Many Ramifications'

"The issue is dee pand has many ramifications and is one that has no easy solution, really. So much of this can be learned only through experience. It is difficult even to talk about it."

In offering his remarks, he said, he was prompted by the "concern of a professional educator" over the strain that was being put on the state's school structure.

Dr. Paschall directs a system of public education that had its inception in 1870 and grew to have more than 800,000 pupils in more than 2,500 buildings, nearly 28,000 teachers and 2,500 principals and superintendents.

Last year, even with fifty schools being built and eighty-five being enlarged, the number of schools was reduced as small, inefficient schools were closed and their pupils transferred to newer and larger schools.

The integration crisis came along as Dr. Paschall was pressing a program of reducing the number of pupils per class and reducing the number in half-day or two-shift sessions.

He was also reaching out into the rural areas to raise their level of education. Last year 376,357 pupils were taken to their studies in buses that traveled an aggregate of 35,832,041 miles.

The expenditure for public schools in Virginia last year was $201.707.738.42.

VIRGINIA EDUCATOR: Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, the state's Superintendent of Public Instruction. He discussed impact of the segregation issue on schools.

COURT ACTION BY STATE

Counsel Urges Removal Of Virginia Race Laws

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia's massive resistance laws should be struck down as violating both the state and federal constitutions, defense counsel in the state's test case said Thursday.

Samuel H. Williams filed with the state Supreme Court his answer to the mandamus petition brought by Atty. Gen. A. S. Harrison Jr. against Comptroller Sidney C. Day Jr. The suit is a friendly action instituted by the state.

Williams, a Lynchburg attorney, was appointed as counsel for Day by the Supreme Court. Briefs are to be filed early next month. Oral arguments are scheduled for Nov. 24.

At issue are the validity of the state's school closing, fund cut-off and tuition grant laws.

Williams contended that the massive resistance laws violate the Virginia constitution by depriving the localities of possession and management of their own school buildings and equipment.

He said one section of the state constitution is violated in that local communities are deprived of their school properties without due process of law.

Another section is violated, Williams said, because some of the massive resistance laws constitute special, rather than general, statutes for assessment and collection of taxes.

Williams contends the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as construed by the U.S. Supreme Court, "forbids the state to use its governmental powers to bar children from public schools solely on racial grounds."

For all these reasons, Williams argued that the mandamus petition should be denied.

The attorney general earlier had asked for the mandamus order to compel the comptroller to pay out funds under the tuition grant law.

'Warmed up after I prayed...'

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—"The Governor was a little cool to me at first, but he warmed up after I prayed. We shook hands and he thanked me for coming . . ."

With these words, the Rev. John F. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church here, described his recent visit with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond to discuss the state's perplexing school segregation problem.

The minister, who took the bulls by the horn by going directly to the Chief Executive of the State, is pastor of this city's largest colored church.

THE 4,200 members of his church are accustomed to his straight-forward approach to problems and his tendency to be outspoken on controversial issues.

The Rev. Mr. Williams suggested that the governor appoint a bi-racial educational commission "so we can sit down and discuss the problems."

He also urged the appointment of colored citizens to the State board of education and the State parole, health and welfare boards.

"I told him that we (colored Virginians) don't feel we have any representation. I suggested that he name some colored people to these boards so we can feel that we belong — the Commonwealth of Virginia — and can make some contribution to it," Rev. Williams said.

ABOUT Gov. Almond's comments, the minister said:

"I don't think it would be fair for me to divulge what he said to me. But I can say that I was warmly received.

"We talked for about 24 minutes. I mentioned how fair he had been as a judge in Hustings Court and said I was sure that he understood the gravity of the present situation.

"I told him that I am president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Newport News, state president of the Baptist Training Union, and vice president of the Interracial Ministers Conference here, and that I was not speaking for these organizations, but for myself."

* * *

PASTOR OF First Baptist Church here for 10 years, the Rev. Mr. Williams was born in Pittsfield, Mass., but grew up in Philadelphia.

He attended Virginia Union University, and Temple University and studied for two summers at the Virginia Union School of Religion.

A fearless champion of unpopular causes, the Rev. Mr. Williams was central figure in a controversy here several years ago.

At that time he was president of the local NAACP Branch, which met monthly at his church. He objected to the second marriage of Walter White, then NAACP executive secretary.

Members of the chapter wanted to send Mr. White a congratulatory letter, but Rev. Williams refused to sign the letter.

"They (local NAACP members) got mad at me when I said Mr. White shouldn't have married out of the race. I thought it was a slap in the face for all colored women, and said so. I was in the dog house for quite a few years."

* * *

HE HAS not held NAACP office since then but has maintained his membership in the organization and has worked tirelessly to attain its objectives of first-class citizenship.

The local NAACP chapter no longer meets at First Baptis Church.

The Rev. Mr. Williams feels confident that his visit with Gov. Almond will produce results.

"He (Almond) said something very encouraging to me," the minister confided.

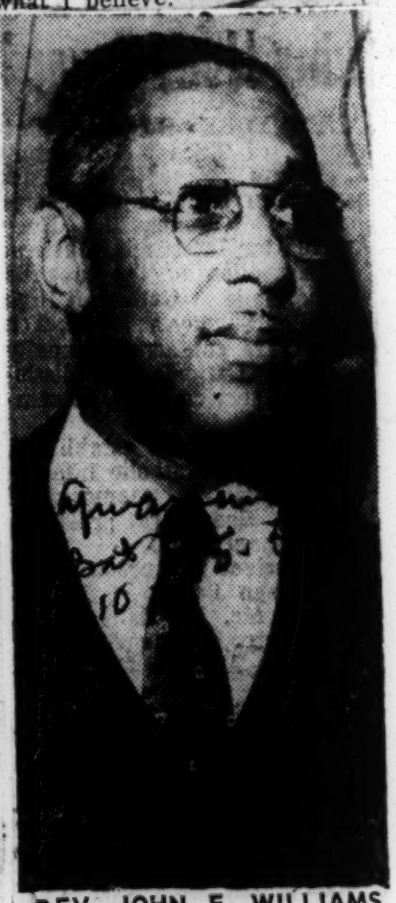
* * *

THE CLERGYMAN said his conference with Gov. Almond was prompted by the Governor's refusal to meet with colored organizations.

"The lines of communication were down and I just felt that something should be done. I talked with colored leaders here and we decided not to send a delegation to see the governor as this might be interpreted in some quarters as an attempt to bring pressure to bear."

The Rev. Mr. Williams is highly regarded in his community. Even those who oppose his direct approach, say he is sincere, competent and courageous.

He explains his frankness bluntly by saying: "I speak what I believe."



REV. JOHN F. WILLIAMS

Spotlight On Old Dominion—

Integration Fight In Virginia Moves Toward Showdown

Post Herald P3

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of three on-the-spot reports backgrounding the importance of the school integration struggle in Virginia.

BY JERRY BENNETT
For The Post-Herald

RICHMOND, Va. — One of the most important rounds in the South's fight against desegregating its public schools is moving swiftly to a climax in Virginia.

Federal court orders to mix white and Negro pupils this year in Arlington, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News have spotlighted the historic state as the key integration trouble spot of 1958.

With the new school term opening nearly in September, the tense controversy has produced a seemingly self-perpetuating series of legal moves as integrationists and segregationists seek victory for their views in the state and federal courts.

On the outcome of these manuevers rests not only the continuation or the end of Virginia's separation of the races in public schools, but also:

—The future of the state's entire public education system.

—The future pattern of opposition to integration in many other states in the Deep South.

For the key issue in the Virginia struggle is the legal strategy known as "massive resistance." This is a series of state laws designed to prevent the implementation of the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

Some Southern states already have adopted similar laws. Others are awaiting the outcome of the Virginia fight before acting.

* * *

Basically, this is how the Virginia law works:

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond is required to close any public school where white and Negro children are enrolled together. Following this action, the governor can try to reopen the school on a segregation basis.

If he fails to exclude Negro pupils, the governor may return the school to local community control if he is petitioned to do so by the school board and city council.

However, state funds will be automatically cut off to the school and all others in its class, either elementary or secondary, if the community decides to integrate. The state funds would then be given to pupils as grants-in-aid so they could attend private schools.

It is believed highly unlikely that Gov. Almond ever would return a school to a community where there was strong integration sentiment.

For this reason, some experts think that the "massive resistance" laws eventually spell the end to public education in Virginia.

Actively backing the laws are Virginia's segregationists whose principal organization is The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

Opposing them are Virginia representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and some pro-public school groups. The latter claim to be neither segregationists nor integrationist. Spokesmen say that their only goal is to preserve the state's public education system.

The biggest challenge to "massive resistance" has come from Federal District Court judges who have ordered schools in Charlottesville, Norfolk, Newport News and Arlington not to refuse admission to more than 200 Negro pupils in September because of their race or color.

Negro pupils also have applied to attend white schools in Richmond, Warren County, and Alexandria. But so far, their applications have not been backed up by court action.

The Defenders and the NAACP are equally vocal about the righteousness of their campaigns. Each group is convinced that it will win the ultimate victory.

Robert R. Harmon, an official of the Charlottesville branch of the Defenders, declares, "Where can the Supreme Court say that the laws of any sovereign state are not valid? If it comes to the point where we have to choose between integration and closing the public schools, I think that we'll take the second choice and use private schools instead."

Typical of the opposing philosophy is the opinion of Victor J. Ashe, chief counsel for the Norfolk branch of the NAACP. He declares:

"The massive resistance laws are going to be made ineffective eventually by judges not giving the segregationists the opportunity to keep schools segregated while they appeal their cases to the courts, and by proper leadership in Virginia coming forth to encourage upholding the law of the land." He adds, "When these laws start to fall, they're going to fall fast."

Officials of the U.S. Justice Department refuse to make any public comment whatsoever on the Virginia school situation.

Virginia observers believe that there is little chance of schools being integrated, or closed, in Newport News this September. Since this coastal city was ordered to desegregate, it has combined with the city of Warwick to form a completely new community.

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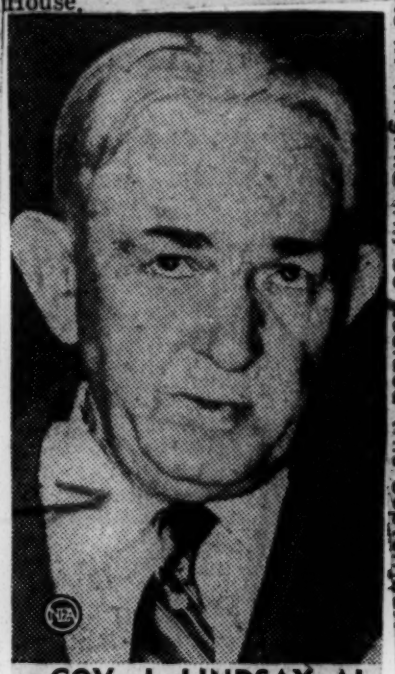
In Norfolk and Charlottesville there are almost daily developments as events move to a showdown.

Some officials of The Defenders foresee delays in these cities, too. They point out that local school boards there would be operating illegally if they assigned either Negro or white pupils to specific schools. This is due, they explain, to another law in the "massive resistance" series that empowers only a three-man State Pupil Placement Board to assign children to specific schools.

Consequently, The Defenders say, the Charlottesville and Norfolk boards might find themselves caught between a federal court telling them not to refuse to integrate and a state court warning them they lack the power to do anything about pupil placement.

It is expected that the local board would appeal its case if such a situation occurred. Integration might be delayed for a year while the appeal was being ironed out in court.

It is possible, however, for the federal judges in the Norfolk and Charlottesville cases to assign Negro pupils to specific white schools. That is what has happened in Arlington, just across the Potomac from the imposing marble building of the Supreme Court and the classic colonial grandeur of the White House.



GOV. J. LINDSAY ALMOND — He is charged with carrying out Virginia's "massive resistance" laws.

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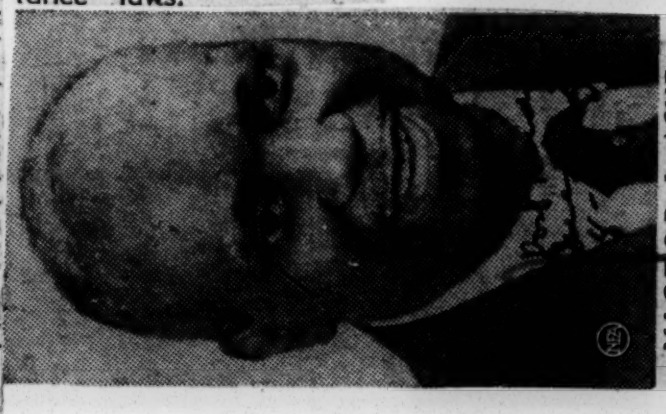

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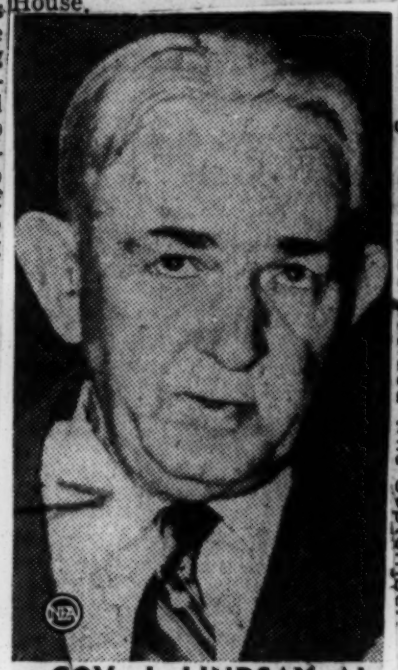

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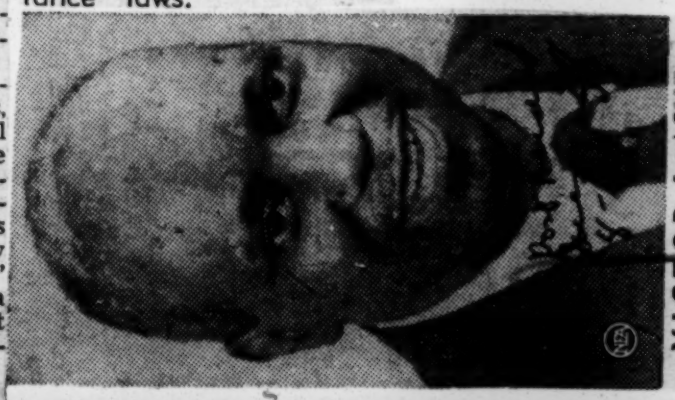


VICTOR J. ASHE — Chief counsel of the Norfolk branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Virginia Must Decide By Thursday To Mix Its Schools Or Close Them

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia arrives next week at the time of decision when it must obey federal court decrees and integrate some of its public schools — or close them.

Barring unforeseen delays, the choice will be made first on Thursday, when schools open in Arlington, a northern Virginia suburb of Washington.

On Sept. 8, the same choice will have to be made in Norfolk. On Sept. 15 it must be made in Charlottesville. Both cities, like Arlington, are under the guns of federal judges to end school segregation this fall.

There is no question what the choice will be, should the state find it impossible any longer to forestall the enrollment of even one Negro child in even one white school.

The white school in which a Negro is enrolled will close. State law says it must.

Should it become apparent beyond that there is no way to keep the Negro out, the school will never open.

School closure is the final alternative Virginia has left for itself in its long, complex, confusing legal war to avoid compliance with the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision.

After closure — if and when it comes—then what?

State law provides that Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. must first attempt to reorganize a closed school so that it may be reopened on a segregated basis.

There will be efforts to persuade Negro students to withdraw. If such persuasion fails, the grades in which they are enrolled may simply be eliminated, the pupils reassigned to other segregated schools, and the affected school reopened on a segregated basis.

Should all expedients fail, the school will remain closed. State money for its operation will be cut off from the locality. State-financed tuition grants will become available to pupils for private school education.

Then, presumably, white citizen groups with loosely knit plans for the use of homes, churches and business establishments for private schools will be galvanized into action.

U. S. Dist. Judge Albert Bryan last year directed the Arlington School Board to admit seven Negroes to white schools—and named the students. Five of the seven still intend to enter white schools next Thursday.

In Norfolk, the City School Board told U. S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman Friday it is prepared to enroll 17 Negroes in white schools this fall under a local pupil assignment plan. At the same time the board asked Hoffman to permit a delay in such enrollment until September, 1959, to prepare Norfolk citizens for such "profound changes."

Hoffman indicated he would reject the plea for delay unless the U. S. Supreme Court, after arguments starting Sept. 11, gives Little Rock, Ark., a 2½-year delay in the integration of Little Rock Central High School.

Charlottesville also has a local assignment plan and is under a virtual ultimatum from U. S. Dist. Judge John Paul to assign some Negroes to its white schools, but as yet has made no assignments.

The Charlottesville School Board earlier this week postponed the opening of its schools from Sept. 2 to Sept. 15 while it sudies its position.

Both Norfolk and Charlottesville have been enjoined by state courts from assigning any pupils at all to any schools, white or Negro. The injunctions were granted on grounds state law vests all authority for pupil assignment anywhere in the state in a three-member state pupil placement board.

No action against the two school boards for violation of the injunctions is anticipated until both act formally to assign Negroes to white schools.

Virginia's Laws Keep Its Schools White

L. M. Wright Jr. was born and educated in the South. He also has studied race relations under a Nieman fellowship at Harvard. Now a member of the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer staff, he is touring the racially troubled areas of Virginia where school integration is coming to a showdown. This is the first of several stories.

By L. M. WRIGHT

Miami Herald — Chicago News Wire

RICHMOND, Va. — The Commonwealth of Virginia will share the integration spotlight with Little Rock when a new public school term opens.

In Virginia, for the first time, the Deep South strategy of closing schools to prevent even token integration will be put to a major test.

Three urban areas — Norfolk, Charlottesville and Arlington County — expect some schools to be closed.

The national capital, just across the Potomac from Arlington, and the rest of the nation will be watching to see how it works.

How did it come about?

In the four years since the school desegregation ruling by the U.S Supreme Court, Virginia's conservative political leaders, backed by a working majority of the voters, have deliberately and successfully evaded every effort of federal courts to command compliance.

Few persons in Virginia expect the state-federal clash to involve anything quite so dramatic or so drastic as the use of federal troops. The current inclination of the Eisenhower administration to try to find other methods of dealing with resistance tends to back this view.

Moving under the heavy, conservative hand of U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.), head of a political machine that has ruled this state for 30 years, Virginia's legislators have carefully built a complex maze of laws that they hope will prevent any integration in schools.

Virginia's anti-integration plan is called "massive resistance." In its simplest form, it means that no Negro child shall attend school with a white child.

As the state waits to see what the final form of the federal court orders will be, the massive resistance laws are ready for use. Step-by-step, here is what will happen once a federal court enters the final order:

1—By state law, any school that is integrated is automatically closed and turned over to the governor.

The governor has already said that a final order from a federal court would be sufficient reason to close a school.

Thus it will not be necessary for a Negro student to seek to enroll on opening day, a fact that may reduce the chance of violence.

2—The governor, in control of a closed school, must try to reorganize it on a segregated basis. If he is unable to, he may (but is not required to) return the school to local officials if they ask for it.

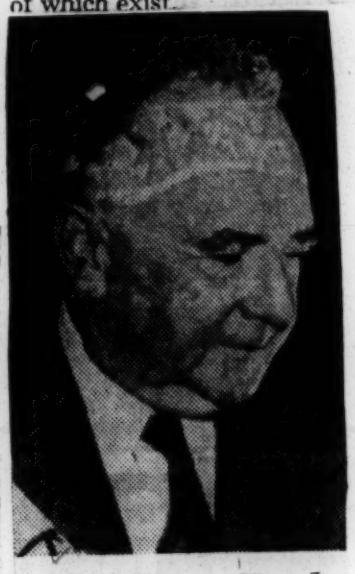
Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, however, has no intention of giving up control of a school if he knows in advance it will be integrated by local officials.

3—If, for whatever reason, a school does become integrated, state financial aid, which in some areas is nearly half the local school budget, would be cut off.

To back this "defense in depth" concept, the legislature took the power of assigning pupils from local school boards and placed it in the hands of a segregationist board whose three members are appointed by the governor.

A final point: If schools do close, students left without a school would be eligible for tuition grants — amounts of money equal to the cost of educating the child.

This money would aid in the operation of private schools, several of which have been widely discussed here, but none of which exist.



Sen. Harry Byrd
... guides legislation

Norfolk Citizens To Press For Desegregation

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—Dr. Edward J. Odom, NAACP Church secretary, told an audience here Saturday "you stand in the middle of history" because of the community's court battles in support of desegregated schools. He warned, however:

"Negroes have a moral obligation" in the current struggle for civil rights and desegregated schools. "If we get freedom without doing anything," he said, "we will be the first people ever to do that."

Dr. Odom was the main speaker at a testimonial dinner in honor of 17 Negro children assigned to six former all-white schools in Norfolk which were promptly closed under Virginia's massive resistance to school desegregation. The affair held in the gymnasium of Norfolk Division of Virginia State College was sponsored by the Citizens Committee of Norfolk. More than 500 people heard Dr. Odom.

Virginia Colored Students Say They Will Boycott Pupil Placement Board Exams But Submit To Board Queries

ARLINGTON, Va. — (NNPA) — Colored students, who have applied for admission to white public schools in Arlington county, Monday announced that they would boycott the interviews requested by the Virginia Pupil Placement board but would submit to any reasonable proceedings that the local school board may prescribe.

Fail To Appear

Frank D. Reeves, attorney for the 31 applicants, advised Arlington school authorities and the Virginia Pupil Placement board that the students would not appear for interviews the state agency proposed to give Tuesday and Wednesday.

His letter to the school board added, however, that the students are "willing to submit to such reasonable proceedings as you may prescribe and administer."

The action of the pupils and their attorney followed a ruling earlier Monday by Federal Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg, Va., that colored pupils in Charlottesville, Va., must submit to school board tests there before they can claim that the tests are discriminatory.

If the Arlington school board leaves the screening of students in the hands of the Virginia Pupil Placement board, Mr. Reeves said, the next logical step would be for the children and their parents to go back to the Federal District Court at Alexandria, Va., and ask that the students be ordered admitted to the schools of their choice.

Mr. Reeves said the decision to submit to what he called any "reasonable" program administered by the Arlington school board was based on the ruling of Judge Paul in the Charlottesville case.

Seven To Be Admitted

In a ruling handed down by Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria last September 11, seven colored children were ordered admitted to four white schools in Arlington.

Judge Bryan said he could not require the children to submit to the Virginia Pupil Placement act because such submission "would amount almost to assent to racially segregated schools."

Since Judge Bryan's ruling, 27 other colored children have applied for admission to white schools in Arlington county. Of the 34 children seeking admission, one has moved from Arlington, another has decided to continue at a private school, and the third was graduated in June from a private school.

Five of the students ordered admitted to white schools by Judge Bryan are among the 31 applicants for enrollment in white schools this fall.

The placement law was amended last winter to meet some objections raised by federal courts in adverse rulings.

Mr. Reeves said he did not see any fundamental difference between the amended law and the old on. He said he was relying on Judge Bryan's original decree.

In his letter to the school board, Mr. Reeves asked for a reply within five days on which action is to be taken on the applications.

White Mother Acts

The applicants, in keeping with the petition of 50 Negroes for admission to white schools there. Norfolk school authorities conceded at the hearing that four of the Negroes met all the requirements for a transfer to white schools and would have been admitted if they were white.

Say It Wouldn't Be Best

The Norfolk school officials testified, however, that the admission of the four to white schools would aggravate racial tensions already existing and would not be in the negroes' best interests.

The 50 negroes' applications were rejected by the school board earlier this week.

Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Arlington are under Federal District Court orders to desegregate their schools, starting with the term beginning next month. Virginia law calls for the closing of any school in which the races are mixed.

'No Enforced Integration,' Almond Says

Troops Will Patrol Empty Schoolhouses

Richmond, Va., Aug. 21 (AP)—Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., said Thursday that if federal troops are sent into Virginia to enforce public-school desegregation, "They will patrol empty schoolhouses."

"There will be no enforced integration in Virginia," Almond said.

He called on the people of Virginia to stand with him and the state's General Assembly in efforts to maintain the state's traditional segregated-school system.

Almond's news-conference remarks came in response to newsmen's questions for comment on President Eisenhower's statement Wednesday that it was the "solemn duty" of all Americans to comply with Federal Court school-desegregation orders.

'This Is Not . . . Defiance'

Almond said, "This is not a matter of defiance; I have no spirit of defiance."

The obligation to uphold the United States Constitution, he said, "is of just as much concern of the Governor of a sovereign state as it is to the President.

"It is my deep conviction that the (Supreme Court's) decision is in violation of the Constitution. My obligation is just as strong as it ever was. My obligation to uphold law and order is a matter on my conscience, a matter I will diligently observe."

Almond's comments came as a Federal District Court hearing was in progress at Norfolk on

Parley Held On Norfolk's School Crisis

RICHMOND, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Norfolk delegation conferred with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond for approximately an hour today on that City's school situation.

Mayor W. Fred Duckworth, who requested the conference, brushed aside reporters' questions after emerging from the Governor's office and said any statement would have to come from Almond.

Later, an aide to the Governor told newsmen the Governor had no statement to make. He added Almond and the Norfolk group "just reviewed the situation" and quoted the Governor as saying no conclusions were reached.

Attorney General A. S. Harrison participated in the conference. Others in the Norfolk delegation were Councilman Lewis L. Layton and W. L. Prieur Jr., clerk of the Corporation and Law and Chancery courts.

In a related development, a Norfolk Negro leader said

TROOPS WOULD PATROL EMPTY SCHOOLHOUSES, VOWS, ALMOND

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said Thursday that if troops are sent to enforce integration in Virginia, they will patrol empty schoolhouses.

Almond, commenting on President Eisenhower's indication Wednesday that he might again order troops to carry out federal court integration rulings as was done at Little Rock, reiterated his belief that the situation in Virginia "is more acute than in some other areas" faced with integration crises.

He told his news conference the state's stand against integration is "not a matter of defiance."

"I have no spirit of defiance," he said. "The obligation to uphold the Constitution is just as much the concern of a governor of a sovereign state as it is of the President.

"My deep conviction," he added, "is that the Supreme Court's desegregation decision is in violation of the Constitution."

His reference to troops patrolling empty schoolhouses was to a law which automatically would close any public school where federal troops are sent to enforce integration, whether or not any integration has yet taken place.

Three Virginia localities, Arlington County, Norfolk and Charlottesville, are under federal court order to open their white schools to Negroes this fall.

Layton's suggestion that the 17 Negro students admitted to white schools withdraw from the schools would be ignored.

J. Hugo Madison, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Layton's appeal "will necessarily have to fall on deaf ears." Layton made his suggestion during a Council meeting earlier this week.

Almond shut down Norfolk's white high schools after the Negroes were enrolled. This locked out 10,000 white students. The City Council has been dropping hints that it would close the Negro schools in retaliation unless the 17 Negro students withdraw their applications for entry into the white schools.

"Mr. Layton and members of council who apparently feel so deeply about the closing of the schools should do more than try to persuade or pressure the 17 children to give up their constitutional rights," Madison said.

"Mr. Layton's words will necessarily have to fall on deaf ears, because of the past actions and attitudes of the powers that be in this City."

Official Denies Norfolk Negro School Threat

Says He Asked Delay on Suits So White Classes Could Reopen

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10 (AP)—City Councilman L. L. Layton said today no ultimatum was intended in his request that 17 Negro applicants for white schools withdraw their applications.

"I am definitely interested in opening closed schools, not in closing additional schools," Layton said. His comment came in reply to speculation that his statement at yesterday's city council meeting implied that if the Negroes do not withdraw their applications, the council may cut off funds for some Negro schools.

At yesterday's council meeting Layton appealed to the 17 Negroes "to return to your previous schools until June, until all Federal and State court decisions and appeals have been completely settled . . . Unless arrangements can be made by approximately the 15th of this month to open temporarily the presently closed schools by the first of 1959, then our hopes for understanding, like many of the candles of our Christmas season, will be dimmed by despair and some may be extinguished for all time."

Layton said today he thought Dec. 15 would be the latest date on which the school board could make all necessary arrangements for reopening the closed schools.

The school board enrolled the 17 Negroes in six white secondary schools in September in compliance with a Federal court desegregation order. The State then closed the schools, which were attended by 10,000 pupils.

Parents of several of the children were asked by a reporter today if they wished to comment on Layton's request. Three parents said they will not withdraw. Six declined comment.

The Rev. Edward Martin, rector of the Negro Grace Episcopal Church, said, "It is totally unthinkable on my part that any good could be done by asking the 17 Negro students to withdraw. One cannot help but interpret the statement as an ulimatum."

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond has disavowed any intent to close Negro schools in retaliation for the closing of white schools.

But the Norfolk City Council on Nov. 24 inserted a provision in the school budget which specifically reserved the right to "change or cancel the unexpended portion" of school funds at any time, and to prohibit any expenditure the Council may wish to prohibit.

The Council's action was interpreted as a step toward the closing of the city's Negro secondary schools attended by some 4500 pupils.

Makeshift Schools Get Virginia Accreditation

RICHMOND, Dec. 12 (AP).—The State Board of Education has accredited makeshift private high schools in Norfolk and Warren County.

Accreditation of the private facilities, set up to accommodate pupils whose public schools were closed to avoid integration, is on an emergency basis for the current school year.

The board said the private high school at Front Royal, the Tidewater Academy in Norfolk and a third school in Charlottesville will be eligible to receive State tuition grants —if and when the grants are declared valid by the courts. The Charlottesville school is the Robert E. Lee Elementary School operated by the Charlottesville Education Foundation.

Accreditation had been requested for the Norfolk and Warren County schools. Leaders of temporary, private schools in Charlottesville apparently will not seek State accreditation. Presumably they do not wish to link their operations too closely to the State and thereby lead to a desegregation case.

Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, State superintendent of public instruction, said accreditation of the schools in Norfolk and Warren County, with an approximate enrollment of 1,000 students, means credits of graduating students will be recognized on transcripts sent to colleges.

Dr. Paschall said approval of the schools under the board's tuition grant regulations means teachers working for the private groups can participate in the Virginia supplemental retirement system.

penses for November, to a previous bill for $460,000 that is now being considered by State officials.

School Supt. J. J. Brewbaker observed that the State is deferring action on payment of the original bill pending court rulings on the validity of the anti-integration laws under which the six white secondary schools were closed.

The law under which the schools were closed says the State assumes the contractual obligations of the school board for any school shut down under its terms. On advice of the city attorney, the school board has interpreted this to mean the State is responsible for the salaries of all personnel employed at the schools.

In other action the school board agreed to a policy, suggested by city council, banning the use of public schools for meetings dealing with the topic of segregation.

NORFOLK BILL HITS $693,000

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 12 (AP).—The Norfolk School Board's bill to the State for the costs of operating six schools closed under Virginia's anti-integration laws has now reached $693,000.

Prespects for collecting are uncertain, as even the school board noted yesterday. It tacked a new bill for $233,000, covering salaries and other ex-

Mixed schools no problem

WHEELING, W. Va. — Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia declared last week that the integration of pupils in the state's public schools is no problem, but that if segregationists from out of the State attempt to make it one, then the state and Federal Government will move to block the effort.

The Governor said that he did not have a full report on the bombing of the 17-room Osage Elementary - Junior High School, but was confident that the bombing had nothing to do with West Virginia segregation.

"Preliminary reports by law officers give no indication that the bombing was caused by racial feeling," he declared.

14e(1) 1958 A & I COLLEGE

Danger To A. & T.?

NAACP head accuses college president

BY BAKER MORTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "Dr Gibbs told me I was a controversial figure because of my affiliation with the NAACP and that my presence would endanger the jobs of 400 other persons employed at A. and T. College.

"My dismissal came about on these grounds and not because of improper procedures relative to my appointment."

The speaker was Dr. Edwin E. Edmunds, president of the Greensboro chapter of the NAACP, who was dismissed Wednesday as director of the Wesley Foundation at A. and T. College.

* * *

DR. EDMUNDS, a sociology professor at Bennett College here, told the AFRO Friday:

"I was told by President Warmoth Gibbs of A. and T. College that my work was appreciated and admired, but my presence at Wesley Foundation would endanger appropriations to A. and T. College."

Dr. Gibbs told the AFRO he requested Dr. Edmunds' dismissal because "we didn't get an application or any references or qualifications of his work with religious groups.

"At Bennett College, Dr. Edmunds is not doing religious work with students. The fact that he is affiliated with the NAACP had nothing to do with my requesting his dismissal."

THE A. AND T. COLLEGE president sent the request for dismissal to the Rev. W. T. Brown, district superintendent of the Methodist Church.

The Wesley Foundation is a Methodist organization which functions off campus at a number of non-religious affiliated North Carolina colleges. It has no connection with the colleges.

The foundation invites Methodist students to participate in worship services and social activity at places off the campus.

Dr. Edmunds said he was appointed to the Wesley Foundation post last September upon the recommendation of Bishop Edgar A. Love of the Methodist Church.

IN BALTIMORE, Bishop Love told the AFRO that he did not know the facts surrounding the dismissal action and could not make a statement.

He said he received a letter from the district superintendent to the effect that Dr. Edmunds had been dismissed and that the Rev. Mr. Brown had assumed temporary directorship of Wesley Foundation until a permanent replacement was appointed.

"The Methodist Church administration gave no reason for the dismissal in the letter," Bishop Love stated, adding:

* * *

"DR. EDMUNDS is an ordained Methodist minister. I don't know why the administration wanted him relieved.

"All appointments made must be acceptable to the administration and many things could have been involved in the dismissal."

Asked to comment on why President Gibbs took the action, Bishop Love stated:

"I have known Mr. Gibbs for a number of years. I presume he was directed to do so by subordinates. A president does not always take direct action himself."

The prelate declared that minor jealousies and "many other factors" could have brought about the action, adding:

"It could have been precipitated by someone else, I don't know. It is true that Dr. Edmunds is connected with the NAACP.

* * *

DR. EDMUNDS ASSERTED that Bishop Love has questioned his dismissal. He said he received no salary from the state, his students did not meet on the A. and T. College campus and the students attended the foundation voluntarily.

"My activity in no way could have endangered the school budget since I was paid by the Methodist Church and not A. and T. College," Dr. Edmunds declared.

He said Dr. Gibbs admitted when they talked that Dr. Edmunds was dismissed because of his NAACP activity alone.

The Bennett College professor also stated that Dr. Gibbs admitted and named several other groups who were appointed to posts at the school without "written references and qualifications."

* * *

DR. GIBBS admitted that he and Dr. Edmunds conferred following the dismissal action, but insisted that Dr. Edmunds was discharged because of certain procedures relative to his appointment that had not been followed.

The A. and T. College head told the AFRO that a school policy on leasing the college gymnasium accounted for his refusal last year to allow Dr. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala., to speak there when asked by the NAACP.

"There are 75 student organizations at A. and T. and their activity demands use of the college gymnasium most of the time. In addition, our policy is not to rent the gymnasium.

"If we break the regulations for one group we would have to break it for all groups," President Gibbs stated.

"As to the student petition to organize a college chapter of the NAACP at A. and T., it is currently pending action of the administrative and personnel departments.

"There is no regulation against students or teachers being in the NAACP and if all the student requirements are met, I am sure the proper officials will give the matter their unbiased consideration.

"I don't know who started the petition circulating," Mr. Gibbs stated when further questioned about the bill.

* * *

"I DIDN'T appoint Dr. Edmunds so I didn't dismiss him," he concluded.

Dr. Edmunds declared that he was told by the Rev. Mr. Brown that the A. and T. College president had requested his dismissal.

He indicated that pressure had been placed upon Dr. Gibbs for his ouster.

"Mr. Gibbs told me he received two anonymous phone calls about my working with the Wesley Foundation.

"He said he hadn't received any trouble, but was anticipating the possibility of it with my presence at the foundation."

"In regard to the students circulating a petition for an NAACP chapter on the campus, they were told to be quiet about it because it would harm the school budget since A. and T. is a state-operated college."

The NAACP president said:

"If improper procedure was the cause of my dismissal from the foundation, then the Methodist Church and not A. and T. College would be responsible.

"Wesley Foundation is connected with the Methodist Church and not the college.

"The students at the college have circulated a petition seeking to establish an NAACP chapter at A. and T.

"The matter has been squashed and the students told not to press for a chapter because it would cause the state legislature to curtail the appropriations to the college."

Dr. Edmunds has been president of the NAACP for about a year.

For The Second Time

Veteran Teacher Again Retires From His Job

GREENSBORO, N. C. — An instructor at A. and T. College retired last week for a second time.

Joseph H. Meyers, 83, plumbing and heating instructor in the A. and T. College Technical Institute for the past 12 years, hung up his tools at the end of the past school year. He came out of retirement in April of 1946 to take the A. and T. post.

THE FORMER owner-operator of the Meyers Plumbing and Heating Company and working in the trade here for 20-odd years, Meyers entered teaching to fill, temporarily, the open position. He liked the work so well that he stayed on.

"I never realized before that teaching young people could be such a challenging experience and I have enjoyed every hour of it", he explains. He is also grateful to his students. "They have helped to make me a younger man", he declared.

• • •

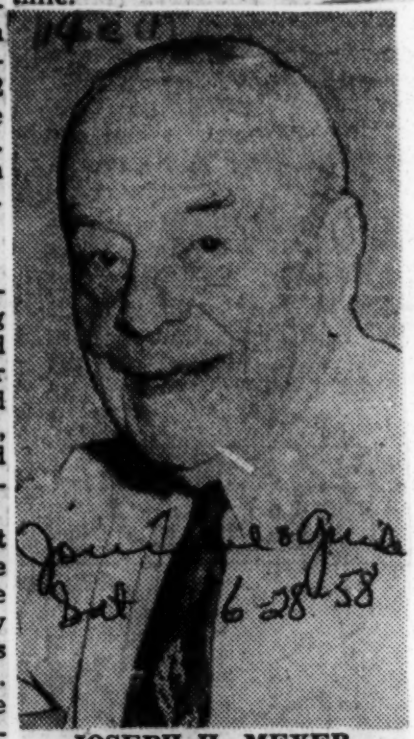
WHILE WORKING at the plumbing trade, he helped to rewrite the Greensboro Plumbing Code in 1940, or there about.

A veteran of two wars, the Spanish-American engagement and World War I, he returned to the U. S. Army and served for a number of years following the latter engagement as aerial photographer, with flying status, at the Langley Air Field in Virginia.

• • •

HE MARRIED THE former Miss Eunice Ballard, a nurse, in 1921 and the couple took up residence here in that same year.

What are his plans? His immediate schedule calls for catching up on his reading and a few of his favorite TV shows and generally, taking it easy in the most comfortable chair at his Spring street residence. That appears to be only temporary for he gives the impression that he will somehow, somewhere, retire for a third time.



JOSEPH H. MEYER
Retired Plumber

KING DISMISSED FROM POSITION

Alcorn Professor Cites NAACP Charge

ALCORN, Miss. (AP)—A Negro college professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles nearly closed Alcorn A&M (Negro) college last year said Friday he has been dismissed as a sacrificial offering to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

History Prof. Clennon King said in a statement: "No reasons are given because this dismissal had already been pronounced verbally one year ago when someone decided that I be made Mississippi's sacrificial offering to the NAACP. . . .

"This formal and open dismissal has been cowardly held in abeyance in order that those who are interested in what I stand for would forget why I am finally dismissed."

King said college president J. D. Boyd wrote him Thursday "to inform you that your contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term. You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish."

Last year, most of the 450 students of this small Claobirne county school boycotted classes in protest to a series of articles in which King criticized the NAACP.

The students returned to class after the college board warned they would be expelled if they continued to boycott class. King, who offered to resign at one time, did not resign and was not dismissed.

King's statement regarding his dismissal said his "stand has been for freedom. I stand for academic freedom. I stand for freedom of speech."

Alcorn ousts Clennon King

LORMAN, Miss. — Clennon King, professor of history at Alcorn A. and M. College, was advised by mail May 1 that his contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term.

The letter, signed by J. D. Boyd, president of the school, informed Mr. King that he is free to leave the campus at any time he wishes.

The notice apparently has upset Mr. King a great deal. One year ago he verbally attacked the NAACP and his students walked out of his class.

HE TOLD the AFRO:

"No reasons are given because this dismissal had already been pronounced one year ago when someone decided that I be made Mississippi's sacrificial offering to the NAACP.

"Is my destruction all the NAACP wants?

"This formal and open dismissal has been cowardly held in abeyance in order that those who are interested in what I stand for would forget why I am finally dismissed. I hope they have not forgotten. But if they have, I have not.

"My stand has been for freedom. I stand for academic freedom. I stand for freedom of speech. I stand for the freedom to criticize today's tin Gods. But most of all, I stand for freedom.

* * *

"IN THE two years I have been here in this state rich with history, I have tried to be a friend to Mississippi. Apparently Mississippi has rejected my friendship. What should I do?

"Should I go on begging for justice here at Alcorn, or should I fight back? Should I drop my head in shame and try beginning my life anew, or should I forget the unforgettable and retreat into false pretension?

"I can assure you that if neither you nor I have a good answer, God has one, and I shall seek it."

Negro Teacher Protests Firing

ALCORN, Miss. (AP)—A Negro college professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles nearly closed Alcorn A&M (Negro) College last year said Friday he has been dismissed as a "sacrificial offering to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

History Prof. Clennon King said in a statement: "No reasons are given because this dismissal had already been pronounced verbally one year ago when someone decided that I be made Mississippi's sacrificial offering to the NAACP.

"This formal and open dismissal has been cowardly held in abeyance in order that those who are interested in what I stand for would forget why I am finally dismissed."

PRO-SEGREGATION NEGRO PROFESSOR OUSTED BY COLLEGE

Alcorn, Miss., May 2 (AP)—Prof. Clennon King, controversial Negro history professor whose pro-segregation writings set off a student boycott which almost closed Alcorn A. & M. College for Negroes last year, said today he has been dismissed.

"My stand has been for freedom," King said in a statement. "I stand for academic freedom. I stand for freedom of speech."

He displayed a copy of a letter from J. D. Boyd, president of the land grant college, dated May 1 and saying: "This is to inform you that your contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term. You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish."

A majority of the estimated 450 students of Alcorn A. & M. boycotted classes early last year in protest against a series of newspaper articles by King critical of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. King at times has advocated a "back to Africa" movement for Negroes.

Alcorn College Holds First Summer Session

More than 600 teachers registered for the first session of the summer school, June 9-July 11, 1958.

Having graduated one hundred of those who attended last summer during the commencement convocation the college enrollment was appreciably high.

The program of instruction is much improved this summer. President J. D. Boyd has secured the services of outstanding individuals as guest professors during the first session and many more will be added to the roster for the second session. During the first assembly, Dr. Jesse A. Morris, Director of the Summer School, announced the following guest members of the faculty: Mrs. Daniel Williams, Elementary School Supervisor, Vance County Schools, Henderson, N. C., professor of elementary education; Mr. N. R. Burger, Principal Royal Street High School, Hattiesburg, Miss., professor of school administration; Mr. Frank Purnell, Professional Football Player, Green Bay Packers, instructor in physical education; Miss Christine Freelix, Home Economics Teacher, Picayune, Miss., instructor in clothing and related arts; Mrs. Alpha Morris, Michigan State University, instructor in social studies; Dr. M. H. Boulware, Professor of Speech and Special Education, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., professor of English and Speech; Dr. M. Davis, Professor of English, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., professor of English and Speech; Mrs. Patrica A. Hill, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., instructor in physical science and coordinator of recreation.

The teachers seem to approach their several tasks with high seriousness. There will be outstanding individuals invited during the summer, and the experiences should be rich and inviting, cultural and entertaining, helpful and beneficial, to those who give themselves in the fullness of the developmented process achieved as we work and play to the degree in which we are capable.

Mississippi Plans Bond Sale Today

$5,700,000 Worth To Be Offered By State

JACKSON, Miss., July 22.—(UPI)—Mississippi offers for sale $5,700,000 worth of bonds Wednesday.

The State Bond Commission is to sell the bonds in the Governor's office at 10 a.m.

Funds from the bond sale are scheduled to enable the state to spend one million dollars on restoration of the old Capitol building prior to its conversion into a state museum.

Other funds are to be used to construct a $300,000 science library building and construct and equip a $700,000 library at Mississippi Southern College.

Plans also call for construction of a science library and a mechanical arts and gymnasium building at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes at a cost of $750,000; construction and equipping of a million-dollar Mississippi State University classroom building and additional classrooms and equipment costing $575,000 at Jackson State College for Negroes.

Repairs of a building at the State Mental Hospital at Whitfield, to cost $500,000, are also planned.

83-Year-Old A. And T. Teacher Retires Again

GREENSBORO, N. C. — An Instructor at A. and T. College retires this week for a second time.

Joseph H. Meyers, 83, plumbing and heating instructor in the A. and T. College Technical Institute for the past 12 years, hangs up his tools at the end of the current school year. He came out of retirement in April of 1946 to take the A. and T. post.

The former owner-operator of the Meyers Plumbing and Heating Company and working in the trade here for twenty-odd years, Meyers entered teaching to fill, temporarily, the open position. He liked the work so well that he stayed on. "I never realized before that teaching young people could be such a challenging experience and I have enjoyed every hour of it", he explains. He is also grateful to his students. "They have helped to make me a younger man", he declared.

While working at the plumbing trade, he helped to rewrite the Greensboro Plumbing Code in 1940, or there about.

A veteran of two wars, the Spanish-American engagement and World War I, he returned to the U. S. Army and served for a number of years folowing the latter engagement as aerial photographer, with flying status, at the Langley Air Force Field in Virginia.

He married the former Miss Eunice Ballard, a nurse, in 1921 and the couple took up residence here in that same year.

What are his plans? His immediate schedule calls for catching up on his reading and a few of his favorite TV shows and generally, taking it easy in the most comfortable chair at his Spring Street residence.

That appears to be only temporary for he gives the impression that he will somehow, somewhere, retire for a third time.

14e(1) 1958

ALABAMA COLLEGES

School Accreditation Standards Lower In State, Meadows Savs

Alabama school accreditation standards generally are lower than requirements of the Southern regional accrediting agency on at least six different points, School Superintendent A. R. Meadows said yesterday.

Meadows said he had made the comparative evaluation with standards of the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools and Colleges "to inform the public in the light of recent criticism of certain state systems."

The six points listed by Meadows were:

1. The association requires all teachers to have a degree. The state says a non-degree teacher may continue working if hired prior to 1943 when school was accredited.

2. Principals are required to have Masters degree with major part of graduation study in administration and supervision, under association rules. State requires only bachelor's degree.

3. Association calls for $1.50 per pupil up to 500 pupils and $1.25 per pupil for 501 to 1,000 enrollment in library standards. State library standards require minimum annual expenditure of $1.25 per pupil in average daily attendance.

4. Association sets minimum teacher's salary at $3,000 and an average salary of $3,400. State has no set minimum and no established average.

5. Association requires that principal receive highest salary in his school. State makes no such provision and according to Meadows there are some cases where he is not the highest paid.

6. Association requires that athletics and all other extracurricular activities, and all related funds, be controlled by the school administration. State has no such requirement.

Meadows explained that in some cases Alabama athletic facilities still are maintained and managed by private interests.

Audit Finds Fund Shortages In Negro College Operation

By BOB INGRAM

The Department of Examiners of Public Accounts released a blistering audit Friday on the fiscal operations of the student finance offocer at Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery.

The audit had two immediate results:

Demand was made of the Negro official, Franklin W. Taylor, for $504.65, which he promptly paid; and second, the job of Student finance officer was abolished at the insistence of the examiners.

In addition, an accompanying audit of the Alabama State College turned up another shortage in the amount of $688.50, this also charged against Taylor. Again demand for payment was made of Taylor which he paid.

Taylor was ordered to make the $504.65 refund after examiners discovered he had held checks in that amount at his office for such a length of time that they became worthless.

The $688.50 shortage was an amount collected by Taylor for student fees which was never deposited by the secretary-treasurer.

Commenting on the situation in the Student Finance Office, the examiners reported:

"During the course of the examination your examiners found in the office of the student financt officer letters, files memoranda and other data containing cash and cash items in the amount of $16,600.39.

"We also found in a vault in the same building in which the Student Finance Office is located, a cardboard box filled with letters, files, etc., containing cash and cash items in the amount of $5,167.71

"These amounts apparently represented remittances for fees and various charges which had been paid into the office, but which had not been receipted or depisited. According to the dates of some of the checks and money orders found, some of the remittances had been on hand as long as 12 years, some bearing dates 1945."

The examiners said when they questioned Taylor as to why he had held the checks so long he explained that "the affairs of his office had fallen into such a state of delinquency that he found it impossible to maintain his records on a current basis."

The audit noted that checks and money orders in the amount of $1,674.10 were returned by the bank as uncollectable, but that Taylor was held accountable only for those which had been designated by the bank as "stale checks."

(Banks, for the protection of their customers, refuse to make payment on checks which have been held beyond a given period of time, usually six months. If held beyond that period, it becomes a "stale check".)

At the outset of their report, the examiners admitted their examination of Taylor's records did not cover any given period of time "since the system of records as maintained was by its inadequacy such that an accurate survey of student fees and revenues was virtually impossible."

The examiners added that as their work progressed "it became evident that little or no control over student fees or receivables was possible under the system in use."

The examination was made by Clint L. Hall, A. W. Steineker Jr. and Richard E. Thompson of the Department of Examiners.

It was the same three examiners who discovered the $688.50 discrepancy in the college records. They said on Oct. 1, 1954, Taylor had given receipts to students for various fees and charges in the amount of $688.50 but that this money was never delivered on to the secretary-treasurer.

Also audited was the John N. Brokn Courts, Inc., an apartment housing project operated by the college. Two strong recommendations were carried in this report, one a stern reminder that "absolutely no tennants be allowed" to occupy the apartments unless all rents due are paid in full and in advance.

The examiners added a warning that if any losses resulted to uncollectible rent accounts charges against the officials "should and will be set up."

The officials are Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college, and Willease Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

Negro College Abolishes Finance Post Under Fire

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21 (UPI) — Officials at Alabama State College for Negroes here have confirmed that the job of student finance officer has been abolished because of a blistering audit released Friday by the State Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.

Release of the audit also brought about a demand that the former Negro official, Franklin W. Taylor, pay $504.65. This was paid immediately, a spokesman said.

In addition, an accompanying audit of Alabama State College turned up another shortage in the amount of $688.50, and this also was charged against Taylor. Again demand for payment was made of Taylor, and he paid, the spokesman added.

Taylor was ordered to make the $504.65 refund after examiners discovered he had held checks in that amount at his office for such a length of time they became worthless. The $688.50 sum was collected by Taylor for student fees which the examiners said never was deposited.

The examiners reported some of the checks and money orders held by Taylor had been on hand as long as 12 years, some bearing a 1945 date.

Educator And Family Bound For Europe

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. and Mrs. Trenholm and Harper C. Trenholm Jr., about to enplane for Rome where he will attend the World Confederation of Teacher Organizations. Dr. Trenholm will represent the Alabama Teachers Association and the American Teachers Association.

The trip was underwritten by the Alabama Teachers Association in appreciation of Dr. Trenholm's many years of untiring service in behalf of the teachers of Alabama.

They will also visit Venice, Nigeria, Ghana, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and London and will return to the U. S. Sept. 1.

Alabama State College Observes Founder's Day

Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 29-58

At 4 o'clock this Sunday afternoon at the arena-auditorium, Montgomery and Alabama State College will pay tribute to the memory of the late William Burns Paterson who was born at Tullibody, Scotland, on Feb. 9, 1849, and who served for 37 years, beginning in 1878 at Marion and extending until his death on March 11, 1915, as the president of the now Alabama State College.

There were preparatory student-assembly programs on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. at 2 o'clock this afternoon, wreaths will be placed upon the grave of William Burns Paterson by students from the Campus Laboratory School. The alumni representative for the program at 4 o'clock will be James H. Jones of the Class of 1912 who is a native of Clanton and is now retired after 28 years in the postal service at Columbus, Ohio.

This observance was begun back in 1901 as a surprise birthday program by a sixth grade class under the direction of the late Mary Frances Terrell who taught at the local school for 50 years. During the lifetime of Paterson, a similar program was staged on his birthday. After his death the program was expanded into a Founder's Day occasion in recognition of the very significant contributions which the late William Burns Patterson made to the development of the school during 37 years.

Some of the events in this early history of the local college which are recalled annually on this date of Feb. 9 include the following:

On Dec. 9, 1873, the-then State Board of Education of Alabama had authorized the establishment of a State Normal School and University at Martion in Perry County with reported operation in the year of 1874-75.

In 1878 (four years later) Patterson was elected as president and transferred his missionary endeavors from nearby Greensboro where he had previously begun Tullibody Academy in 1875.

In his first year (1879) at Marion, President Paterson secured a new site of 5.6 acres to which the buildings and fences were moved and on which a new building was subsequently completed in 1883 to bring the total value of buildings and grounds at Marion up to $8.000.

After two years, Paterson issued diplomas to the first class of five graduates in 1880 . . . one of whom had a first teaching appointment at Pike Road in Montgomery County.

In his fourth year (1881-1882) at Marion, President Paterson graduated his second "University" class, of which John William Beverly was a member and was also chosen as the first president of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. . . . which will stage its Diamond Jubilee convention here at Alabama State College on Wednesday - Thursday - Friday, March 26-27-28, 1958.

For his ninth year at Marion (1887), President Paterson reported a total of 100 graduates (including eight from the "University Course") for the eight classes of 1880-1887.

In 1887, Alabama's state Legislature authorized the discontinuance of the State Normal School and University at Marion and the establishment of an Alabama Colored Peoples University at a "suitable location."

In the summer of 1887, Paterson held meetings at various churches in Montgomery and succeeded in securing pledges of $2,000 for the purchase of a site in Montgomery which was accepted by President Paterson and the board of directors.

The Alabama Colored Peoples University was opened on Oct. 3, 1887 . . . with the 358 pupils being registered in the basement of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and classes conducted on Norton street in Beulah Baptist Church and an adjoining store building.

However, after five months, the Supreme Court of Alabama handed down a decision in February, 1888, that "public school funds" could not be used to support a "university." Paterson kept the doors open and made effective appeal which resulted in new state legislation in 1889 for the establishnet of The State Normal School for Colored Students.

On May 8, 1889, the board for The State Normal School for Colored Students formally accepted the donation of $3,000 in money and land and confirmed the location of the school on the campus site of 6½ acres located east of South Jackson between Tuscaloosa street and Thurman.

The first graduating class at Montgomery was in 1890 . . . with the baccalaureate service at First Baptist Church and with the commencement exercises at Old Ship AMEZ Church.

The original frame building was completed in 1890 but was lost by fire on Dec. 13, 1904, and was subsequently replaced by the present Tullibody Hall which was occupied in June, 1906.

In his annual report for 1905-06, President Paterson observed that "out of an original grant of $15,000 from the Legislature of 1888, the State of Alabama now had five small buildings and the new two-story Tullibody Hall as a plant valued at $45.000.

Alabama State In 108th Anniversary

Daily World
Feb 9 1957
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama State College will observe the 108th anniversary of the birth of its founder, the late William Burns Paterson, in the traditional Founder's Day program set for Sunday, Feb. 9, in the arena auditorium at 4:00 p.m. The alumni speaker for the occasion will be James H. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, a native of Clanton, Ala., who after attending what then was the State Normal School for six years, was graduated in the class of 1912 and received his diploma at the hands of Mr. Paterson.

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Alabama State College To Observe Founder's Day

Wash D C Afro
Feb 2-8-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama State College will observe the 108th anniversary of the birth of its Founder the late William Burns Patterson, in the traditional Founders Day program, set for Sunday, February 9 in the arena auditorium at four o'clock p. m.

The alumni speaker for the occasion will be James H. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, a native of Clanton, Alabama, who after attending what then was the State Normal School for six years, was graduated in the class of 1912 and received his diploma at the hands of Mr. Patterson.

The Founders Day observance began in 1901 as a simple birthday tribute to Mr. Patterson by the sixth grade class in the laboratory school taught by the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell. Since his death in 1915, the observance has expanded as a memorial tribute of appreciation for thirty-seven years of outstanding services. It has been the cutsom to invite for the formal expression, a student of the days of the honoree on the basis of his personal acquaintance with Mr. Patterson.

The speaker for Sunday attended Talladega College and Morehouse College after his graduation from the State Normal School and has completed twenty-eight years of service in the post office at Columbus, Ohio prior to his retirement nine years ago. Since that time, he has had activity in the area of real estate and has just returned to the country after an extensive trip on the African continent. A publication of poems and essays written by him in 1956 is entitled "Finding a Way."

A reception at the Campus Center following the public program will give an opportunity for the general public to meet the speaker.

Other activities incident to the annual observance will include the divisional assemblies on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. At 2:00 p. m. on Sunday, student representatives of the Campus Laboratory Schools will place wreaths on the graves of the three deceased presidents of the institution: William Burns Patterson, John William Beverly, and George Washington Trenholm; and on the grave of Miss Mary F. Terrell.

Alabama State Wins Trophy In Debate Contest

Release #4
Montgomery Ala.
Sat 3-1-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State college debating team won the second place trophy in the Azalea debate tournament, sponsored by Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., Feb. 13-15.

The University of Notre Dame won first place.

With wins over Louisiana State university, Florida State university, Spring Hill college, and Morehouse college, the Alabama State debators scored 322 points to clinch second place over Spring Hill, which came in third.

Other teams in the tournament were Arizona State college, Millsaps college, and Mississippi Southern college.

Members of the Alabama State affirmative team were Frances Jeter, Montgormery; Mary P. Facon, Birmingham; and Franklyn ry, Winston-Salem, S. C., alternate.

Negative team members were mie Johnson, Montgomery; elma S. Carroll, Daphne; and ary Jo Malone, Birmingham, lternate.

The team is coached by Raleigh P. Player, who is also president of the Southern Intercollegiate Forensic Conference, an organization of College debate eams.

Alabama State Debaters 2nd In Interracial Tourney

Special to Journal and Guide

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NEGATIVE TEAM members were Mamie Johnson, Montgomery; Thelma S. Carroll, Daphne; and Mary Jo Malone, Birmingham, alternate. The team is coached by Raleigh P. Player. Mr. Player is also president of the Southern Intercollegiate Forensic Conference, an organization of college debate teams.

Webb Probes Shortage at State College

A shortage of $24,344 in accounts of the Georgia State College of Business Administration has been referred to Fulton County Sol. Gen. Paul Webb for presentation to a grand jury.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook in making the announcement, also said a bonding company had been called on to pay a shortage of $3,100 in the accounts of Prudence Lee, cashier at the Albany State College.

State Auditor B. F. Thrasher reported the shortage in the Georgia State College of Business Administration last month. The shortage there was charged to Wayman Welborn, manager of the University Center Credit Union and Mrs. Betty L. Hilton, bookkeeper at the college.

Bonding companies paid the shortages charged to Wellborn and Mrs Hilton.

Cook said he was making a further study of the Albany State College shortage on a technical point of law.

VISITORS AT ALBANY STATE—Representatives from two institutions of higher learning were guests on the campus of Albany State College, Albany, Ga. Left to right: President and Mrs. William H. Dennis Jr. of Albany State College, who were at home to the visitors; Mrs. Mathis and President J. H. White of Mississippi Vocational College, who came from that school to attend a three-day workshop at Albany State; Dr. Theodore Love of Fisk University, who represented Beta Kappa Chi, national scientific society, to which Albany made application, and Mrs. Anderson, Comptroller Parham and Wean Olympia Lowe, also of Mississippi Vocational College, attending the workshop.

BREAK GROUND FOR GYMNASIUM—Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, shakes hands with Mrs. Virginia J. Woodward, wife of the late Dr. George N. Woodward, who served as physician 1942-1946, as she broke the ground for a half-million dollar gymnasium being named in honor of her husband to be erected on the campus at the Fort Valley State College.

Refuses To Bow To Dixiecrats

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-3-58
1-27

COLUMBIA, S. C. — President Frank R. Veal of Allen university here, has completely cleared three of his leading professors of all charges of being "subversive."

The three men, all under sharp attack by Dixiecrat Gov. George Bell Timmerman, jr., are Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman, and Dr. John Granville Rideout. The latter two are white.

Veal's clear cut vindication of the professors forms the major portion of a sort of "state of the university" article dealing also with "Greater Emphasis on Religion," "Community Cooperation," "Academic Improvements," and "Related Activities."

In the lengthy statement, dated March 4, 1958, and circulating privately among leading white and Negro South Carolinians, Veal states emphatically, "It is the judgment of the president that he cannot and does not, recommend the dismissal of the three gentlemen whoe presence is questioned, on the basis of evidence and the facts disclosed."

TO REELECT TRIO

Veal's unequivocal stand taken in the face of pressures of the segregationist government of South Carolina, is seen by observers here as a definite indication that the historic AME institution will reelect Professors Wiggins, Hoffman, and Rideout at the May meeting of trustees.

Such a course of action is extremely popular on the Allen campus, where integration-minded students already are seeking entry into the all-white University of South Carolina, and also with A. M. E. churchmen and Allen alumni all over the country.

The professors, outspoken advocates of integration, have been under attack since early in 1957. On August 6, 1957, the Allen board of trustees unanimously voted to retain them. In September, the Dixiecrat State Board of Education, meeting secretly in Governor Timmerman's office, moved to deny Allen graduates certification to teach in the South Carolina public schools.

The board let it be known unofficially that certification would not be restored until Allen fired the professors. On January 10, 1958, the Allen university board of trustees met again to consider the problem. Dr. R. W. Mance, a leading trustee and national financial secretary of the A. M. E. church which is responsible for the support of Allen, charged "political blackmail" by the state, and urged the retention of the professors. President Veal refused to recommend their dismissal and they were retained.

CALLS FOR PROBE

On January 14, 1958, Governor Timmerman addressing the General Assembly at its opening session, asked for a special investigating committee to expose "communist activities." He specifically attacked three professors at Allen.

Negro groups such as the Columbia interdenominational ministerial alliance and the South Carolina progressive democrats strongly denounced the proposed investigation as an irresponsible attack on the freedom of the private Negro colleges.

The Negro pastors served notice on the state that "if such a law is passed, that the legality of the law will be tested in the highest courts of the Federal government."

When the state legislature was slow to do Timmerman's bidding, he sent a special message, this time attacking President J. A. Bacoat of Benedict college, and three white professors at this local Baptist college.

On April 10, a weary, broke, vote-hungry legislature voted hurriedly to establish an investigating committee with the so-called purpose, "to preserve the government of South Carolina." This is election year.

The Veal statement charges that agents of the Governor "first presented the issue" of the three professors in his office a year ago. Veal declared that the university proceeded to make a full investigation of their charges and fully satisfied itself that the charges were absolutely groundless.

'LOYAL AMERICANS'

Veal also states that the "Data sheets of the three gentlemen report each of them as a loyal American." He notes that the state police offered him no proof that his information absolving the professors was incorrect.

He states that he "received no evidence from records of the proper committees, sub-committees, or other groups of both the U. S. House of representatives and the U. S. Senate that any one of the gentlemen was, or is, a member of the Communist party, or a sympathizer of communism."

Veal further states that he received no proof from "any of several competent and efficient national agencies and investigators nor from 15 college presidents, or six educational agencies (not excluding some in South Carolina) supporting charges made against them."

Veal declares that the director of the State Law Enforcement Division informed the Allen Administration that it (SLED) "could find no proof to support the claims later made against the men." In the light of all this, Veal asserts, "It is neither Christian nor democratic to libel and discolor the reputation and lives of fellowmen in the absence of proof."

The Allen president concludes that "Based on the fact that those aiding in the study are considered the most authoritative and resourceful on the subject, we think the issue has been thoroughly checked out and accurately presented. And we wish to emphasize that in no instance has either of the gentlemen been reported as being, or checked and found to be either a Communist in the past or present, or a sympathizer of communism."

Allen professors may make appeal

14e(1)
Tribune
Sat. 5-10-58
Baltimore
The American

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Three Allen University professors, notified last June that they would be dismissed at the close of the current college year, may appear before members of the trustee board on May 15.

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the university, told the AFRO that he would notify the three men of the meeting, and of their right to appear, if they wish.

The professors are: Drs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman, both white and Forrest O. Wiggins.

p. 2. /14e(1)

THEY HAVE been targets of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., who pinned communistic activity charges on them.

Dr. Veal's release of the trio, however, he said, has no bearing on the Timmerman charges.

The May 15 possible hearing, Dr. Veal said, is in accordance with academic procedures and fair and honest treatment.

White Profs Out At Both Allen, Benedict

New "Pressure" On Colleges?

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — "Are South Carolina's colored church colleges bowing to state efforts to control them?"

That question is being raised time and time again here as both Allen university, the AME college here, and Benedict, the Baptist institution, put skids under members of their respective staffs said to be "unacceptable" to the state.

TWO WEEKS AGO, Allen's president, Dr. Frank R. Veal issued ouster notices to three professors, two of them white, who had been under fire from the state. Last week, Benedict's president, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, issued ouster notices to three white members of the Benedict staff.

A communication from the office of the Benedict president Friday, May 2 to the three white members of the Benedict staff said that the three — including a woman — would have to resign by Tuesday, May 6 or be fired the next day. This communication came shortly after a meeting of the school's trustee board and indications are that the decision was that of the board's executive committee.

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BOTH THE Allen university and the Benedict college actions are viewed as "turnabouts" from the actions taken by the presidents of the respective institutions earlier this year.

In February after being publicly smeared and labeled "Reds" by South Carolina's Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Presidents Veal and Bacoats issued statements denying all allegations of "Red" affiliations. They also made lofty statements about academic freedom, respect for teachers' rights, etc.

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UNTIL APRIL 22, when President Veal asked the three embattled professors at Allen university to give up their campus - sponsored residences prior to leaving employ of the school, all seemed well in Education Square here

The close proximity of the Allen and Benedict ouster actions gives credence to resounding beliefs here that "pressure" is again being foisted upon the church colleges.

ONE OF THE ousted teachers at Benedict, Dr. Lewis Smith, professor of English, told the Journal and Guide: "The real reason we (the three white teachers) are being ousted in such undue haste —nearly a month before the end of the semester — is plain enough. The administration, apparently under pressure from the executive committee; wants to appease the segregationist officials of the state"

"Get us out of the way," Dr. Smith added, "and the immediate threat the state holds over Benedict of loss of certification and of a legislative investigation, vanishes."

ALSO FACING ouster at Benedict in addition to Dr. Smith and the woman professor is Dr. J. Spencer Kennard, an aging former Baptist minister, who has been on the Benedict staff for six years.

The Benedict trio are protesting the administration's action to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Association of University Professors on the grounds that "the action of Dr. Bacoats is a gross violation of teachers rights and of academic freedom."

The staff members at Allen facing ouster and whose protection by the school's administrators at first cost loss of accreditation for teacher graduates are Drs. John Granville Rideout and Edwin D. Hoffman, both white, and Dr. Forest Oran Wiggins.

Allen University Teachers To Stay, Cleared Of Charges of Being "Subversive"

Columbia, S. C.—President Frank R. Veal of Allen University has completely cleared three of his leading professors of all charges of being "subversive."

The three men, all under sharp attack by Dixiecrat Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., are Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, Dr. Edward D. Hoffman, and Dr. John Granville Rideout. The latter two are white.

President Veal's clear-cut vindication of the professors forms the major portion of a sort of "state of the university" articles dealing also with "Greater Emphasis on Religion," "Community Cooperation," "Academic Improvement," and "Related Activities."

In the lengthy statement, dated March 4, 1958 and circulating privately among leading white and Negro South Carolinians President Veal states emphatically, "It is the judgment of the President that he cannot, and does not, recommend the dismissal of the three gentlemen whose presence is questioned, on the basis of evidence and the facts disclosed."

President Veal's unequivocal stand taken in the face of severe pressures of the segregationist government of South Carolina, is seen by competent observers here as indication that the historic A. M. E. institution will continue to resist the Dixiecrats' onslaught and will once again re-elect Professors Wiggins, Hoffman, and Rideout at the May meeting of trustees.

Such a course of action is extremely popular on the Allen campus, where integration-minded students already are seeking entry into the all-white University of South Carolina, and also with A.M.E. churchmen and Allen alumni all over the country.

The professors, outspoken advocates of integration, have been under attack since early in 1957. On August 6, 1957, the Allen board of trustees unanimously voted to retain them.

In September, the Dixiecrat State Board of Education, meeting secretly in Governor Timmerman's office, moved to deny Allen graduates certificates to teach in the South Carolina public schools. The board let it be known unofficially that certification would not be restored until Allen fired the professors.

On January 10, 1958, the Allen University board of trustees met again to consider the problem. Dr. R. W. Mance, a leading trustee and national financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church which is responsible for the entire support of Allen, charged "political blackmail" by the State, and urged the retention of the professors. President Veal refused to recommend their dismissal and they were retained.

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14e(1) 1958

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Allen University Will Not Yield To Timmerman Forces

COLUMBIA, S. C.— Dr. Lutrell Long of Atlanta, Ga., set the tempo Friday for a rousing Allen University Founder's Day program in which AME ministers and the president of the university vowed not to "surrender our rights as a private, Christian institution."

The theme of the program was "Don't Surrender," an obvious message to South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and to the State Board of Education. On Sept. 9, the board apparently dropped Allen from the state approved list because the school refused to drop three professors the governor considered "leftwingers."

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the 88-year-old AME Church-supported university, said, "We are willing to be starved, and to suffer freezing weather before we surrender our rights as a private, Christian institution."

Dr. Long, pastor of Atlanta's Flipper Temple AME Church, declared that "the bitter cries of Tingle, Gov. Griffin of Georgia, Sen. Eastland of Mississippi and other antagonists of racial progress are but the agonizing cries and wild screams of those undergoing the labor pains in the birth of an integrated era."

He predicted the "day in which colored boys and girls will attend the University of South Carolina, and white boys and girls will be attending Allen University."

All of the charges initiated by Timmerman against the three Allen professors, two of whom are white, have been denied.

George Bell Timmerman Jr., and Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, Edwin D. Hoffman and Dr. John Granville Rideout. The latter two are white.

Veal's clear-cut vindication of the professors forms the major portion of a so-called "state of the university" article dealing also with "Greater Emphasis on Religion," "Community Cooperation," "Academic Improvements" and "Related Activities."

IN THE LENGTHY statement, Veal states emphatically, "It is the judgment of the president that he cannot, and does not, recommend the dismissal of the three gentlemen whose presence is questioned, on the basis of evidence and the facts disclosed."

Veal's unequivocal stand taken in the face of severe pressures of the segregationist government of South Carolina, is seen by competent observers here as a definite indication that the historic AME institution will continue to resist the Dixiecrat onslaught and will once again re-elect Professors Wiggins, Hoffman and Rideout at the May meeting of trustees.

Such a course of action is extremely popular on the Allen campus, where integration-minded students already are seeking entry into the all-white University of South Carolina, and also with AME churchmen and Allen alumni all over the country.

— Join the NAACP NOW! —

Desegregation Hearing

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — (ANP)—Hearing on a petition to order desegregation of local schools with the September term will be held in Federal District Judge John Paul's court at Harrisonburg, Va., May 12, it was learned last week.

3 'Profs' To Stay At Allen

President Veal Ignores Threats From Governor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — President Frank R. Veal of Allen University has completely cleared three of his leading professors of all charges of being "subversive." The three men, all under sharp attack by Dixiecrat Governor

Allen

Veal Says Charges Groundless

Report Sent To S. C. Leaders Of Both Races

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S. C. — President Frank R. Veal of Allen University, located here, has completely cleared three of his leading professors of all charges of being "subversive." The three men, all under sharp attack by Dixiecrat Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., are Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman, and Dr. John Granville Rideout. The latter two are white.

Mr. Veal's clear cut vindication of the professors forms the major portion of a sort of "state of the university" article dealing also with "Greater Emphasis on Religion," "Community Cooperation," "Academic Improvements," "Related Activities."

• • •

IN THE lengthy statement that is circulated privately among leading white and Negro South Carolinians, Mr. Veal states emphatically,, "It is the judgement of the president that he cannot, and does not, recommend the dismissal of the three gentlemen whose presence is questioned, on the basis of evidence and the facts disclosed."

President Veal's unequivocal stand taken in the face of severe pressures of the segregationist government of South Carolina, is seen by competent observers here as a definite indication that the historic AME institution will continue to resist the Dixicrat onslaught and will once again reelect professors Wiggins, Hoffman, and Rideout at the May meeting of trustees.

• • •

THE professors, outspoken advocates of integration, have been under attack since early in 1957. On August 6, 1957, the Allen board of trustees unanimously voted to retain them. In September, the Dixicrat State Board of Education, meeting secretly in Governor Timmerman's office, moved to deny Allen graduates certification to teach in the South Carolina public schools.

The Allen University board of trustees met again on Jan 10, 1958 to consider the problem. Dr. R. W. Mance, a leading trusee and national financial secretary of the AME church which is responsible for the entire support of Allen charged "political blackmail" by the state,, and urged the retention of the 'professors. President Veal refused to recommend their dismissal and they were retained.

• • •

THE VEAL statement charges that police agents of the Governor "first presented the issue" of the three professors in his office a year ago. Mr. Veal declared the university proceeded to make a full investigation of their charges and fully satisfied itself that the charges were absolutely groundless. He also states that the "data sheets of the three gentlemen report each of them as a loyal American."

He notes that the state police offered him no proof that his information absolving the professors was incorrect. He states that he "received no evidence from records of the proper committees, sub-committees, or other groups of both the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate that any one of the gentlemen was, or is, a member of the Communist Party, or a sympathizer of communism."

PRESIDENT Veal further states that he received no proof from "any of several competent and efficient national agencies and investigators nor from 15 college presidents, or six educational agencies (not excluding some in South Carolina, supporting charges made against them." He declares that the director of the State Law Enforcement Division informed the Allen administration that it (SLED) "could find no proof to support the claims later made against the men. "In the light of all of this, Veal asserts, "It is neither Christian nor democratic to libel and discolor the reputation and lives of fellowmen in the absence of proof."

The Allen president concludes that "Based on the fact that those aiding in the study are considered the most authoritative and resourceful on the subject, we think the issue has been thoroughly checked out and accurately presented. And we wish to emphasize that in no instance has either of the gentlemen been reported as being, or checked and found to be either a Communist in the past or present, or a sympthizer of communism."

Allen Professors Asked To Vacate Apartments

COLUMBIA, S. C. — In a surprise move, Allen University sent registered letters, above the name of Joseph Johnson, business manager of the university, to Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins and Dr. John Gamville Rideout on Saturday demanding "vacancy" of their apartments by May 26, three days prior to commencement.

Dr. Wiggins and Rideout are two of the three professors under attack by the S. C. State Board of Education. They reside in the Richard Allen Apartments, provided for teachers of Allen University. Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman, the other professor under attack, resides elsewhere.

President Frank R. Veal said in an interview at his home, "either the professors or me" must go. He said his actions are based on his executive authority and recommendations of the Dean of the school, Arthur D. Greene, and based on "full powers" extended him by the [illegible] of the school. This can be considered an initial move to dismiss the trio. He denied the move is anti-integration. Five white professors will be recommended for employment at Allen beginning with the 1958-59 term.

CLARIFIES POSITION

In clarification of a recent release from his office, he emphasized that he has never charged or based his actions now on "subversive activities" of the professors. President Veal further implied that the letters were sent with his knowledge and full approval stating that it was the responsibility of Mr. Johnson or business manager of the school to provide housing accommodations for the new professors.

In a prepared statement released by Dr. Rideout headed "Veal Issues Eviction Order to White Professor Housed on Allen Campus within three Days of Commencement", it read:

"He was the first teacher to put integration into practice in Allen's campus housing.

"His is the only white family ever to live on the campus of Allen University.

"He has lived here for four years and has proved that integrated housing can work in South Carolina.

"He was invited to live here with his family by Bishop (then President) Samuel Richard Higgins and by Bishop Frank Madison Reid, because they felt that Allen University could lead the way toward genuine-democratic race relations in the state.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

"Veal's notice to get out would put the Rideout family in the streets while the children are still in school and while Dr. Rideout is still on contract at the University as Professor of English and Chairman of the Division of Humanities.

"This action can not be interpreted as dismissal from his teaching position since Allen's Board of Trustees, which has the sole power to determine future contracts, is not scheduled to meet until after the eviction takes place.

"The Board will undoubtedly call Veal to account for this blatant betrayal of integration.

"Dr. Rideout is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and a regular attendant at Bishop's Memorial Church here in Columbia.

"Veal held no prior conversation with Dr. Rideout on his plans to evict him, and the Rideout family was notified by a registered letter signed by the University's business manager.

"Dr. Rideout and two other integration-minded Allen professors have been under sharp atack by Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and Veal's order of eviction to the Rideout family is seen as outright capitulation to the Dixiecrats."

RHODES SCHOLAR

Dr. Rideout is a Rhodes scholar, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and before coming to Allen in 1954 taught at some of America's leading universities.

Dr. Rideout has declared "President Veal's eviction order of a white family from integrated campus housing violates the very foundation on which African Methodism was established." He characterized Veal's action as "shockingly un-Christian" and expressed confidence that the injustice would be righted by the responsible leaders of Allen University and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

WIGGINS ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins' statement said:

"Dr. Rideout has occupied an apartment in the Richard Allen Apartments since it was first opened. I have been a resident here for three years. Why are these units--among the sixteen--so urgently needed at this time, and why did not other persons residing in the Richard Allen Apartments receive notices to vacate by May 27? Why did he ask these two members of the faculty to vacate the apartments and not persons who are not employed by the University?

"I am sure that Dr. Veal, whose reputation for sobriety, thrift, honesty, probity, integrity, keen administrative ability and high scholarship will have satisfactory answers to these questions. Many detractors allege that he is taking spite on me for his unsuccessful attempt to have me dismissed by the Board of Trustees. I am sure that his statement in which he found no grounds for my dismissal released to the press recently belies any malicious slander of that nature. Dr. Veal, who has the courage to defy the Governor of South Carolina and to imply that Bishop Bonner lied when the latter said that President Veal asked him to call the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, is a man whose motives must never be impugned without giving him a chance to defend himself by answering the above questions."

The professors, having come to Allen with very high recommendation, and have been under attack are outspoken advocates of integration, and hove bee nunder attack since early in 1957.

Information close to Governor Timmerman's office indicated that the State Board of Education order to deny Allen's graduates certification to teach in South Carolina public schools is still in effect with a demand that Allen dismiss the trio of professors.

Bishop Bonner, in an interview in his office, said he may call a Board of Control meeting of trustees early in May. The General Board will meet prior to graduation.

Several members of the senior class expressed their anticipation in the controversy is with a hope and a prayer."

Allen U. plans [illegible] junior college

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Plans for the establishemnt of a junior college at Conway, S.C., are virtually completed for submission to the Allen University board of trustees, it was announced this week.

The plans, subject to board approval, were developed in response to a request from the county Parent Teachers Association.

The plan calls for opening of classes on Sept. 15, offering courses corresponding to the freshman program at Allen. Additional courses will be offered in later years as the demand indicates.

The junior college project was initiated following study by a citizens committee which indicated a need for higher education facilities in the community.

Baltimore

FOLLOWING a recent executive committee meeting, the Allen University National Alumni Association recently voted to launch a drive to match a $10,000 gift from the Danforth Foundation.

Plans for the drive were outlined at a meeting attended by J. T. W. Mims, alumni association president; Bishop I. H. Bonner, Seventh Episcopal District prelate, Dr. Frank Veal, Allen president, and the Rev. Fred C. James, publicity chairman.

A special executive session is planned for 11 a.m. Sept. 6 in Flipper Library on the Allen campus for alumni chapter officers and others interested in the drive.

14e(1) 1958 ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Clennon King Out in the Cold Again

2 'Profs' Lose Jobs, 2 Facing Eviction

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 5-10-58 P.S.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

Two controversial college professors were among the nation's unemployed last week and a third was taking a long look at some ominous handwriting on the wall in the wake of action taken by the administrations of three schools.

In Columbia, S. C. Allen University's President Frank Veal sent an "eviction" notice to Dr. John G. Rideout informing him that he and his family must vacate their faculty home by May 26.

Dr. George Kent, an English professor at Delaware State College in Dover was dismissed from his job. And, in Alcorn, Miss., Clennon King, a history instructor at Alcorn A&M College was given the heave-ho from his job by President J. D. Boyd.

■

KING'S DISMISSAL at Alcorn was curt and to the point with Dr. Boyd's ouster letter stating: "This letter is to inform you that your contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-'58 school term. You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish."

King's reply was, in part, "I have tried to be a friend to Mississippi. Apparently Mississippi has rejected my friendship. What should I do?" He also cried, "Someone decided that I be made Mississippi's sacrificial offering to NAACP. Is my destruction all that NAACP wants?"

• At Dover, Kent traced the cause for his ouster to the claim that he had written a letter criticizing a restaurant for having refused service to K. A. Gbedemah, Ghana's finance minister. In addition he had been an active member of the NAACP. School board members in opposition to Kent said that his association with the NAACP made it difficult to get appropriations from the state legislature. Dr. Jerome A. (Brud) Holland is Delaware state's president.

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—Like his fellow-white professor, Dr. John G. Rideout, 42, Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, 50-year-old faculty member of the AME-financed Allen University, was given notice to cate quarters he occupies in the 16-unit Richard Allen Apartments.

CLENNON KING
. . . dismissal notice

In Columbia, Dr. Rideout, one of two white faculty members whose ouster had been demanded by Gov. George Bell Timmerman, said that the ouster action was "unChristian." The point at issue here seems to be the fact that Dr. Rideout, and family, by living in the faculty area are evidence of integrated housing in practice.

Re-Accreditation Requested

Negro College's Plea Is Held Up

14e(1)

COLUMBIA (AP)—The South Carolina Board of Education took no action Friday on a last-minute request by Allen University for the return of official state sanction before the end of the school year.

News & Courier 5-9-58

The board remained in session until a special courier arrived from the church-supported Negro college with the hastily drawn request. But then members adjourned without opening the message.

Sat. 5-17-58

State Supt. of Education Jesse T. Anderson said the request was addressed to Gov. Timmerman, ex-officio member of the board, who was not present at the meeting. He said any action prior to the next board meeting in late June would be up to the governor.

Charleston, S.C.

The meeting was the board's last of the current 1957-58 academic year. That means that Allen students who graduate later this month are not accredited to teach in South Carolina public schools.

The college was withdrawn from the state accredited list last September in the still continuing controversy over faculty members with alleged leftist leanings.

The Allen Board of Control announced Thursday that the three Allen professors under fire would not be rehired when their contracts expire at the end of this month.

Gov. Timmerman had made accusations of communist leanings against the Allen professors as well as three faculty members at Benedict College, another church-supported Negro institution at Columbia.

Red Influence Laid To Trio By Timmerman

A-6B

COLUMBIA (AP) — Allen University Wednesday dropped from its faculty three professors Gov. Timmerman charged with being communist-influenced.

News Courier 5-16-58

The 172-member Board of Trustees met without renewing contracts of the three. This was the recommendation of the much smaller Board of Control which met May 15.

Sat. 5-17-58

ENDS MATTER

President Frank Veal of the church - supported Negro institution said Wednesday's action ends the matter and the professors will not return.

Charleston, S.C.

The controversial faculty members are John G. Rideout and Edwin Hoffman, both white, and Forrest O. Wiggins, a Negro.

Hoffman and Rideout were present at Wednesday's meeting, but made no representations to the trustees.

4, 5-29-58

NO ACCREDITATION

The State Board of Education withdrew accreditation of Allen graduates to teach in South Carolina in protest of the presence of the three on the faculty.

Allen applied for a return of accreditation at a recent board meeting, but no action was taken in the absence of Gov. Timmerman, ex-officio chairman.

Wiggins said after the May 15 meeting that Allen officials had "surrendered completely to the demands of Gov. Timmerman."

He charged that the dismissal came "without any statement of charges and without a hearing."

Veal has said the dismissals were "for the good of the university."

Allen U Plans To Match $10,000

COLUMBUS, S. C. — At an emergency session of the executive committee of the National Allen University Alumni Association, plans were outlined for a fund-raising campaign to match dollar for dollar the Danforth Foundation's gift of $10,000 to Allen university for scholarships, teacher salarie and improvements.

Reporter's Post 5-23-58

The drive will terminate in a special rally at 9:30 a. m. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27. The alumni must raise $10,000 before the gift can be received. The drive has been set for $25,000 so the University may take care of current expenses, and receive $35,000 from the project.

Individual pledges to be paid in full by Thanksgiving were made by 40 alumni and friends. These pledges ranged from $100 to $25 and amounted to approximately one-seventh of the campaign funds needed.

Mrs. Ruth Harmon Bouknight paid her pledge of $100 at the meeting. John H. Sengstacke, Publisher of the Defender, made a $25 contribution to kick-off funds from the West.

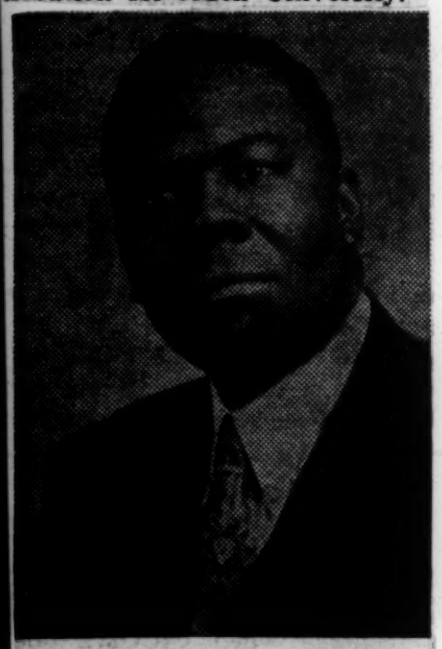
Other alumni and friends are asked to make their contributions through ttheir local chapter or directly to the national association, Box 100. Allen University.

Dr. Harrison J. Bryant Gives Certified Check For $1,000.00 To Allen University

Along with the masterly and brilliant commencement address delivered by Bishop Joseph Gomez and the large number in the graduating classes, one of the high points of the commencement exercises at Allen University was the presentation of a certified check for One Thousand Dollars by Dr. Harrison J. Bryant to President Frank Veal for Allen University.

Dr. Bryant, who is an alumnus of Allen, said, for quite some time he wanted to do something for Allen, and now he was happy that the time had come that he could.

Rev. Richard P. Hall of Baltimore, Maryland, assisted Dr. Bryant in securing this generous contribution for Allen University.



DR. HARRISON J. BRYANT

Allen students rejected again; four more apply

14e(1)

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Three Allen University students, who filed applications by registered mail Jan. 16 after these had been refused a few minutes earlier by a University of South Carolina official, had both their applications and deposit returned early this week.

The trio had submitted completed application forms and a $10 deposit, seeking to take entrance examinations on or about Jan. 27.

Meanwhile apparently backing up their across-the-street rivals at Allen University, four unidentified Benedict College students also sought entrance examination blanks in the office of Dr. W. C. McCall at the University of South Carolina Wednesday.

* * *

DR. W. C. McCALL, director of the examining and counseling bureau, to whom the Allen students had applied on Wednesday for blanks, then to secure otherwise, returned the forms and funds, together with a letter, which said in part:

"As I told you, I cannot accept your application."

He declined to disclose identities of the students. The Allen students have requested that their names be withheld, at least for the present.

The next step of these students didn't appear definite immediately. One Allen University official told the AFRO:

* * *

"IT'LL BE UP to federal courts now. Those kids have gone about as far as they can go and I think they've handled this situation soberly and wisely. They should be commended."

Asked if the students, all seniors, would undertake a lawsuit in light of the fact that normally they are expected to complete college work by the end of May, the official said: —"Oh, they could do graduate work at the university. They have time."

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He saw the Allen students as firing the first shots in a contest which is certain to result in an integrated USC.

Meanwhile, two other sources—one administrative and the other from the college's trustee board—lent credence to reports that one of Allen's three professors, whose presence on the faculty touched off the series of incidents leading to the USC attempts, may leave the college before the second semester begins next week.

* * *

BOTH OF these told the AFRO they understood that the professor, who is one of the two whites in the trio, had been offered immediate employment at a Southern state college and that that college had sought a release from the Allen administration, which had been given.

Neither source, however, could say whether or not the professor would accept the new position, which povides a higher salary than he is being paid at Allen.

"There are certain academic and professional, as well as mitigating circumstances, which might lead him to refuse it," this source said of the professor.

THE ALLEN dispute developed after the state board of education, last Sept. 9, dropped the college from the state's accredited list, pending dismissal of three of its professors.

Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. had implied in his "State of the State" address to the General Assembly Jan. 15 that the men had had too liberal associations at meetings and in delivering speeches.

Although Timmerman didn't call names, the three men, Drs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman (both white) and Forest O. Wiggins, have twice been the principal subjects at two meetings of the Allen board of control (trustee executives). They have refused requests for voluntary resignations.

* * *

UNDER TERMS of the suspension, no Allen student graduating in education can either do practice teaching in the state's public schools, no secure teaching jobs in public schools. About 80 percent of the 1958 graduating class is affected.

There were unofficial reports of "feverish" work during last week between and among state and Allen's administrative forces to work out a solution.

"Extensive" pressure from whites had been reportedly leveled at both the state board of education and Governor Timmerman's office, which is being blamed for the attempts of Allen students to break down the color barrier at USC.

Dr. Jesse T. Anderson, secretary of the board, faces an election contest this summer. Originally, he received the overwhelming support of colored voters.

Allen University Will Not Yield To Timmerman Forces

14eD

COLUMBIA, S. C.— Dr. Lutrell Long of Atlanta, Ga., set the tempo Friday for a rousing Allen University Founder's Day program in which AME ministers and the president of the university vowed not to surrender our rights as a private, Christian institution."

The theme of the program was "Don't Surrender," an obvious message to South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and to the State Board of Education. On Sept. 9, the board apparently dropped Allen from the state approved list because the school refused to drop three professors the governor considered "leftwingers."

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the 88-year-old AME Church-supported university, said, "We are willing to be starved, and to suffer freezing weather before we surrender our rights as a private, Christian institution."

Dr. Long, pastor of Atlanta's Flipper Temple AME Church, declared that "the bitter cries of Timmerman, Gov. Griffin of Georgia, Sen: Eastland of Mississippi "and other antagonists of racial progress are but the agonizing cries and wild screams of those undergoing the labor pains in the birth of an integrated era."

He predicted the "day in which colored boys and girls will attend the University of South Carolina; and white boys and girls will be attending Allen University."

All of the charges initiated by Timmerman against the three Allen professors, two of whom are white, have been denied.

Steel Foundation Gives Allen $600

Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen University announced last week a grant of $600 from the United States Steel Foundation by the Committee on Foundation Grants of the Association of College and Reference Libraries for Allen's J. S. Flipper Library.

14e(1) 2-15-58

The gift is to be used for the purchase of books in the Reference Department. The library is under the administration of G. E. Cooke and E. R. Holmes.

'We'll Starve Before Surrendering Our Rights,' Allen U. President Declares

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 3-1-58

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"We are willing to be starved and to suffer freezing weather before we surrender our rights as a private, Christian institution," Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen University, told a Founder's Day audience last Friday.

The theme: "Don't Surrender," was also echoed by other speakers in a defiance of South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., as the AME Church-operated college observed its 88th year of operations.

■

THE TEMPO of the celebration was touched off Friday morning when Dr. Lutrell Long, pastor of Flipper Temple AME Church, Atlanta, Ga., told the assemblage of S. C. church leaders:

"The bitter cries of Governor Timmerman of South Carolina, Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, U. S. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, and the other antagonists of racial progress, are but the agonizing cries and wild screams of those undergoing the labor pains—the death wailings—of dying racial segregation."

Dr. Long foresaw the "day on which colored boys and girls will attending the University of South Carolina, and the day on which white boys and girls will be enrolled at Allen University."

■

THE REFERENCES he and other speakers made to Governor Timmerman were obviously notices of the Sept. 9 State Board of Education's dropping of Allen from the state approved list, allegedly because of the presence of three professors the Governor claims to be left-wingers.

The professors, two of them white, have denied the charges.

Dr. W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, whose address Friday night climaxed the celebration, warned against being "a cipher."

"Southern white people may not agree with your principles and position," he declared, "but they will always admire you for standing firm to the position you take."

Similar thoughts were also echoed by Bishop Samuel R. Higgins, former president of Allen, who told the audience Friday afternoon that:

"The AME Church was founded on the principle of racial equality and integration. I'm sure we shall forever stand on that principle."

■

THE UNIVERSITY awarded two honorary degrees in a special convocation.

The Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Albert W. Williams of Chicago, president of the Unity Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John W. Edwards, in absentia.

Allen's trustees, in a special meeting Friday, voted unanimous confidence in Dr. Veal, who has defied the state's ouster demand of the professors, and reorganized the executive committee of the board.

They Agree—W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund; Bishop I. H. Bonner and Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., left to right, agree that the AME Church college should continue to oppose dictation from Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., who has sought a voice in selection of faculty members at the college.

Stand Taken In Face Of Pressure, Probe

Daily World
Sun. 4-20-58

COLUMBIA, S. C. — President Frank R. Veal of Allen University, located here, has completely cleared three of his professors of all charges of being "subversive." The three men, all under sharp attack by Dixiecrat Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., are Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman, and Dr. John Granville Rideout. The latter two are white.

Atlanta, Ga.

Veal's clear-cut vindication of the professors forms the major portion of a sort of "state of the university" article dealing also with "Greater Emphasis on Religion," "Community Cooperation," "Academic Improvements," and "Related Activities."

In the lengthy statement, which is circulating privately among leading white and Negro South Carolinians, Veal states emphatically, "It is the judgment of the President that he cannot, and does not, recommend the dismissal of the three gentlemen whose presence is questioned, on the basis of evidence and the facts disclosed."

CONTINUED RESISTANCE

Veal's unequivocal stand taken in the face of severe pressures of the segregationist government of South Carolina, is seen by competent observers here as a definite indication that the historic AME institution will continue to resist the Dixiecrat onslaught and will once again reelect Professors Wiggins, Hoffman, and Rideout at the May meeting of trustees. Such a course of action is extremely popular on the Allen campus, where integration-minded students already are seeking entry into the all-white University of South Carolina, and also with AME churchmen and Allen alumni all over the country.

The professors, outspoken advocates of integration, have been under attack since early in 1957. On August 6, 1957, the Allen board of trustees unanimously voted to retain them. In September, the State Board of Education, meeting secretly in Governor Timmerman's office, moved to deny Allen graduates certification to teach in the South Carolina public schools. The board let it be known unofficially that certification would not be restored until Allen fired the professors. On January 10, 1958, the Allen University board of trustees met again to consider the problem. Dr. R. W. Mance, a leading trustee and national financial secretary of the AME church which is responsible for the entire support of Allen, charged "political blackmail" by the State, and urged the retention of the professors. President Veal refused their dismissal and they were retained.

Daily World

GOVERNOR REQUESTS PROBE

On January 14, 1958, Governor Timmerman addressing the General Assembly at its opening session, asked for a special investigating committee to expose "communist activities." He specifically attacked three professors at Allen.

Negro groups such as the Columbia interdenominational ministeral alliance and the South Carolina progressive democrats strongly denounced the proposed investigation as an irresponsible attack on the freedom of the private Negro colleges. The Negro pastors served notice on the state that "if such a law is passed, that the legality of the law will be tested in the highest courts of the Federal government." When the state legislature was slow to do Timmerman's bidding, he sent a special message, this time attacking President J. A. Bacoat of Benedict college, and three white professors at this local Baptist college.

Sun. 4-20-58

On April 10, a weary, broke, vote-hungry legislature hurriedly voted to establish an investigating committee with the so-called purpose, "to preserve the government of South Carolina." This is election year.

The Veal statement charges that police agents of the Governor "first presented the issue" of the three professors in his office a year ago. Veal declared the University proceeded to make a full investigation of their charges and fully satisfied itself that the charges were absolutely groundless. Veal also states that the "Data sheets of the three gentlemen report each of them as a loyal American."

14e(1) 1958

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

'The governor of S.C. has never sent for me'

CHICAGO— "The governor of South Carolina has never sent for me," Bishop I. H. Bonner, presiding bishop of the South Carolina area, stated here Wednesday in discussing the Allen University controversy.

He was addressing AME Church bishops and members of the brotherhood in Grant Memorial Church where the Rev. Harvey Walden is pastor.

Aproximately 250 brotherhood members, presiding elders, ministers and laymen form all Episcopal districts in the U.S. heard the prelate declare;

* * *

"A man that doesn't believe in Jesus Christ and God should not teach in a church-regulated school.

"He has no place in a church-regulated school. I hope the day will come when the president (Dr. Frank Veal) will refer certain ones to the board of trustees to be fired.

"When I get to the place where I can't stand for what the church stands for, I will retire."

PRESIDENT VEAL was a late arrival at the Chicago meeting of certain AME Church groups.

He was not present at the Tuesday meeting of church college presidents and seminary deans.

However, on Thursday, the closing day of the Brotherhood organization meeting, Dr. Veal made the following statement:

"As president of Allen University I will not allow any outside influence to dictate administrative policies of Allen University.

"My first concern is the welfare of the students. My major consideration in all future dealings will be the welfare of the students.

"The entire matter has been the outgrowth of a number of incidents which have not been clearly defined to the public.

"I assure you, my fellow churchmen, that I will not forsake the fundamental philosophy of African Methodism or of the founding father, Richard Allen."

Is Benedict Timmerman's next victim?

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Is Benedict College next on Gov. George B. Timmerman's list for disturbing?

A lot of people will tell you that it is—some of them in position to have a pretty fair idea of what's coming up.

The AFRO was told that Benedict, operated by Baptists and under supervision of an integrated board of trustees as well as with an integrated faculty, had rebuffed Timmerman's advances several months ago and the fact has left the governor "quite miffed."

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UNLIKE ITS ACROSS - the-street AME Church rival, Allen University, Benedict College, has usually had an integrated faculty, except for a few short years about 10 years ago. It is affiliated with the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Not only do Benedict and Allen share professors for several courses, but they also assign their students to classes on the other's campus and operate jointly a summer school, which last year was the largest along the Atlantic Seaboard.

"As soon as the Allen case is settled, Benedict is next on the list," the AFRO was told.

Because Benedict's president had not been cooperative with attempts of the state to "investigate its faculty," the AFRO's informant predicted the state will be "hard and rough" on the institution.

So. Carolina Bias Charged By Professors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (ANP) — The American Association of University Professors today accused South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of using state authority to interfere in the operation of a private Negro teachers college.

Dr. Robert Carr, A. A. U. P. general secretary, said the South Carolina Board of Education appeared to be trying to force the resignations of three professors at Allen University by revoking approval of the school's teacher training program.

The effect of the board's action, taken on Sept. 5, was to bar graduates of the Negro school from state-paid teaching jobs in South Carolina. Gov. Timmerman is chairman of the board.

Peremptory Tone Charged

Dr. Carr also said Gov. Timmerman had used a "premptory tone" in refusing to discuss the case with the A. A. U. P., which investigates dismissals of college professors where their academic freedom and tenure rights appear to have been violated.

Gov. Timmerman in effect told the A. A. U. P. to mind its own business when the organization asked on what grounds the state board had witheld its approval of Allen University's training program.

"Our state is concerned with protecting all its peoples and your authority to question its official action is without recognition," he wired the organization.

Endorsed Stand of Dr. Veal On State Interference

KIRKWOOD, Mo. — (ANP) — The Brotherhood of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, an organization of some 3000 ministers of the denomination, meeting recently in Chicago, Illinois was confronted with the urgency of the present Allen University situation and the position of the State of South Carolina, through its Governor, Mr. Timmerman. Participating in the discussion were the present Bishop and chancellor of the area, I. H. Bonner and the former Bishop, Frank M. Reid, Allen University prexy, Frank Veal and other leading ministers in attendance at the meeting.

President Ralph Jackson of Memphis, Tenn. wanting to state clearly the Brotherhood's position on this vital issue, directed the Commission on Pronouncements of the Elders to issue a statement.

ENDORSED BY 500 MINISTERS

"In the light of the action of the State of South Carolina in denying graduates of Allen University, a school accredited by the Southern Association, the right to be certified as teachers in South Carolina and subsequent vents; we, the members of the Brotherhood of the AME Church, reflecting the attitude of over 500 ministers who attended our recent Chicago meeting make the following statement:

1. W unequivocably endorse the stand taken by Dr. Frank Veal, President of Allen University, in his refusal to permit the State to interfere with the administration of the University ;and we commend him for maintaining the traditional policy of the AME Church in admitting to its schools, any qualified student regardless of race, color, or national origin;

2. We refuse to surrender Allen University to threats and intimidation on the part of outside forces to dictate the policies of the University;

3. We wholeheartedly affirm our committment to the American ideal of separation of Church and State and we deplore any effort on the part of local, state or national government in violation of this principle.

LOYAL TO THE CONSTITUTION

4. We declare our loyalty to the Constitution of the United States and our abhorence of communism. We support the recent decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in the public schools of the land;

5. We reaffirm the historic position of the AME Church as the Champion of equal rights, freedom and brotherhood as expressed in our motto; "God our Father, Christ Our Redeemer and Man Our Brother."

At the next meeting of the Brotherhood in New Orleans on February 19th, a program of supporting action to the leadership of the denomination will be outlined by the Brotherhood. Some 31 Commissions to study the church and its program will report and work will begin on the necessary legislation to achieve these goals for presentation both to the General Board and the 1960 General Conference.

Ultimatum of governor rejected as anger rises

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLOMBIA, S.C. — In a tumultous three hours meeting, the executive and board of control of Allen University rejected a South Carolina State Board of Education mandate, Friday, and declined to dismiss three professors, two of them white.

The professors, Drs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman, both white, and Forest O. Wiggins, attended the packed small room in Faith Hall, used as a meeting place for trustees.

It was the second meeting of the executives in which the retention of the men was the prevailing business, the first having been held last Aug. 6.

* * *

TEMPERS BLAZED and voices blared often. At one point, a trustee, Squire Morgan of Orangeburg, not a member of the Board of Control, engaged in a heated dispute with presiding officer and board chairman, Bishop I. H. Bonner.

Another hot incident developed when Bishop Bonner tried, without success, to get Dr. Robert W. Mance to yield the floor.

Dr. Mance, a trustee and executive board member, is financial secretary of the AME Church which operates Allen. He maintains offices in Washington, D.C.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVES, openly defiant against the state's demand, found possible action stymied, as the meeting progressed. They had expected that both Bishop Bonner and Dr. Frank R. Veal would recommend immediate dismissal of the professors.

Dr. Veal, however, told the session that he could not, and did not, recommend dismissal of the men at the moment.

Following the meeting, Dr. Veal told the AFRO, exclusively:

"It is my position that the office of president at Allen must be recognized. It is he who decides and recommends to trustees who is to remain and who is to go on the Allen faculty."

* * *

DR. VEAL SAID further:

"The entire AME Church would not have stood for my recommending dismissal of the gentlemen today."

He said that members of the senior class had come to him during a 10-minute recess of the meeting and urged that he stick to his position of not firing the professors at that time.

Dr. Veal had, in his brief remarks to the executives, pointed out that:

"Allen University hasn't been respected as an educational institution," in the manner of disapproval by the State Board of Education and, that "profes-

sional procedures" had not been adhered to by the state board in making its demands.

* * *

DR. VEAL also said that tenture regulations did not permit the summary dismissal of the men as was being urged by the State Board of Education, backed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr.

Bishop Bonner, who arrived 35 minutes late for the 11 a.m. session, had given a detailed report earlier in the meeting.

Bishop Bonner reported that following the state's "disapproval" of Allen's teacher-education graduates last Sept. 9, that Dr. Veal had reported on Dec. 12 inability to settle the problem, greatest in which was that Allen's graduates in eduea-tion could not do practice teaching nor get teaching appointments within the state.

* * *

BISHOP BONNER said that Dr. E. A. Adams and Dr. C. A. Johnson were added to a special committee, which subsequently, recommended that he, as chairman of the trustee board, discuss the matter with Governor Timmerman.

Bishop Bonner said that he and Mr. Timmerman conferred in the latter's office Dec. 17

"I found the governor most cordial and courteous," Bishop Bonner began, but at this point he was interrupted by boos from a gallery of students and other spectators. He threatened to clear the room of all but Board of Control members if the display were repeated.

* * *

TIMMERMAN, HE SAID neither made demands on the college, nor "sent for me, as some newspapers have reported." He said he was appointed by the committee to confer with the governor.

Bishop Bonner recited data chronologically on the issue, and reported several incidents smacking of broken pledges between the professors and board members.

Neither he nor Dr. Veal, answering questions from the floor, would state that assurances had been given that the college would be placed again on the state's approved list were the controversial professors dismissed.

Both, however, had said their primary interest was in the welfare of between 84 and 100 graduating seniors in the field of education.

* * *

BISHOP BONNER said the State Board of Education had stipulated that certification of the college had been withdrawn because:

1. **The three professors remained at the college.**
2. **Would not be restored until they were dismissed.**
3. **The 1958 graduating class would never be certified to teach within the state.**

He said that, during a conference with the trio last Dec. 19 he had asked them to resign voluntarily and receive full pay for the remainder of the term "for the good of Allen University."

The men had refused. One of them, he said, Dr. Rideout, had replied he'd been advised by three board members not to resign.

"I am one of the three," Dr. Mance interrupted. Bishop Bonner replied: "I'm just reporting; I'm not engaging in name calling or personalities."

* * *

DR. MANCE retorted: "I just want it known that I was one of the three."

Bishop Bonner related that the men, or sympathizers, had circulated innumerable letters, placed items on the college's bulletin boards and distributed mimeographed items in dormitories.

Later, following Dr. Veal's statement, a controversy developed between the bishop and president.

Bishop Bonner said he had called the meeting as board chairman at the request of the president, who, he said, was to recommend the immediate dismissal of the professors.

Since the president "has backed down," he said, "I am ready to adjourn the meeting. I don't hire or fire. That's the president's job, but I want all of you to know that anytime I'm asked to call a board meeting I'll do it."

* * *

DR. VEAL TOLD the group he had recommended a meeting but said he hadn't stated he would recommend immediate dismissal of the men.

THE AFRO was told from a high administrative source following the meeting that the professors "won't be around when May 31 comes and may not be around for the next semester."

This source said that "we would rather close Allen than have it thought that the state would dictate to us as to whom we shall hire or admit to our classes."

Dean A. D. Greene said that he had never, since the three men had been on the faculty, recommended any one of them for more than a probationary status at the end of each year.

* * *

THIS POINT was reported by Bishop Bonner in his speech. However, making out the case for executives, The Rev. B. J. Glover, pastor of historic Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, told the AFRO:

"The big issue is surrender to Governor Timmerman or continuing the honor and traditions of the AME Church.

"I feel that if we have to do it, regrettable as it might be, we'd prefer to close down our school, lend our efforts to getting Allen's students into the University of South Carolina, rather than take orders from the governor."

* * *

HIS WAS about the general thinking of AME national and state leaders who began converging on this South Carolina capitol two days before the Friday meeting.

Another AME minister, the Rev. O. C. Dunham, a presiding elder, expressed the view:

"Governor Timmerman has given support to the three professors by meddling into what is purely a private school matter. There are lots of people who, now, wouldn't fire them, simply because Timmerman has said they should be fired."

Meanwhile, none of the professors had statements immediately; nor would they let photographers take pictures of them. Although they are slated to be discharged after this year, indications were that even this may not go according to schedule, without a battle.

* * *

NO SPECIFIC charges have been named by either the administration or the state for pressing for their dismissal.

The college had moved first to fire them, the board of control was told Friday. Bishop Bonner said the state's action could well have come from the college's own move in that direction.

"If we don't want them at Allen," he said, "the state feels that they ought not be here."

Bishop Bonner told the AFRO after meeting Friday:

"There'll be an important announcement on this matter with in the next few days. I can't make it, but suggest that you stay in touch with Dr. Veal."

Gov. Demands Three Allen U. Profs. Be Fired

Must Go

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Three Allen University professors, two of them white, are slated to be fired with pay, Jan. 10 climaxing a state-Allen University controversy raging since last May.

Bishop I. H. Bonner, chairman of the trustee board of the AME-operated college, while refusing to discuss several events of recent date, told The AFRO Friday:

1. He would recommend the immediate dismissals to the board of control, a subdivision of the 130-member trustee board at a special meeting Jan. 10.

2. He had called the three men into conference on Dec. 19 and informed them of the forthcoming action.

3. That he and other unidentified members of a committee representing the college had conferred with South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., presumably on ways and means of lifting a state ban on Allen graduates, imposed by the state board of education last Dept. 9.

THE PROFESSORS are:

Drs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman, both white, and Forrest O. Wiggins. Drs. Rideout and Wiggins are listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Last September, Governor Timmerman told a press conference that he had backed state board of education "unanimous" dropping from the accredited list the AME college because the three remained at the privately operated college.

HIS STATEMENT indicated, erroneously, that the board of control had rebuffed Allen president, Dr. Frank R. Veal, in having them removed from the Allen faculty.

Actually, Dr. Veal had recommended to an August meeting of the board of control that the trio be re-employed through the current college year, explaining that faculty tenure regulations did not permit their dismissal at the time.

Immediately afterwards, during a press conference in his office, Dr. Veal told newsmen that the college didn't have the aproximately $18.000 available for on-the-spot payment for the year to the trio.

* * *

UNDER CONTRACT terms, he explained, the three men could have been fired then, provided they were, at the same time, paid in full whatever salaries were due them for the remainder of the year.

Beyond confirming that he had conferred with Governor Timmerman and the trio, saying, "we agreed there would be no publicity from either side about the matter. I understand though that the other side has done some talking."

* * *

BISHOP BONNER would not discuss details of the arrangements whereby the university is to recover its accreditation.

"I feel my duty is to report to the trustees," he said. However, he promised the AFRO a statement at that time.

Various reports, otherwise, state that he, Dr. E.A. Adams, histographer for the denomination, and Dr. C. A. Johnson, of the state education finance commission and a member of the Allen faculty, were, or were among, those conferring with Governor Timmerman.

Dr. Veal was out of the city for the holidays, his secretary reported, and wasn't available for comment; however, another confirmed reports that because of the suspension, several of the approximately 90 Allen seniors in education had been barred from practice teaching experience because of the state board's action.

Pro fessors

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ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Allen U. In Turmoil

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat 1-11-58

Dismissal of 3 professors is protested

WASHINGTON — The American Association of University Professors last week entered the South Carolina-Allen University teachers accreditation controversy with a blast at Gov. George Bell Timmerman.

Dr. Robert Carr, AAUP general secretary, accused the South Carolina governor of using state authority to interfere with the affairs of the privately - supported AME Church - controlled college at Columbia.

Factors in the controversy which has raged since last May include the enrollment of a white Hungarian refugee student; trustee refusal to dismiss three professors from its faculty, and revocation of approval of the school's teacher training program by the South Carolina State Board of Education.

* * *

DR. CARR'S blast at Governor Timmerman, who heads the state board of education, came after an exchange of wires in which the AAUP requested information on the board's action, which has the effect of barring Allen graduates from public school teaching jobs in the state.

According to Dr. Carr, the governor made a "premptory" refusal to discuss the case and questioned "authority" of the AAUP to question an "official action" of the board.

"Our state," said Timmerman's wire, "is concerned with protecting all its peoples, and your authority to question its official action is without recognition."

* * *

TERMING the reply "wholly unacceptable," Dr. Carr said that his association "takes the position that the welfare of the academic profession is of national concern, not state concern alone."

(The AAUP investigates cases of dismissals of professors where academic freedom and tenure rights appear to have been violated.)

The professors whose jobs are involved in the controversy are Drs. Edwin Hoffman and John G. Rideout, white, and Forest O. Wiggins. Drs. Rideout and Wiggins reportedly have been listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

* * *

Although the State Board of Education has given no official reason for its withdrawal of the school's teacher training program, Governor Timmerman told a press conference in September that he had backed the board's "unanimous" action because the three remained on the college faculty.

Earlier in the year S. C. Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison had described the enrollment at the school of Andre Toth, a white Hungarian student as "against public policy."

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the college, asked the three professors for their resignations last May. They refused.

* * *

AT A COLLEGE board of control meeting last August, Dr. Veal informed the board that the school was in no position, because of its tenure regulations, to order immediate dismissal of the three since it lacked $18,000 which would be needed to pay out their contracts.

He made it clear, however that he was not withdrawing his request for their resignations.

Suspension of the school's teacher training program approval followed a few weeks later.

* * *

BISHOP I. H. BONNER, chairman of the Allen Trustee Board, told the AFRO that he was satisfied that the state's interest in the three men had 'no racial implications."

Neither Dr. Veal, nor any other administrative officer of the school would talk "for the record" during the week, stating that they had agreed not to discuss any phase of the case "for publication" and that they would present reports to the meeting of the college board on Jan. 10.

Meanwhile, Bishop Bonner indicated that dismissal of the men would be recommended at the January meeting.

* * *

BISHOP BONNER also took exception to a statement in last week's AFRO to the effect that he had informed the three professors on Dec. 19 that their dismissals, effective at the end of the current semester, would be recommended at the Jan. 10 meeting.

"The president, not the bishop, does the hiring and firing at Allen," he said. "Somebody might get the idea that the bishop is trying to take over the president's job if this statement isn't clarified."

While denying that he said that he had met with Governor Timmerman on the Allen matter, Bishop Bonner declined to deny that such a meeting did take place, and said that his role and position would be fully covered in his report to the trustee meeting.

He admitted however, that he had informed the three professors that he felt that the Board of Control would support Dr. Veal's recommendations.

Says Allen U. 'sells soul to S. Carolina'

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat 1-11-58

By DR. LEWIS. K. McMILLAN

STRATFORD, Conn. — I have just read in your Jan. 4 issue the sad news of Allen University's selling its soul to the Dixiecrats of South Carolina!

I knew somehow that it would happen and yet I hoped against hope that somehow it would not.

The first thing that I said to myself after reading the news item and your accompanying editorial was: "Well this Bishop Bonner has certainly pulled a boner!"

And yet that is only one factor in the equation.

* * * *

IT IS tragically true, all too true, that the church leadership is the last place to look for moral courage and dedication to an ideal when it entails challenging material sacrifice.

And most any other bishop (or Baptist convention president) would have pulled the same "boner" which the tragic Bishop Bonner pulled in this case.

Some very familiar names appear in the news items as leaders in the appeasement conferences with Gov. George B. Timmerman.

* * *

THESE OLD fashioned South Carolina "race leaders" constitute another determining factor in this tragedy. It has never failed in any crisis that these self-appointed peace-seeking time - serving "leaders" have sold their people "down the River."

Allen University's (90) 1958 college seniors and their parents and relatives and friends are also quite a determining factor in this crisis.

They will pay any price to strut across the stage at commencement time, all dressed up and robed down with a little white unluckly job ticket in their trembling hands.

Alas! Why does it so happen that Allen University's entire senior class is majoring in education, looking forward to teaching in South Carolina's public schools! The answer is too clear for discussion.

Allen Board Meeting Set At Columbia

News & Courier, Charleston, S. C.
Fri 1-10-58

COLUMBIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Allen University board of trustees is slated to meet tomorrow with the possible dismissal of three of its professors apparently the main matter to be discussed.

The State Board of Education's decision last September to withhold teacher certification from graduates of the Negro Methodist school here was believed hinged on the school's retention of the three faculty members.

The board gave no official reason for its decision but one board member said off-the-record that Allen will "have to get rid of those three professors if they want their teacher training program recognized."

PROFESSORS INVOLVED

The professors involved are John G. Rideout, Forest O. Wiggins and Edwin Hoffman.

The names of Wiggins and Rideout appear in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Rideout and Hoffman are white.

Wiggins said recently that the main reason for tomorrow's board meeting was to discuss dismissal of the trio. He said he was informed of the impending action on Dec. 19.

The Negro professor said he was given no reason for the dismissal action.

STATEMENTS EXCHANGED

The issue gained the spotlight last week because of an exchange of statements between South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. and Robert K. Carr, general secretary of the American Assn. of University Professors.

First, Carr sent a telegram to Timmerman requesting information about the withholding of teacher certification from Allen graduates.

The governor replied that he would not recognize Carr's authority to request such information.

Carr termed Timmerman's reply "curt" and "most unfortunate." Miffed in turn, the governor told Carr he could find an answer to his "political whimpering" in the files of his own organization.

Board Meets But Doesn't Take Action

News & Courier, Charleston, S. C.
Sat 1-11-58

COLUMBIA, Jan. 10 — Three Allen University Professors, center of a controversy over the withholding of state teacher certification from the Negro institution, today won a big round in their fight to continue on the faculty the rest of the 1957-58 school year.

The school's executive board, meeting to consider dismissing the trio, adjourned without taking action after University President Frank R. Veal announced he would not recommend the step "at this time."

Veal's statement drew a charge by Bshop I. H. Bonner, board charman, that the school head had "backed out" on an agreement.

PROMPTED ACTION

The bishop and other officials indicated that the presence of the three professors prompted the State Education Board to withdraw teacher certification from Allen education graduates last September.

Bishop Bonner asserted that Veal had asked him to call the board meeting "to get rid of these men" and open the way for restoring certification.

Veal, however, declared at the public session, which was packed with faculty members and students:

"I don't believe the church (African Methodist Episcopal

Church, which operates the school) or the people of South Carolina want this done."

URGES BOARD

Urging the board to have "confidence in me," Veal said, "I will do anything to obtain re-certification. . . but I will not recommend their dismissal at this time."

Bonner warned the board that failure to dismiss the faculty members could mean "the death of Allen University."

"We can't exist," he said, "without certification. I'm told most of our 90 senior teacher students plan to transfer next semester in order to be eligible for certification."

Veal said earlier during the long, often-heated session that he intended to "follow recognized academic procedures" in handling the cases of Profs. John G. Rideout, Edwin Hoffman and Forest O. Wiggins. Both Rideout and Hoffman are white.

All three were notified, earlier, Veal said, that he will recommend dismissal May 31, when the school year ends.

The professors were given an academic year's notice of dismissal by the board last summer.

ASKED TO RESIGN

Veal and Bonner said they have been asked to resign "for the good of the school" on several occasions since but refused.

Allen was notified by the State Education Board Sept. 9 that its education courses no longer would be acceptable for teacher certification.

Bonner said he met Dec. 17 with Gov. Timmerman, education board chairman, to determine "what could be done to get the certification back."

The church official drew a chorus of boos when he said Timmerman "impressed me as a very fine man."

The governor, Bonner related, told him that "there was nothing political or racial in the board's decision.

NOT GOOD INFLUENCE

"He said the board felt that the three men could not possibly exert a good influence on the university in view of their refusal to resign at the request of the president following the recommendation by the dean of the faculty."

Because of the faculty difficulties, Bonner continued, the governor said the board felt its action was justified.

Won't Fire Professors

Dr. Veal Defies Governor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—President Frank Veal of Allen University has quelled rumors to the effect that he was going to "sacrifice" three members of his faculty in order to comply with a state of South Carolina edict handed down by Gov. George Bell Timmerman.

• Dr. Veal said Friday that he is refusing to recommend the dismissal of the three professors, two white and one Negro, who are under fire from the state.

• Dr. Veal told the Courier, "It is within my power to decide who is or who isn't to teach at Allen."

DR. FRANK VEAL

The senior class of the school, despite the fact that the State of South Carolina has refused accreditation to the school, is standing solidly behind Dr. Veal in the dispute.

HOWEVER, Dr. Veal said that he didn't know whether or not the board of directors would stand by his decision.

Allen got in bad with the state after it admitted a Hungarian student in the fall semester.

A dispute also arose between the school and the state over the three professors who have been called "un-American" by white supremacist elements in Columbia.

IN A LATER statement to the Courier, Dr. Veal said:

"I refused to recommend dismissal of the professors involved. I didn't feel that the AME Church could hold its head up and that the university could be respected as an educational institution other than by following due academic process. The senior class was opposed to any action against these professors, regardless of what it would cost them, because it felt such action would be against freedom and academic responsibility."

Allen Professors Blast Timmerman

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Allen University's three professors, center of the university's clash with the state, unleashed a denunciation of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. Thursday night following the latter's accusations against them Wednesday.

The men, Drs. Edwin Hoffman, John G. Rideout and Forest O. Wiggins, in a jointly signed statement issued exclusively to the AFRO, were taking note of Timmerman's charges that they had attended and participated in meetings of groups he obviously considered "bad company."

* * *

FOLLOWING is their reply:

"If Governor Timmerman had not spent so much time in his speech justifying segregation, his concern for the well-being of a colored college might possibly have had the ring of sincerity.

"The fact of the matter is—and Govenor Timmerman knows it well — the real need here in South Carolina is the achievement of American democracy for all the state's citizens, rather than a committee to investigate so called communistic activities.

"The governor is indeed so obsessed in his address by his fear of integration that he even regards Federal aid for nuclear studies at Clemson College as threatening that institution with communism.

* * *

"IF THE governor is genuinely interested in education for good citizenship and faith in God, he would direct the attention of the legislature to the sacreligious act of burning a cross, performed by a group of white students at the University of South Carolina on the day colored students sought admission to the state university.

"It comes with ill grace for the governor to question the religious faith of others when he himself so openly repudiates the fundamental teaching of Him who died that all men might dwell together as brothers.

"It ill becomes a governor who spends so much of his time repudiating the Constitution of our country and endeavoring to undermine his highest court of the land to pass upon the patriotism of other Americans.

"If belief in racial segregation is to be made the definition of loyalty, the vast majority of Americans become disloyal in the eyes of Governor Timmerman.

* * *

"THE ALLEGATIONS that Governor Timmerman made against several professors at Allen hardly merit the dignity of a comment.

"The governor is leaning on a feeble crutch indeed when he must drag in as his alleged 'evidence' information he tries to claim he obtained from Allen University.

"This mysterious record, if it ever existed at all, was evidently thought neither truthful nor significant enough to present to Allen's board of trustees or to the instructors themselves, for rebuttal.

"Anyone reading the governor's allegations would see them as shot through with distortions and fabrications."

25 Seniors Earn Degrees At American Baptist Seminary

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Twenty-five students from nine states and abroad were recent graduates from the American Baptist Seminary here. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. R. T. Andrews, minister in Zion Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Maynard P. Turner, president of the Seminary conferred the degrees upon the graduates.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Robert McCan, minister in the First Baptist Church, Clarksville.

Howard D. Cantrell and Houston Kelly Mimms, Nashville, Tenn., received certificates of attendance. Coyal F. Fuqua, received a certificate in Christian Training. John P. West was honored with a diploma for his work in Theology. Vernard Clayton Beegal, Centralia, Ill., received a Bachelor of Religious Education degree and Horace Goode, Brulington, N. C., Bachelor of Divinity degree.

BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY degrees were given to the following: Theodore Quentin Brooks, Springfield, Ill.; Solomon Ellis Harris, Las Vagas, Nev.; Ransom Howard, Port Arthur, Tex.; Edmund M. Johnson, Franklin, Ky.; Walter W. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Albert G. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; Ophillis McCoy, Chatterey, W. Va.; Negil L. McPherson, Jamaica, BWI.; William L. Owen, Johnson City, Tenn.; Albert Patterson, Greenville, S. C.; Otis Odell Pickett, Greenville, S. C.; William K. Richardson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. P. Strong, Los Angeles, Calif.; and David E. Williams, Tennessee.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. Maynard P. Turner, president of the Seminary. Dr. L. S. Sedberry, chairman of the commission of the Seminary for the Southern Baptist Convention attended the commencement exercise.

Ark. AM&N to Rename Campus Buildings During Founders Day Program April 27

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The 85th Founders' Day celebration will be held at Arkansas A. M. and N. College, April 27, with Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, as the Founders' Day speaker. The memorial sunrise address will be delivered by M. D. Jordan, principal of Merrill High School, Pine Bluff.

Highlighting the day's activities will be the renaming of the campus buildings for college benefactors of earlier decades, most of whom are now deceased, and others in recognition of living persons who have figured prominently in A. M. and N. affairs.

The present science building will become the Larrison Building in honor of C. A. Larrison of Portland, chairman of the board of trustees of A. M. & N. College. The Student Union building will be renamed in honor of Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of the college.

WOMEN'S RESIDENCE building number two will become Douglas Hall in recognition of a Little Rock educator, Mrs. Edna Douglas, who is also a member of the board of trustees. The bell tower will be named and dedicated in honor of Dr. W. E. O'Bryant, president emeritus of the A. M.&.N. Alumni Association. Men's dormitory number one will be called Childress Hall in recognition of Dr. Rufus Childress, outstanding educator of Arkansas.

Other buildings will be named in memory of A. M. & N. personalities and benefactors as follows: The athletic field will become known as Pumphrey Stadium in memory of Claude Pumphrey, an early great Golden Lion athlete. The J. C. Corbin Laboratory School will be in memory of the founder of A. M. & N., J. C. Corbin, who at one time was superintendent of public instruction in Arkansas.

The library will become known as the John Brown Watson Memorial in honor of A. M. & N.'s president from 1928 to 1942. Former Mayor H. I. Holderness, a member of the board of trustees for 16 years, will be honored in naming residence hall number two Holiness Hall. The gymnasium will be named in honor of former Coach James W. (Skip) Hazzard. The mechanics arts building will be named the John Rust Trades Building in honor of the inventor and philanthropist.

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THE AGRICULTURAL building will be named for Clarence Woodard, earlier professor of agricultural education and director of vocational agriculture in Arkansas. Women's residence hall number three becomes Thomas Hall in memory of history teacher Willie B. Thomas. Women's residence number one will be the Lewis Building, in memory of A. M.& N. music teacher, Beulah Lewis. The infirmary will be named in honor of Dr. Hugh Browne, director of McRae Sanitarium.

Men's residence hall number three will become Silas Hunt Hall, in honor of a graduate and first Negro to enter the law school of the University of Arkansas. The home economics building will be named for Dora Adair, former dietitian, and the machine shop will be named in honor of Bendum Shumate.

Ark. solon asks probe of college

MONTICELLO, Ark. (ANP) Sen. Jack S. Shelton last week asked the Arkansas Legislative Council to investigate the political controversy at Arkansas A. and M. College because of reported 'friction' between the president and the board of trustees of the school.

Shelton, reportedly involved in the controversy, said he asked for the investigation because there had been so many charges, countercharges and confusion regarding the situation at the college.

Shelton said "We need an impartial, unbiased investigation to find what the controversy is about and to find some way to restore in the people's mind confidence in the college. Let the chips fall where they may," he added.

The controversy, which first flared in April, was indicative that members of the board intended to have President Horace E. Thompson discharged by March 1, 1959, and replaced by former State Sen. Lee Reaves of Warren.

FIRE DESTROYS GYM OF NEGRO COLLEGE

Adjoining House In Little Rock Also Burns

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 8.—Fire destroyed the gymnasium of the Arkansas Baptist College, a Negro institution, here Saturday afternoon.

The fire also consumed a house adjoining the gym and damaged three other dwellings.

There was no immediate estimate of damages. Rev. O. A. Rogers Jr., who is president of the college, was in Hot Springs on a business trip, his wife said.

She said she hadn't known about the fire until a reporter called. The college has an enrollment of about 250 Negro students this year. It's a four-year college, offering courses in liberal arts and some ministerial studies, she said.

The fire followed a tense week of incidents at integrated Central High School, where several incidents occurred Thursday between white and Negro students.

ARSON IS DISCOUNTED IN BLAZE AT COLLEGE

Calls Said Segregationists Fired Negro Gym

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 9.—(AP)—Fire officials Sunday discounted the possibility that segregationists or any one else touched off the spectacular blale that destroyed the gymnasium of Arkansas Baptist College for Negroes here Saturday.

"I just can't picture arson at all," Fire Inspector V. C. Throckmorton said after a preliminary investigation of the ruins. "The building was to have been condemned shortly anyway."

During the $80,000 fire, newsmen received two anonymous telephone calls boasting that the "Ku Klur Klan" and "segregationists" had set the fire.

Inspector Throckmorton said origin of the fire still has not been determined and his investigation would continue Monday.

He said that any white person in the neighborhood would have been noticed instastly by Negroes. There has been no such report, Mr. Throckmorton said.

The Negro college, with an enrollment of 250, is supported largely by whites. It never has figured in the Little Rock integration controversy.

Arson Discounted In Negro College Gymnasium Fire

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The Negro college, with an enrollment of 250, is supported largely by whites. It never has figured in the Little Rock integration controversy.

School in Financial 'Chaos'

$60,000 Blaze Dims Ark. Baptist Future

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—An already shaky Arkansas Baptist College teetered further on its already wavering financial axis and pondered what to do since a $60,000 fire made its future even more dismal.

Rev. Oscar A. Rogers Jr., president of the college, said it probably would cost about $100,000 to replace the gymnasium that recently burned.

The gymnasium was insured for $40,000 and the college stands to collect most or all of that, depending on what the insurance company determines is the replacement cost of the building.

■

THE ADDITIONAL money will have to be raised through some form of public subscription or through the alumni, Rev. Rogers said.

For the remainder of this school term the college has worked out an arrangement to use the Dunbar Community Center for gymnasium classes and basketball games.

Rev. Rogers said the city would not permit construction of another frame structure. The new building will have to be built of concrete or cinder concrete blocks, thereby raising the cost.

■

THE LOSS of the gymnasium only added to an already dim picture at the college. Classroom buildings are inadequate and new dormitories are needed for both men and women.

In addition to that, the college has a shaky academic standing and an unwielding administrative structure. Rev. Rogers said the college was "in a state of chaos."

The college has about $60,000 raised by white Baptist churches in Arkansas last year, but this money can't be used until a decision is made about moving. Rev. Rogers said the money is needed to improve teaching facilities and to buy classroom aids and laboratory equipment.

Negro Baptist churches raised about $21 000 last year which was used to help bring the college out of debt.

SEGREGATIONIST DEED? — Flames leaped 100 feet into air as fire destroyed frame gymnasium at Arkansas Babtist College in Little Rock recently. While fire raged, unidentified man telephoned a local newsman, identified himself as a segregationist and said "We set it on fire." President O. A. Rogers Jr., estimated damage at $80,000. Firemen said origin of the blaze was not known.

Arkansas act of violence plunges school into plight

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The destruction by fire of the gymnasium at Arkansas Baptist College has cast the school into financial plight of more than $60,000, it was reported this week.

The Rev. Oscar A. Rogers Jr., president of the college, said the cost of a new gymnasium would be about $100,000.

He added that the gym was insured for $40,000, most of which the school will probably collect. The minister said he was not sure where the remaining $60,000 would come from.

SEGREGATIONISTS, apparently in protest of integration at Central High School here, set the building afire last Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers stated that funds to build a new gymnasium would have to be raised through public appeal and that the matter would be decided at a board of trustees meeting in March.

He said the loss of the gym was especially serious because of the school's other building needs. New dormitories for men and women are needed.

SPEAKER — Dr. Edith Irby Jones, first Negro to enter and to be graduated from Arkansas University School of Medicine, wife of Dr. J. B. Jones of A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., and mother of two children, addressed more than 2,500 teen-agers, students and principals from 90 schools of the state at Robinson Auditorium in Little Rock.

New Program Of A. U. Fellowships Revealed

A new program of fellowships has been announced by Atlanta University. Each fellow will be given a grant of $1000 for the nine-months academic year. Students may take graduate or professional study in biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, mathematics, political science, sociology, anthropology, the social sciences, social work,, library service education, or business administration as they choose.

The fellowships will be awarded on the basis of intellect, character, motivation, academic achievement, and personality and are designed for those students who, already holding a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, have not yet begun formal graduate or professional work. College graduates how being separated from the armed forces are also eligible.

Applications must be filed with the registrar on or before May 1 and selected candidates will be notified on June 1.

For the purpose of selecting the fellows the United State has been divided into five regions, with a quota set for each region, Registrar Paul I. Clifford stated. There will be four from Region I (Virginia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia), two from Region II (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware), one from Region III (Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California), one from Region IV (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island), and two from Region V (Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, outh Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado).

Atlanta University Announces Decision On '58 Fellowships

ATLANTA, Georgia—

A new program of fellowships has been announced by Atlanta University. Each felow will be given a grant of $1000 for the nine-months academic year. Students may take graduate or professional study in biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, mathematics, political science, sociology, anthropology, the social sciences, social work, library service, education, or business administration as they choose.

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J. Gets $15,000 Collection Gift

Atlanta University has recently received a gift of $15,000 from Mr and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of New York to be used for purpose of a collection of contemporary art, President Rufus E. Clement announced this week. This is the second gift from the Waddells for this purpose, bringing the total to $25,000 in the last twelve months.

Mr. Waddell is a trustee of Atlanta University.

It is hoped, President Clement said, that by careful purchasing it will be possible to establish a representative collection of the best works of contemporary American artists.

Works already purchased for the collection include "Subway" by Isabel Bishop, "Clown" by Robert Vickery, "Woman at Mirror" by Victor Tischler, "Galaxy" by Hale Woodruff, "Chinese Vase" by B. J. D. Nordfeldt, "Fishing Boats in Portugal" by William Thon, and "Summer Sunshine" by William Palmer.

Announce New $1,000 Grants At Atlanta U.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A new program of fellowships has been announced by Atlanta university. Each fellow will be given a grant of $1,000 for the nine-months academic year.

Students may take graduate or professional study in biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, mathematics, political science, sociology, anthropology, the social sciences, social work, library service, education, or business administration as they choose.

The fellowships will be awarded on the basis of intellect, character, motivation, academic achievement, and personality and are designed for those students who, already holding a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, have not yet begun formal graduate or professional work.

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Atlanta U. gets $15,000 present

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$144,500 Grant To Atlanta Univ.

Atlanta University has been granted $144,500 for intensive remedial teaching of reading to college freshmen, according to an Associated Press wire release.

The grant was announced Thursday by a philanthropic foundation set up by the founding family of the Eli Lilly and Co., pharmaceutical makers of Indianapolis, Ind.

Clark, Morehouse, Spelman and Morris Brown colleges were named to take part in the program which is reportedly the first of its kind in the country.

New York "Times" On Microfilm Is Granted Atlanta U.

ATLANTA, Georgia—

Atlanta University has been awarded a grant of $600 from the Association of College and Research Libraries for the acquisition of the New York Times on microfilm for the years 1949-1953. The announcement was made by Miss Eileen Thornton, Librarian of Oberlin College and president of ACRL, which is a division of the American Library Association.

The Atlanta University library is one of the eighty-seven libraries to receive a grant from a fund of $30,000 contributed for 1957-58 by the United Steel Foundation, the New York Times, and Remington Rand. Mr. William W. Bennett, librarian of the Trevor Arnett Library at Atlanta University, stated that the University received its grant from $5,000 which was contributed by the New York Times specifically for purchase of back files of the Times on microfilm.

The grants are all in relatively small amounts, varying from $200 to $800 according to the needs and purposes for which they will be used. "Our aim is to place the money widely where it will make a direct, though small contribution to higher education and where it will act as seed money for further library support from local funds," Miss Thornton said.

This is the third year of the ACRL grants program. A total of more than $125,000 has now been distributed in sub-grants by its committee.

Atlanta U. Theological Center Nearing Reality

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

The establishment of a $2,500,000 Interdenominational Theological Center in the Atlanta University area was a step nearer reality Friday with the announcement of appropriations by the Sealantic Fund and the General Education Board.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, will be president of the school which will serve as a training center for Methodists, Baptists, CME's and AME's. The cooperation and merger will involve Gammon Theological Seminary, the Morehouse School of Religion, Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College and Phillips School of Theology at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

MEETING ON JULY 9

The Board of Trustees will meet in Atlanta July 9 to formulate plans for beginning the construction of a new physical plant on ten acres of land provided by Atlanta University. The new plant will consist of classroom, administration, library and other buildings.

A central board of trustees, composed of representatives from each of the seminaries and seven trustees-at-large will govern the center. Dr. E. C. Caldwell, chairman of the board, was formerly at Emory University, being now president of Southern California School of Theology at Claremont, Calif. Bishop W. R. Wilkes, of the A.M.E. Church, is secretary of the board; Bishop B. Julian Smith, of the C.M.E. Church, is vice chairman and Dr. B. E. Mays, of Morehouse College and the Baptist Church, is chairman of the executive committee.

STATEMENT RELEASED

Dr. Caldwell authorized the release of a long awaited statement on the establishment of the Atlanta Theological Center. Application for the funds had been made some time ago and a state charter of incorporation secured.

Atlanta University Gets Science Program Grant

Atlanta University has received a grant of $239,500 from the National Science Foundation for the 1959-1960 academic year. Grants totalling more than eight and a half million dollars have been made to 32 colleges and universities in support of institutes designed to help high school science and mathematics teachers improve their subject matter knowledge.

This is the third grant made by the Foundation to Atlanta University, the other two having been in support of summer institutes in 1957 and 1958.

Dr. K. A. Huggins, chairman of the department of chemistry at Atlanta University, is director of the institute and all applications for selection should be sent directly to him.

The grants will provide stipends of $3000 each for approximately 50 teachers of high school science and mathematics, with supplementary allowances for dependents and travel.

The Foundation is expanding academic-year institutes because of the success of the program in helping science and mathematics teachers to improve the quality of their teaching through enabling them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments.

The influence of these teachers on others with whom they come in contact is such that it raises the general level of science instruction in the secondary schools and also provides motivation for students to undertake science careers, the Foundation says.

The Proposed Theological Center

The proposed Atlanta University Theological Center, as designed in accordance with the Sealantic Fund and the General Education Board, rings true to the demands of the times in which we live.

Th e establishment of a $2,500,000 Interdenominational Theological Center in the Atlanta area, would assuredly meet the far dreams of its first president, Edmund Asa Ware, whose remains slumber beneath a huge boulder brought from his native Massachusetts as a public reminder of the great work which he in his short life was not able to complete.

It will be recalled that Atlanta University had in its beginning a plan for the training of ministers in the pattern of Mr. Ware's Alma Mater, Yale Divinity School.

When Dr. Myron W. Adams and the late President John Hope foresaw in their dreams a demand for a powerful graduate school on the Atlanta University campus, many thought their visions transcended the boundaries of the ability of these institutions meeting the heavy financial burdens contingent to any such huge project. The cooperation merger will involve Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College School of Religion, Turner Theological Seminary and Phillips School of Theology, Lane College.

Surely Atlanta, a city of churches and denominations, would welcome a standardized clearance in the demands of the ministry at this time. Such an institution would inquire into the best for curriculums and at the same time be able to command the highest in the profession of training young ministers.

While it might have been in the dreams of the planners to include in this A. U. Center, other graduate courses, it is well that close upon the heels of an already established system of graduate work in the teacher training and social work, something like the high training for ministers should follow.

We are happy to hail this a long-felt need in the lives of our people. A trained ministry is the best asset to any era and history will support this fact.

This project will bring to Atlanta another fine approach to the many problems set before us.

An interdenominational education center for ministers would extend an appeal to all ministers alike. Let us hope this proposal will soon become a reality.

THREE OUTSTANDING alumni of Atlanta university are presented citations for distinguished service at university's annual Alumni banquet, Atlanta, Ga. From left: Mrs. Lucille Mack Strong, Atlanta, cited for administrative work; Ald. Sidney A. Jones, Chicago, cited for contributions to politics; Miss Bazoline Usher of Atlanta, cited as distinguished educator. Registrar Paul I. Clifford (right) presented awards.

IN ENGINEERING—

Auburn Expected To Regain Status

$125,000 Of Emergency Fund Raised To Bring Two Departments To Standard

AUBURN, May 9 (AP)—Dean Fred Pumphrey of the Auburn School of Engineering said today he expects the school to meet accreditation requirements of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development within the next few months.

The Council disaccredited the Auburn departments of mechanical and electrical engineering last November, because of excess teacher loads and a lack of facilities.

A group of Auburn alumni and the Auburn board of trustees met today and were told that more than $125,000 of an emergency fund has been raised. The group is seeking to raise $250,000.

The money will be used toward bringing the two departments of the School of Engineering up to requirements of the engineers' council.

Roy B. Sewell, president of the Auburn Alumni Assn., and chairman of the emergency fund drive committee, made his report today to about 100 alumni, trustees and others interested in the campaign.

The emergency fund would enable Auburn to hire additional engineering professors and to improve facilities in order to:

1. Regain accreditation in the two departments of the School of Engineering, and
2. To initiate conversion of the present Auburn engineering program to what was termed "a program for the future."

Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Auburn president, said, "We are asking for this emergency fund to tide our School of Engineering over until the Alabama Legislature meets. We need twice as much money each year as we are asking for during the emergency fund drive, and shall present our full needs to the Legislature when it meets."

"We are coming along in fine shape," said Pumphrey, adding that "If we can make as much progress within the next three or four months as we have made within the past two months, I think we will be able to meet the Engineers' Council requirements within a few months."

He said the emergency fund would provide:

1. $100,000 for employment of additional professors, to encourage professional development of faculty members and to permit a wider research program.
2. $15,000 for improvement of library holdings for engineering, particularly in technical and scientific journals, essential for students and professional research.
3. $15,000 for a program of professional improvement and self study for faculty members.
4. $70,000 for the purchase of new equipment for demonstration, experimentation and research in mechanical, aeronautical and civil engineering.
5. $50,000 for physical conversion of available space for better use under new programs and adaptation for physics, chemistry and mathematics.

Second College Accepts Negroes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Five Negroes have enrolled at Austin Peay State College at Clarksville, the Tennessee Department of Education said today. It is the second state college to begin integrated undergraduate classes this year.

Education Commissioner Joe Morgan said the five started integrated classes during the week. The fifth will attend Saturday-only classes which normally are at the graduate level. Negroes have enrolled in such courses previously.

East Tennessee State College at Johnson City admitted five Negro undergraduates to mixed classes this fall.

Hurls New Red Charges

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. p. 1, 3.

Governor Determined To Crush Allen, Benedict

Sat 2-15-58

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Gov. George Bell Timmerman tossed around a little more red paint here last week and it landed across the street from Allen University, hitting Benedict College and its president, J. A. Bacoats.

The immediate reaction to Gov. Timmerman's red herring has been a sea of denials on the part of President Bacoats and the Benedict College Board of trustees.

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• Significantly, the Governor's accusations come in the wake of Benedict and Allen College students having applied for admission to the all-white South Carolina University.

• Asserted Gov. Timmerman, "The presence of Communists at these two Negro institutions is in furtherance of a long-range program to promote racial hatred among young and impressionable Negro students looking toward an ultimate Communist goal of creating civil and racial disorders."

The Governor's accusations came in a report made before the General Assembly in which he asked that a committee be appointed to "investigate" Communist influences in the state of South Carolina.

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HE DECLARED, "Through the cooperation of the presidents of both Allen University and Benedict College, students in the teacher training program of both intitutions will be brought under influence of Communist workers under a so-called 'exchange program."

He also accused President Bacoats of having consorted with Communist-front activities.

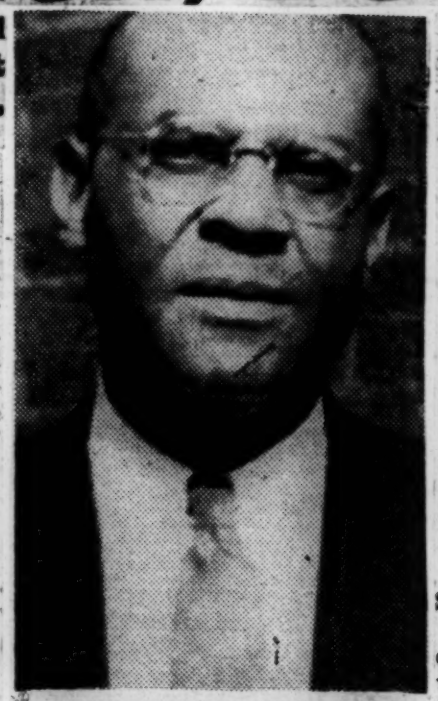
Bacoats had no immediate comment to offer on the Governor's charges, however, Frank Veal, president of Allen said, "I'm sorry to hear of that, I thought things had worked out."

LATER, HOWEVER, Dr. Paul Wheeler, president of Benedict's Board of trustees, issued a statement which read that, "The trustees and faculty of Benedict College are on record as taking a firm stand that the college will not and cannot permit Communists to hold a position on the faculty of staff of the college."

• President Bacoats accused the Governor of not having given the "full report." He said, "The context in which the citation was made leads to the conclusion that the purpose of the citation was to label the president of Benedict College as a Communist. I wish to make the categorical statement: "I am not at present a Communist and do not hold membership in the Communist party. I have never been a Communist nor held membership in the Communist party. And as I se it from where I now stand, I shall never be a member of the Communist party."

or staff of the college."

Dr. Wheeler's statement also asserted, "The full executive committee of the Trustee Board of the College . . . (is) putting into effect immediately the necessary procedure to remove . . . with equity and justice . . . any and all Communists or persons who promulgate communism found to exist among any of the faculty or staff of the college".



PRESIDENT BACOATS
. . . not a Communist

GOVERNOR TIMMERMAN
. . . 'Reds on 2 campuses'

Bacoats And Veal Issue Statements

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 2-15-58

Benedict College, Allen U. Facing Same Problems

p. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Two colored college presidents last week gave sharp denials of "Communist" charges hurled at them by South Carolina Governor George Timmerman.

Both Benedict College president, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, and Allen University president Dr. Frank R. Veal, labeled Gov. Timmerman's remarks as untrue.

• • •

"I AM AS close to Communism as the devil is to Holy water," said Dr. Veal.

Meanwhile, officials of the two church-related colleges have entered into an agreement to work in close cooperation in all future programs. Pressure from segregationists has created common problems for both institutions.

• • •

PRIOR TO THE governor's personal attack on the two educators, the South Carolina State Board of Education announced that graduates of Allen University would no longer be given certificates to teach in the state. Similar action by the state board has been expected against Benedict College.

Dr. Bacoats, meanwhile, issued a lengthy statement denying the governor's charges, and explaining the stand taken by his institution.

• • •

IN HIS STATEMENT, Dr. Bacoats said:

"The governor of the state, in his message to the General Assembly Wednesday, January 29, 1958, cited, 'J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict, while president of Leland College, Baker, Louisiana; sponsored the call for Protestantism Answers Hate dinner forum held in New York, February 25, 1941.'

• • •

AT THE TIME that I am charged with permitting my name to be used to sponsor the call of Protestantism Answers Hate dinner forum, I was, besides being president of Leland College, the minister of the First African Baptist Church of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

"The method used in procuring sponsors was to send a letter or a card to the desk of certaineducators and churchmen. The person so written would be asked to indicate his consent by checking a card or by singing his name to a card.

• • •

"THOUGH I HAVE not the slightest recollection of such an organization at that time, yet it is probable that at that time when the war clouds of World War II were handing low and when because of mounting hatred, millions of lives would be snuffed out and Christian nations would be engaged in vicious propaganda of spreading hatred against one another, if the request came to me to permit my name to be used in sponsoring a meeting that was intended to allay hate that I gave my consent.

"But the governor gave a half report; he did not give the full report. The governor did not state to the legislature that the sponsoring agency of

the meeting which I may have consented to permit the use of my name was not listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 25, 1941.

"NEITHER DID the governor state to the legislature that the names of a number of the most outstanding churchmen of the various denominations of the nation permitted their names to be used as sponsors of the call.

"The context in which the citation was made leads to the conclusion that the purpose of the citation was to label the president of Benedict College as a Communist. I wish to make the categorical statement: I am not at present a Communist and do not hold membership in the Communist Party. I have never been a Communist nor held membership in the Communist Party.

• • •

"AND AS I see it from where I now stand, I shall never be a member of the Communist Party. I confess that I know very little about Communism. But from what I can discern through the fog, Communism is atheistic and anti-religious.

"As to creed, I am a Theist; I believe in the existence of one living God, transcending, yet imminent in the universe. As to religion, I have served for more than 30 years as a minister of the gospel of the Christ and for more than 30 years, I have served as executive officer in religious church-related institutions. Certainly at this age in life, I think it very, very improbable that I would become a Communist."

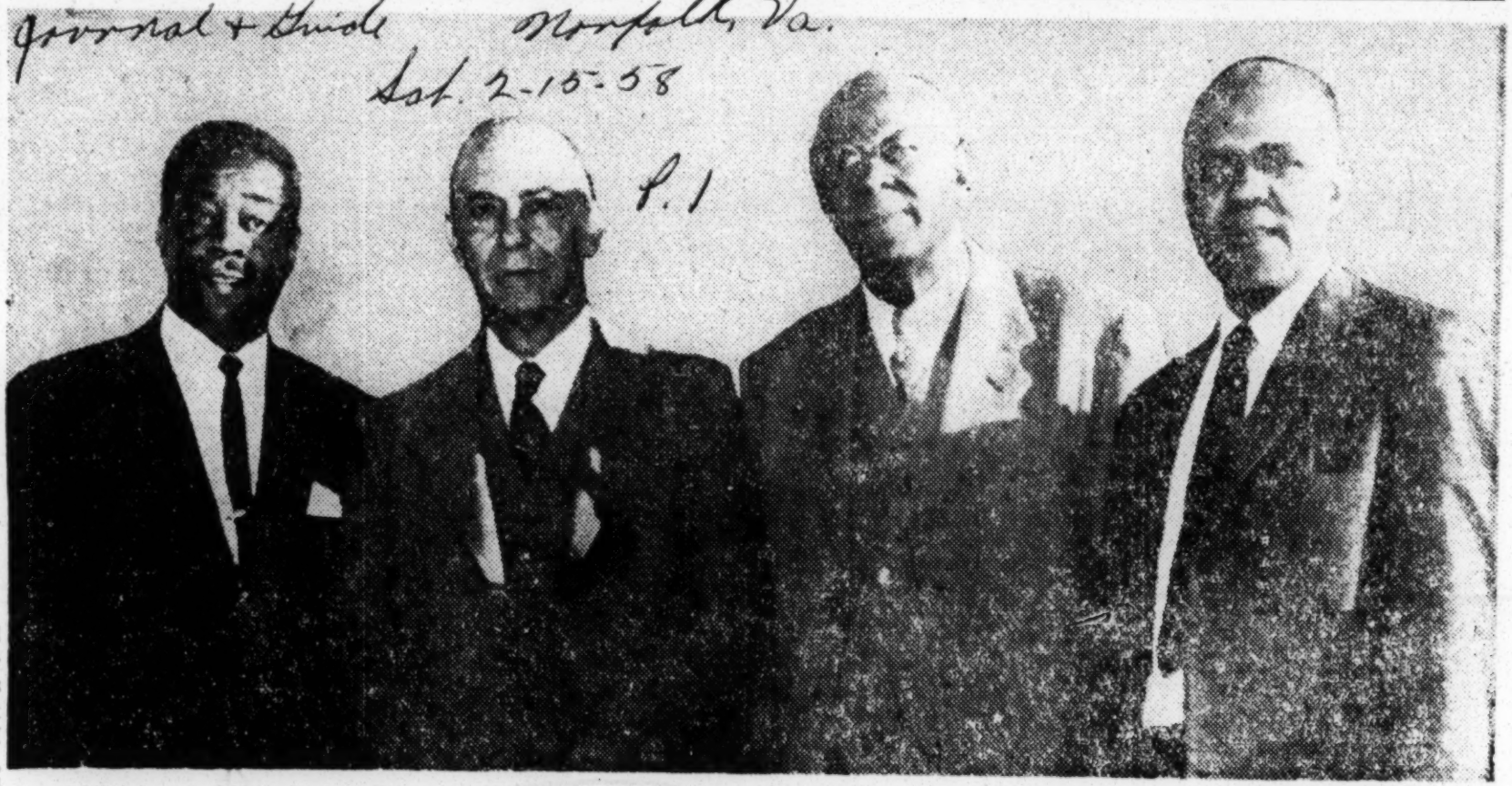
• • •

THE FULL executive committee of the trustee board of the college is putting into effect immediately the necessary procedure to remove—with equity and justice—any and all Communists or persons who promulgate Communism found to exist among any of the faculty or staff of the college.

Meanwhile the two presidents announced that the two schools have joined in a cooperative educational program. Representatives from both boards of trustees met last week to iron out the details of the arrangement.

S. C. Colleges Pledge Mutual Support

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-15-58 p. 1



Officials of Allen University and Benedict College are shown shortly after the two schools announced they were initiating a cooperative educational program. Both schools have been under pressure from the State of South Carolina in recent months. From left to right are: Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen; Dr. D. K. Jenkins, Allen trustee; Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict; and Dr. R. W. Mance of the Benedict board of trustees.

3 Teachers At Benedict Are Ousted

Journal & Guide

Presence Is Not In Best Interest Of The College

COLUMBIA (AP) — The board of trustees of Benedict College Wednesday announced that three professors, cleared last February on a loyalty basis, will not receive new contracts to teach at the Negro school.

President J. A. Bacoats said only, "Their presence here is not in the best interests of the college."

The board reviewed the backgrounds of the three last February after Gov. Timmerman charged that Benedict had three communist- influenced teachers on the staff.

Timmerman gave such intimate descriptive details of the backgrounds of the professors that two of them volunteered their names publicly.

They were J. Spencer Kennard, a Baptist minister, and Lewis Smith, chairman of the humanities department.

Smith and a third faculty member, Mrs. Marian Davis, lack tenure at the church - supported school and will not be given new contracts under Wednesday's decision. All three are white.

Kennard has tenure and will have an opportunity to appeal the decision of the trustees at a later meeting if he so chooses.

After clearing the three in a Feb. 24 statement, the board reported:

"Under the laws of this country, every person is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The inquiry we have made is such that we could not possibly convict any of those who have been cited to the public."

Asked if Wednesday's action by the board superseded the February report, Bacoats said only: "Their presence here is not in the best interests of the college."

B. M. Edwards, banker and member of the board of trustees left the meeting befort it ended Wednesday.

Asked if this meant he was not in accord with the board's action, he replied:

"I certainly approve of their (the faculty members) not being retained. Under the circumstances I think this is in the best interests of the student body and the college."

He declined, however, to comment on a report that he had resigned or intended to resign.

Dr. Bacoats Defended In "Red" Smear

Ministers Back College President

Journal & Guide Sat. 2-22-58
Norfolk Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The ministers of Columbia have expressed "complete confidence in the character and the loyalty of our government of Dr. J. A. Bacoats," president of Benedict College, who recently was accused of "cooperating" with the Communists in training programs at his institution.

The statement on behalf of Dr. Bacoats was adopted last week by the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance. The statement pointed out that members of the organization "have known Dr. Bacoats personally and have worked with him for around 16 years."

• • •

DR. BACOATS and the president of Allen University located here were accused of assisting the Reds in an address to the South Carolina Legislature by Governor Timmerman, but the chief executive mentioned by name only Dr. Bacoats.

Both Benedict College and Allen University have been under pressure recently because of the desegregation issue. Attacks against Allen University started when a Hungarian freedom fighter was enrolled at the institution at the beginning of the school year last fall.

• • •

THE MINISTERS' statement said that because of Dr. Bacoat's "faithful service and high moral character, he is held in high esteem in national religious and national educational circles. And he is likewise held in the same high esteem in our state and local religious, educational and civic circles."

The ministers not only solidly endorsed Dr. Bacoats and his record as the president of Benedict College, but went on record as opposing any legislation to investigate the schools of the state for communism. Their statement in part is as follows:

"**WE THE** ministers of the Inter-Denominational Ministers Alliance of Columbia and adjacent communities, representing around 100,000 persons, view with deep interest and grave concern the recommendation of the Governor of South Carolina of a bill to investigate the schools and institutions of South Carolina for communism. At the same time, we wish to make it crystal clear that we make no defense for communism. We understand that this bill is now in the Judiciary Committee and will soon come to the assembly and the Senate for passage.

"We further wish to differ with the point of view expressed in the editorial in the Columbia Record of February 10. We disagree with the editorial of the Columbia Record when the editorial states, "The Record believes that such an inquiry would be fairly and constructively conducted, and that in the end would be healthy for both colleges and for their good records in the field of Negro education."

"There is a serious doubt in regard to the legality of such a bill which is recommended in the following quotation: "I again urge the establishment of a permanent legislative committee to investigate communist activities in our State with power to subpoena and take testimony under oath and under penalties of perjury."

"The ministers of this organization wish to serve notice that if such a law is passed, that the legality of the law will be tested in the higher courts of the Federal government.

• • •

"**WE THE** ministers, of this organization oppose the passage of such a law because of the political and sectional climate out of which the conception of the law came. The present political climate in the state in regard to race and human relations would make it is very improbable that the proposed investigating committee could act and serve without prejudice and without biasness in the Negro schools.

"The governor claims that the purpose of the bill "is to investigate communist activities in our State." It is reported that the great danger of communism is the threat of communism to overthrow by violence the government of the United States. Those who advocate the above legislation very probably know that there is not now the slightest danger nor does it appear that there will be in the forseeable future the slightest danger of Negroes overthrowing by violence the government.

• • •

"**THUS BECAUSE** the Negro poses no threat of overthrowing the government by violence. it is our sober thinking that the main purpose of such an investigating committee may be an effort to whip and force in line Negroes and any other persons who think differently from certain political leaders in regard to race and human relations.

• • •

"**THE PASSING** of the law and the establishing of this committee on investigation will be, in our opinion, a step in the direction of setting up in our state a "facist gestapo," which shocked civilized nations by the persecutions and tortures of millions of persons wh odid not and who could not accept and go along with certain political ideologies.

"We oppose the proposed legislation because it is not necessary. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is available to all the states and communities. If the leaders of our state really think that there is a threat of communism in our state among any groups, the state has at its request the service of the F. B. I. Hence, the proposed legislation to set up a special committee to investigate communism in the state is not necessary."

Benedict Trustees Committee Clears Faculty Members

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Tues. 3-4-58

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — In what may be described as a mild slap at Gov. Timmerman, the executive trustees committee of Benedict college last week cleared three faculty members of charges of Communistic leanings. Timmerman had made allegations before the state's General Assembly that communistic influences were present at the college.

The governor's remarks were said to be directed at Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of the college, and two other members of the faculty. However, the trustees committee found nothing in a probe which it conducted to warant action against anyone.

Last week it issued a statement saying all three suggested faculty members have been cleared of charges. However, it also disclosed that two of three were asked to and signed an anti-Communist statement that they are not and do not propose to become members of or teach the doctrine of the Communist party or any other subversive organization at the college. The third faculty member refused to sign the statement on religious grounds but no action was taken against her by the trustees.

The statement signed by the trio will henceforth be required of every one appointed to the faculty, the committee stated.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bacoats appeared to have won his fight to clear his name of the political charges.

Governor's Statement Is Denied

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

Dr. Bacoats Given Backing By Trustees

Sat 3-8-58

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Benedict College officials last week said they are fully satisfied that Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of the college, and three faculty members are innocent of the "Communist" charges hurled at them by Gov. Timmerman.

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In a public statement, Monday, the school's executive committee completely denied Gov. Timmerman's allegations.

• • •

THE REPORT said: "The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Benedict College has held three meetings, looking into and con-

sidering certain charges or statements indicating that Communistic influences were in existence at Benedict College. No complaint nor notice of any such situation has been presented to either the administration, faculty or Trustees, but having seen in the newspapers statements of this nature the Executive Committee deemed it their duty and obligation to make as through inquiry as possible to clear the situation.

"Charges have been made against some three other members of the faculty. One of these is a man who has lived in many parts of the globe. He has observed conditions in China, Japan, many of the European nations, as well as in America. One of the national reporting agencies says he has attended or taken some part in meetings that were conducted by organizations considered to be un - American, but he is not charged with having participated in any Communistic movement so far as we can learn, and they report definitely that he has not violated any laws of either the State of South Carolina or the United States of America.

* * *

"WE HAVE INQUIRED about another man who has been mentioned. The only report we have concerning him is that his record is absolutely clear; they do not report anything deterimental to him.

"With respect to the one woman on the faculty against whom some mention has been made, we understand she is a member of a religious faith that does not subscribe to or choose to sign statements; but we have been unable by inquiry to develop in any instance where she has promulgated or sponsored any Communistic doctrines at the College.

* * *

IT IS REPORTED that she has signed certain petitions requesting amnesty for some groups of individuals, but we are informed that many other outstanding people in the nation have done this and in our opinion, this does not constitute Communism or subject them to condemnation when in their opinion they are doing a service for the sake of humanity.

About Dr. Bacoats,, the committee report said:

Certain charges or criticisms appeared to be directed against Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of the college. We made requests of national agencies who keep fully informed in matters of this kind, and they have reported to us that they cannot find anything that would indicate that Dr. Bacoats now or ever has been involved in any Communistic or subversive activities.

* * *

DR. BACOATS has made a public statement in which he admitted that he may have at some time signed some kind of a letter or petition but that if he did so, it was with all good intent and had been signed by many other important and outstanding people, and that he had no intention of doing anything that was not to the best interest of the country.

He has stated that he is not and never has been a believer in Communism; on the other hand he professes absolute belief in the one omnipotent God who governs the universe, and that he could not be a believer in the Christian faith and the religion and teachings of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, and at the same time be a believer in or participate in any way in any Communistic movement.

Benedict Will Ask Non-Red Statements

COLUMBIA, S. C. — On the heels of newspaper stories that four Benedict College students followed up "in person" appeals by four Allen University students for admission to the University of South Carolina by asking in writing for admission to the same school, heads of Benedict College have taken measures to answer further newspaper attacks which charge that "communistic influences are in existence at Benedict College."

Dr. Paul Wheeler, speaking for the entire executive committee of the board of trustees, who had held three meetings on the matter, stated that the charges of criticisms appeared to be directed against Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of the college, and at least three other members of the faculty. Each made a formal statement that they have no Communist tendencies and explained their reasons for not being communistically inclined.

Two of the male faculty members alluded to have signed non-Communist statements, as well as Dr. Bacoats. The woman refrained, saying that the religious faith to which she belongs does not advocate the signing of any statements, although she and others are reported to have once signed a petition asking amnesty for individuals in trouble due to their faith. However, the faith is entirely pro-American and she has never been involved in anything communistic.

The college will also require all future employes to sign non-Communist statements. The trustees also asked any investigating agency which has definite information of "communistic influence at Benedict College" to furnish suuch information to them, so that the school may rid itself of any such proven activity, which the trustees feel now does not exist.

Benedict professors ordered to resign

By JOHN H. McRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Three white Benedict College professors were given the choice Friday, May 2 of resigning by Tuesday, May 6, or being fired May 6.

Dr. Lewis Smith, head of the division of humanities and professor of English at the college, disclosed the latest development in the Benedict issue in a signed statement released last Friday night.

HE SAID:

"This morning President (J. A.) Bacoats told me and two of my colleagues that we would have to resign by Tuesday, May 6, or else we would be fired the next day at the annual Benedict Trustee Board meeting.

"Dr. Bacoats said the decision to release us at this time had been made by the executive committee of the trustee board."

Dr. Smith declined to name the "colleagues" for the AFRO but said, "they are well known." His statement, however, identified them as white, and "a woman" having Communistic tendencies.

* * *

THE DESCRIPTION covers the Rev. Joseph B. Kennard Jr., who came to the faculty six years ago after years of missionary work in China and the Far East.

In an attack on Benedict last January, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. had described the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Dr. Smith and "a woman."

The governor's background description fitted Mrs. Marion R. Davis.

Dr. Bacoats had no comment on the Smith report. If there is a statement later, he said, "it will be put in writing."

DR. J. P. REEDER, one of the three colored members of the six - man executive committee, also declined comment.

He said that all statements "will have to come from Dr. Bacoats. I cannot comment pro or con."

Another member of the executive committee, Dr. D. K. Jenkins, said he had "heard rumors but nothing official" about a circulated report that several influential members of the trustee board had threatened to resign unless the three white professors were dismissed.

"Nobody on the board has said anything to me about it, however," Dr. Jenkins said.

Dr. Reeder said he hadn't heard the rumors.

DR. SMITH charged that the release of the professors came "apparently under pressure from the executive committee" which seeks appeasement of unnamed state officials.

He recalled that in an earlier statement this year, the executive committee declared:

"There is no question of our loyalty — that the principle of academic freedom would be upheld at Benedict College, and that teacher's rights would be safeguarded. The ultimatum received today makes mockery of these words."

* * *

DR. SMITH'S statement concluded:

"We are protesting to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and to the American Association of University Professors that the action of Dr. Bacoats is a gross violation of teachers' rights and of academic freedom."

In a February statement, the executive committee of the trustee board had said it was unable to find any basis for communistic charges made by Gov. Timmerman, but welcomed further information and facts from any agency having knowledge of the issue.

Negro College Alumni Seek Rehiring Of 3

COLUMBIA (AP)—A Benedict College graduate said Wednesday an alumni group has agreed to request the Negro school's board of trustees to rescind its decision not to renew the contracts of three white professors.

Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins said the request was agreed upon at a Tuesday night meeting of alumni and former Benedict students.

CALLED SESSION

She said the session was called by Dr. H. D. Monteith, Columbia physician and banker, and John B. Evans and A. Wilson Simkin,s Columbia businessmen.

The three professors, two men and a woman, were the unnamed targets of Gov. Timmerman when he told the legislature Benedict was harboring faculty members who were Communist-influenced.

THREE CLEARED

Last February the board cleared the three. But on May 7 the board announced the three would not be rehired. One board member said the reason was a lack of public confidence as a result of the charges.

Because of its action against the white professors, the statement from the alumni group said, Benedict risks a loss of accreditation by the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools and financial help from the United Negro College Fund.

Refuses To Resign His Job

Timmerman Accused Of 'Strong Arm'

COLUMBIA, Jan. 31 (AP) — A white professor at a Negro college today said he will not resign despite what he called "the strong-arm tactics" of Gov. Timmerman.

Dr. A. J. Smith said Timmerman's charge that there are Communist faculty members at Benedict College is an attempt to defend racial segregation "by an assault on another private Negro college."

Smith identified himself as one of three faculty members whose activities were attacked by Gov. Timmerman Wednesday in a special message to the South Carolina Legislature. Timmerman did not mention them by name.

Following the governor's message, Smith said, Benedict President J. A. Bacoats asked him and two other faculty members to resign.

'NO CAPITULATION'

"We have not the slightest idea of capitulating to Gov. Timmerman," he said.

Negro students at both Benedict and Allen University, another Columbia private institution, recently sought unsuccessfully to enter the University of South Carolina.

Earlier today, B. M. Edwards Sr., a Benedict College trustee, said the trustees "will not tolerate Communism" at Benedict.

"If there is any Communism out there we don't know about it," he said. "But if we find any we will clean it up."

BOARD TO MEET

Edwards said the board would investigate and meet next week.

In his statement today, Dr. Smith said, "Benedict's administrators may hope to escape the governor's dictatorial interference by resignation or dismissal of professors."

This, he said, is what one of the white members of the mixed board of trustees is seeking. He said the unidentified trustee is a member of a pro - segregation White Citizens Council.

Benedict 2d Target

New attack seen speeding integration

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Rebuffed by Allen University, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., opened a second private school front Wednesday.

He unleashed a broadside at Benedict College, charging that there were three white left-wing professors on its staff and that Benedict's president, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, had been cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Benedict, operated by the Baptist Church, is across the street from Allen University.

APPROACHED by the AFRO, Dr. Bacoats said: I have no comment to make at this time. When and if I do decide, I'll put it in writing and give it general distribution."

But Dr. Frank R. Veal of Allen, whose college was dropped from the state accredited list last Sept. 9, told The AFRO:

"I most certainly regret that Dr. Bacoats has been subjected to this kind of thing."

Later, Dr. Veal said that he and Dr. Bacoats had scheduled a conference, and hinted that the two college presidents might issue a joint statement, or at least develop some kind of united action.

STRONG speculation pointed to an early suspension of Benedict, under which its graduates in education would not be permitted to do practice teaching, or secure teaching jobs in S.C. public schools.

Teacher training is by far the overwhelming majority of work done at both colleges.

In A Nutshell

Broadside seen preliminary to canceling school's state accreditation.

Mass application of high school seniors at University of South Carolina predicted.

State's 350,000 Baptists and 125'000 AME's may unite forces.

Timmerman's attack on Benedict came in a specia message to the legislature which he had asked in his annual "State of the State" report Jan, 15, for creation of a special committee "to investigate Communism in our public schools," and also, to revise current regulations controlling education in the state.

The proposed committee would have power of subpoena and while it would not have power to prosecute, its work might, Timmerman indicated, produce information which would enable citizens to draw their own conclusions.

* * *

WITHOUT CALLING names, as in the Allen case, Timmerman listed a number of meetings, and statements he considered "Communistic" against two men and a woman (all white) now employed at the Baptist College.

However, he did single out Dr. Bacoats, whom he accused of attending a N.Y. meeting in 1942, while president of Leland College, which, the Governor said was sponsored by a publication he said was backed by Communists.

Timmerman told the legislature that both Allen and Benedict exchanged professors.

He charged that Dr. Bacoats "has indicated complete indifference" to the presence of the three faculty members, "claiming they are protected fully by 'academic freedom' ".

TIMMERMAN'S CHARGE lends support to The AFRO Jan. 25 story.

The Governor's attack on Benedict came one week, to the day, after four unidentified students from the institution had appeared on the University of South Carolina's campus seeking entrance examination blanks.

They had come one week after 11 Allen students had sought identical blanks from the same office at USC, and six days after three had mailed in application forms they had obtained elsewhere.

Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the USC Examining and Counseling Bureau, to whom all the students applied, returned the Allen forms, along with their $10 deposit money orders, repeating what he had told them personally, "I cannot give or accept your application."

EFFECTS OF the latest Timmerman whip cracking weren't immediately discernible. However, Friday, indications pointed to a uniting of both the AME and Baptist forces in support of the two colleges. The AMEs number an estimated 125,000 persons, and Baptists 350,000 in the state.

Reports continue to mount over the state of high school seniors planning a mass application avalanche on USC and other white only colleges. It is expected that some legal action is certain to come soon in federal courts over the wrangle.

* * *

UNIQUE ABOUT the Benedict charges of Timmerman were these facts making a difference between the two colleges:

1. Benedict has an integrated Board of Trustees, the treasurer of which is B. M. Edwards, who had been president of the S.C. National Bank for many years.

Mr. Edwards has been considered the most powerful financial brain behind S.C. governors and state finances. As a Benedict College officer he is also accused in Timmerman's charges.

Two other influential S.C. white board members are Dr. W. M. Whiteside, superintendent of the (Columbia) Baptist Hospital, and Dr. W. Clyde Helms, pastor of the Shandon Baptist Church (retired).

2. Benedict, excepting for a few years recently, has always had an integrated faculty.

Negro School Head Denies Communism

COLUMBIA, Feb. 7 (AP) — Benedict College President J. A. Bacoats said today faculty members challenged as Communist workers by Gov. Timmerman will have to prove their innocence or "forthwith be separated from the faculty."

The head of the church-supported Negro school also declared categorically, "I am not a Communist and have never been one."

In an unusual message to the South Carolina General Assembly Jan. 29, Timmerman said, "Benedict College has several Communist workers and wives of Communist workers on its faculty."

He also listed organizations cited as subversive which he said three Benedict faculty members had joined. He did not name them.

Two Benedict professors, Lewis Smith and J. Spencer Kennard Jr., have replied to the governor's statement.

Bacoats said in a statement today that Benedict "cannot afford to knowingly have on the faculty . . . members of the Communist Party or members of organizations listed by the attorney general as organizations whose purpose is to overthrow by violence the government."

LOYALTY OATHS

He said a system of written loyalty oaths will be installed "as a means of giving greater assurance" no Communists will be employed on the faculty.

Bacoats said in the past faculty members have been asked orally if they are Communists or members of organizations listed by the attorney general as subversive.

Bacoats said it was "probable" that he "may" have consented to use of his name in promoting a "protestantism against hate dinner-forum" in New York in 1941 by the publication, The Protestant Digest, although he had "not the slightest recollection of such an organization."

However, he said he had checked with the Department of Justice and that the publication, cited by Timmerman as a Communist front propaganda organ, "is not on the attorney general's un - American activity list."

SEEKS 'MOTIVES'

He went on to question Timmerman's "motives" in making the address to the Assembly:

"We sincerely hope that it is not the general policy of the governor of South Carolina to label as Communists . . . citizens of the state who do not accept and agree with the governor's point of view on race and human rela-

tions."

Bacoats took note of the fact that several Benedict students have made attempts leading to admission to the all-white University of South Carolina.

He said the governor's action, "coming so soon after Negro students are reported to have made applications for admission to the local university has occasioned the report that the governor might be holding Benedict College responsible for the action of some of these students . . . the college had no knowledge . . . of the action of these students until it was reported through news media."

Bacoats also said there were "overtones that strongly suggest that the governor might be . . . making an effort to direct what is being taught in the Negro colleges.

"If this is true, and I sincerely hope that it is not true, then the governor's attack on the college gives to American educators over the nation shock and alarm of an ominous threat to a basic principle of American education, which is academic freedom."

In his address on the state of the state to the General Assembly Jan. 15, Timmerman made similar accusations about Allen University, another Negro school in Columbia.

Allen officials notified three faculty members that their contracts would not be renewed, but did not summarily dismiss them.

The Board of Education withdrew accreditation for Allen teacher graduates because of the continued presence of the three men on the Allen staff.

S.C. students to NAACP: 'We need your legal help'

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Several of the 11 Allen University and four Benedict College students refused application entrance blanks at the University of North Carolina are seeking NAACP legal help.

One student told the AFRO that:

1. The group had written to NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins for help and had received a reply.
2. The matter had been taken to the S.C. Conference of NAACP branches of which Dr. James [illegible] is president.
3. Certain attorneys had been consulted.

'Big lie' technique laid to governor

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Governor reads book that cites religious magazine as "left wing."**
- **Bennett College head is linked to journal because he signed as meeting sponsor.**
- **President Bacoats hints Governor Timmerman uses Hitler "Big Lie" technique.**

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. apparently copied his Communist sympathy charges against Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict College, from an unauthenticated statement in a book.

Dr. Bacoats made this observation to the AFRO Friday afternoon while reviewing his eight-page reply to subversive charges the Governor had made on Jan. 29 to the State Legislature.

* * *

MR. BACOATS CALLED attention to this last sentence in the Governor's remarks about him:

"The Protestant has been cited as a Communist 'religious' front' and the Protestant Digest as a "Magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal'."

Then, he opened a book, titled: "The Conquest of the American Mind," by Felix Wittmer, published by the Meadocpress of Boston, in 1956. On page 333 of the book the last 17 words in the Governor's remarks are found, verbatim.

Mr. Timmerman had accused the Benedict president of sponsoring the call to a dinner held in NYC Feb. 25, 1941 by the protestant.

He had said that files of the House Committee on Un-American activities disclosed Dr. Bacoats as a sponsor of the dinner, then referred to the publication as being "cited."

* * *

DR. BACOATS SAID the Governor had used a trick with the word "cited," that he had left the inference that the citation had been by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Instead, Dr. Bacoats said the citation came from Wittmer's book which lists the National Education Association, the United Nations and a great number of other organizations as Communist outlets which have never been so listed by a Federal agency.

Wittmer cites the United Nations Bulletin and several Metropolitan Newspapers as subversive.

Dr. Bacoats tossed overboard another contention of the Governor.

"I have the following telegram in my possession," he declared:

"Washington, D.C., 4 159PME —President J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College, Columbia, Socar —a check with the Justice Department indicates Protestant Digest or Protestant has not been listed on the Attorney General's Un-American Activity list."

* * *

DR. BACOATS DECLINED to identify the Washington source who wired the information but from another source the AFRO was given the name of a nationally prominent lawyer who lives in the District of Columbia.

The telegram, plus Wittmer's book, appeared to have cleared Dr. Bacoats completely of the charges the Governor made.

In his statement of reply, however, Dr. Bacoats said that prospective professors at Benedict submit a statement declaring they do not belong to organizations classified as subversive by the Attorney General.

Should such statements be proved false then the professors are immediately dismissed, as per terms of their contracts.

* * *

HE SUSPECTED, he said, that the Governor's charges came as a result of four Benedict students' attempt to enroll at University of South Carolina.

The college, he said, undertakes no control over what other colleges Benedict students may seek transfers to.

Warning against the unfortunate ends to which Communist witchhunting might lead, Dr. Bacoats said it may well develop that a person may become "cited" for reading a publication or having a dinner guest. —JOHN H. McCRAY.

Professors Told "Quit Or Else"

COLUMBIA, S. C. — According to authenic sources here, three professors at Benedict College were notified last Friday, May 2, to resign by Tuesday, May 6, or else they would be fired the following day at the annual meeting of Benedict Trustee Board.

In a statement to the press, Dr. Lewis Smith, professor of English at Benedict and one of the three asked to resign, said: President Bacoats told them the decision to release them at this time had been made by the Executive Committee of the Trustee Board.

APPEASE SEGREGATIONISTS

Dr. Smith said the real reason they were being ousted in such undue haste, almost a month before the end of the semester, was because the Executive Committee was to appease the segregationist officials of the State.

In other words it is hoped that this move will remove the immediate threat of loss of centification and a legislative investigation which the State holds over Benedict, Smith said.

The professor of English pointed out that segregation will win an important battle in South Carolina and Negro higher education will be dealt a blow, if three white teachers of open integrationist views are ousted at the dictates of a Dixiecrat governor.

LOYALTY OF THREE

Also stressing the fact that the competence or loyalty of the three teachers had never questions, Dr. Smith said: "We are protesting to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and to the American Association of University Professors that the action of Dr. Bacoats is a gross violation of teachers' rights and of academic freedom.

"When one notices that one of the professors under threat of dismissal is an elderly Baptist minister and distinguished Biblical scholar who has conscientiously served Benedict, a Baptist college, for six years, the injustice of the President's action is apparent," he added.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson Eulogizes Late Dr. David Jones At Bennett College

Greensboro, N. C.—A single-minded, devoted educational leader and statesman, motivated by love, was the description given of the late Dr. David D. Jones by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., as he delivered the address of remembrance at services Sunday at Bennett College.

Dr. Johnson, long-time friend and associate of the late Bennett president (1926-1955), said that Dr. Jones, in assuming the presidency of Bennett, faced a "staggering task" in transforming it from a "system of education embracing elementary, high school and college work" into a woman's college.

"But he knew that while he had the aid of a dedicated faculty and a small band of Christian women, he also had the help of God. And by the exercise of a group of qualities extraordinary to find in any one man, he built it into the first fully accredited college for Negro women ever to come into existence in the United States.

"The ignition of his spirit set others on fire, so that by the time he died, he had increased the financial resources of the college tenfold, and the humblest teacher had a salary that was equal to that at which he began."

Dr. Jones was described as a man who sought "not only the intelligent and the good, but the beautiful" and whose handling of money was done with "scrupulous honor and integrity."

"He did everything in his power to make the Bennett students love one another and to love the homes from which they came," Dr. Johnson declared. "All of those who put their faith in him have been justified, for he has crowned them with glory and honor.

"He has left here an instrument of redemption, ten times more powerful than it was when he received it. Bennett will live on through the ages and as long as it lives, the spirit of David D. Jones will live to bless the children of the people."

Mrs. Anna Cox Davis, of Durham, a 1932 graduate, in her tribute to Dr. Jones, referred to four gifts from the life of the late educator—courage of his convictions, faith in the promise of womanhood, a belief in environmental beauty and education to a purpose.

"He accepted God as the guarantor of all his values," she said, "and his shadow has become a light unto our faces."

The college choir, directed by Mrs. Mary J. Crawford, sang Robert Elmore's "Out of the Depths." President Willa B. Player presided and introduced the speaker.

BENNETT, MT. HOLYOKE TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Plans for a student exchange program between Bennett College and Mt. Holyoke College of South Hadley, were announced.

Under the proposal, six Bennett students and a faculty member will spend two weeks during the coming semester at Mt. Holyoke, with the faculty member teaching one or more courses. The Mount Holyoke students and a faculty member will come to Bennett for the same length of time.

Bennett Announces Exchange Program

Greensboro, N. C.—A student exchange program between Bennett College and Sarah Lawrence College of Bronxville, N. Y., and one between Bennett College and Skidmore College of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., were announced this week.

For the period of March 2-7, two Bennett College students will attend classes at Sarah Lawrence College and two Sarah Lawrence College students will come to Bennett.

The exchange with Skidmore College has been scheduled for April 6-19 and will involve six students from each institution. A two-week exchange involving six Bennett College students and six from Mount Holyoke College of South Hadley, Mass., was concluded last Saturday.

Greenville, N. C.— A total of 21 students, representing three interest areas, represented Bennett College in events held in three states last week.

Twelve members of the Woman's Athletic Association participated in the Sports Day staged by the Woman's Sports Day Association at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., Friday and Saturday.

Six Bennett College students on exchange at Mount Holyoke

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Six Bennett College students and an instructor left here Saturday for Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., where on Monday, they began a two-week exchange study program.

At the same time, six Mt. Holyoke students left for Bennett College, where they will spend the next two weeks. They were accompanied by Miss Marjorie Kaufman, assistant professor of English, who will serve as visiting lecturer in 17th century and American Literature for the next two weeks. The students will attend the same or similar classes to those which they normally attend at Mt. Holyoke.

MAKING THE trip to Mt. Holyoke were:

Misses Peggy Coefield, Kinston; Patricia Hopkins, Miami, Fla.; and Dolores Wiggins, Petersburg, Va., all seniors;

Misses Jamesena Chalmers, Fayetteville; Eleanor Fields, Richmond, Va.; and Mary Shoffner, Greensboro, juniors.

Accompanying them was James C. McMillan, art instructor, who will serve as visiting lecturer in several art courses at Mt. Holyoke, for the next two weeks.

The Mt. Holyoke - Bennett exchange is being conducted for the first time. Last year, Bennett engaged in an exchange with Sarah Lawrence College, of Bronxville, N.Y., and Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio.

The group, headed by Miss Joyce Johnson, physical education instructor, included: Misses Geneva Boldwin, Pittsboro, N. C.; Janet Dailey, Houston, Tex.; Addie Watson, Charlotte; Nannie Pools, Baltimore, Md.; Veronica Dean, Miami, Fla.; Ethel Riggsbee, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Frances Keck, Greensboro; Elizabeth Miller, Camden, S. C.; Joan Pritchard, Jefferson City, Tenn.; LaVerne Gee, Norfolk, Va.; Sonja Weldon, Chicago, Ill.; and Hazeline Taylor, Charlotte.

Six sociology majors, accompanied by Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds, went to Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., where they participated in an interracial workshop sponsored by the YWCA, Feb. 21-24.

In this group were: Misses Geraldine Williams, Fayetteville, N. C.; Laura Sawyer, Salisbury, N. C.; LeVonne Barbour, Anapolis, Md., Gloria E. Brown, Bronix, N. Y.; Cecil Harrison, Houston, Tex.; and Ada Lomax, Tobyhanna, Pa.

Attending a conference on student government held at North Carolina College in Durham were: Misses Barbara Campbell, Greensboro; Jimmie English and Rosemary Wright, bot hof Camden, S. C.

Greensboro, N. C.—Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta, Ga., director of women's work for the Southern Regional Council, Inc., will speak at the Bennett College vesper service on Sunday, March 9.

Greensboro, N. C.—"This business of being a Christian is really a love affair," the Rev. Warren Scott of New York City told the Bennett College Vesper audience Sunday in Pfeiffer Chapel.

"We fall in love with Jesus Chirst and the qualities of kindness, obedience, love and compassion no longer are abstract, but become alive in us."

Father Scott, one of three ministers at St. Phillip Episcopal Church, with a membership of 4,000 was at one time a teacher at Bennett. He said that nothing in life is more important than getting into the presence og Jesus and remaining there.

"If we look at some of the best men and women that civilization has produced," he declared, "Socrates Abraham Lincoln, Mahatna Gandhi George W. Carver, Mary Bethune—we can certainl ysee something of the glory of God in their lives."

"We need to get into Christ's presence because (1) our horizons of life will be widened and we will get an etrenal point of view; (2) we will see ourselves as we really are because Christ is the perfect mirror, and (3) we cannot become our best selves without His help."

Father Scott said that there is no surer way to come into the presence of Christ than through the foru gospels and through dedicated and sincere prayer.

President Cites College Needs

Bennett Budget Is Up $51,000

GREENSBORO, N.C.—An operating budget of $667,415 for the academic year 1958-59 was approved by the executive committee of the Bennett College board of trustees at its annual meeting in New York last week.

This amount represents an increase of approximately $51,000 over the current budget.

The trustees heard an interim report made by President Willa B. Player in which she listed some of the long term building needs of the college. These include a health and physical education building, a residence hall, an infirmary, an administration-classroom building, a home management house and a small maintenance building for the housing of equipment.

■

IT WAS AGREED that the policy of holding Bennett's enrollment to 500 or less would be continued. Addition of a residence hall would serve to alleviate present overcrowding rather than to accommodate a larger student body, it was pointed out.

Dr. Player was authorized to be prepared to present plans for this building and for proposed group major medical insurance coverage for faculty and staff at the October meeting of the full board.

Bennett College

To Build $350,000 Dormitory

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Authorization for construction of a new residence hall at a cost of approximately $315,000 was voted last week by Bennett College trustees during their annual meeting at the college.

President Willa B. Player and Mrs. Julius W. Cone, of Greensboro, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, were given authority to enter into negotiations with the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal government for assistance. The new dormitory will house 106 students.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of New York City, board chairman, who presided, was requested to appoint at an early date a development committee to be composed of trustees, faculty, staff, students, graduates and members of the Greensboro community, to draft a program of long-range development for the college over a 10-year period.

Awards Made At Bennett Annual Honors Day Program

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The award of fellowships for graduate study to three Bennett College seniors was announced at the annual Honors Day program in Pfeiffer Chapel.

Misses Delores Casimere, of Galveston, Texas, will study for the master's degree in chemistry at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ayo Salako, of Nigeria, West Africa, will work for her master's degree in history, specializing in African studies at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Veronica Shipley, of Baltimore, Md., has accepted a fellowship for graduate study in English at Howard University, in Washington, D. C.

* * *

THE $250 FACULTY scholarship award for 1958-59 went to Miss Ruby Starks of Troutman, N. C. Miss Starks, a rising senior, majoring in home economics, plans a career as a home demonstration agent.

Award of the $75 Belle Tobias Scholarship, given annually to the freshman considered to have made the most outstanding improvement during the year, was made to Miss Jean Hayes, of Winston-Salem.

* * *

MISS HAYES, the daughter of Lerov and the late Mrs. Vanzella Hayes, is a graduate of Atkins high school and is majoring in foreign languages.

The David D. Jones Leadership award of $25 to the junior or senior exhibiting the most outstanding qualities of leadership in the activities of the David D. Jones Student Union during the year went to Miss Rosemary Wright, a senior, of Camden, S. C., who served as president of the Union this year.

* * *

MISS MARY Jane Williams, a rising senior of Winston-Salem, received the Florence Reeves Award ($20) given annually to the student who achieves most successfully in the area of race relations.

The Endowment Cup given each year to the class raising the largest amount in the annual endowment drive went to the freshman class and was accepted by its president, Miss Margaret Bailey of Fruitland, Maryland.

OTHER PRIZES were awarded as follows: The Goode Prize for Home Economics ($25), Miss Anece Faison, of Dudley, N. C.; The Omicron Eta Chi Award ($5), Miss Edwina Price, of Fort Campbell, Ky.; Irma Graham Prize ($10), Miss Josephine Raiford of Greensboro; The Lula Donnell Prize ($10), Miss Warner McCain, Greensboro; and Class of 1921 Prize ($5), Miss Eleanor Fields, Richmond, Va.

MISS VERONICA SHIPLEY
To Howard

MISS AYO SALAKO
To Northwestern

$8,404

College Funds Stolen

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Working fast and smoothly, burglars broke into the administration building at Bethune-Cookman College, smashed open a steel safe, and slipped away with about $8,404 in tuition receipts and war bonds.

Business manager Paul L. Hyde said at least $2,218 of the loot was cash. The balance included checks, money orders and non-negotiable bonds.

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THOMAS FERRELL, the school's head maintenance man, discovered the theft. The intruders apparently entered the building, White Hall, through the unlocked front door. Moving down a short hallway, they jimmied open two doors and entered Hyde's private office. Nothing was found missing there. Then the thugs crossed the hall, ripped open the door of the business office and found the money.

Using a sledgehammer or some other heavy instrument, they knocked off the combination. Next they drilled a hole into the metal lock, fitted a bar into the opening, and knocked the mechanism loose.

Detective Sgt. Lee Mack speculated the job was done by professionals.

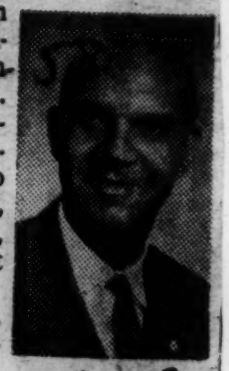
The school employs a night watchman, William Range, but he told officers he has over 12 buildings to check and it takes nearly an hour to visit the whole campus.

HYDE SAID about $3,493 of the loot was represented by students' tuition payments for the spring term. Had it been a week night the money would have been deposited in a night bank depository, he said. The burglary occurred on a Sunday night.

HER HONOR—The Hon. Jane M. Bolin, justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York, was the principal speaker at the annual Bethune Foundation breakfast, sponsored by Beta Phi Omega Chapter of Alpha Chi Phi Omega Sorority and Fraternity, national cosmetology organization. Justice Bolin praised the 21-year-old, 100-chapter organization for having raised a total of $58,000 for Bethune-Cookman College. Also, on the dais, is Mrs. Lucille Roberts Shuler, president of the sponsoring chapter and founder-director of the 25-year-old La Roberts School of Beauty Culture in Brooklyn.—Monclova Photo.

Bethune-Cookman Tuition Up $10

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The trustees board of Bethune-Cookman College held its spring meeting in Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library with Dr. Herbert J. Burgstahler, presiding in the absence of Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop, Atlantic Coast area.



Dr. Moore

Dr. Richard V. Moore, president, recommended the hiring of five additional Doctors of Philosophy to meet the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities.

He also urged that tuition, beginning September, 1958, be increased for the 1958-59 term $10 per student; that students' laundry fees be increased $1 per month, and that group insurance for employes of the school be increased to cover families.

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Five East Tennessee Delegates Attend Leadership School At Bennett College

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A total of 105 participants, about 50 per cent of them attending for the first time, took part in the Baltimore Area Leadership School of the Methodist Church which closed a one-week session at Bennett College on Saturday.

A surprise visitor was Bishop Edgar A. Love, resident bishop of the area, who spent Thursday with the group. Largest representation came from the Delaware Conference, with 39, followed closely by the Washington Conference with 38. There were 23 from the North Carolina Conference and five from the East Tennessee Conference, according to Dean Howard A. Bailey of Yeadon, Pa.

Among the speakers heard were the Rev. Trevor Jones, pastor of Mt. Pleasant Church, Preston, Md.; Dr. Noah W. Moore, Jr., pastor of Tindley Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. S. L. Townsend of Lenoir; Mrs. Beryl Williams of Baltimor and the Rev. Richard L. Clifford pastor of Centennial Church, Baltimore, Md.

Following the final Saturday morning classes, there was a communion service in Pfeiffer Chapel, with Dr. Major J. Jones, pastor of Stanley Methodist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., conducting the meditation. Members of the staff were luncheon guests of Dr. Willa B. Player, president of the college, on Thursday.

In addition to classes and workshops, there were a number of recreational events, including a softball game and an informal party on Friday night.

The complete registration list follows:

DELAWARE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Thelma C. Alford, Oxford, Md.; Rev. C. W Bagwell, Laurel, Del.; Rev. Marion O. Ballard, Dover, Del.; Rev. W. G. Brown, Jersey City, N. J.; Rev. David W. Bridell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Sylvanus Browne, Centerville, Md.; Miss S. Brown, Centerville, Md.; Calvin C. Byrd, Delmar, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Cameron, Chester, P.; Rev. C .W. Cannon, Pocomoke, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A Carroll Chester, Pa.;

Miss Mary V. Chaney, Chester, Pa.; Miss Mamie H. Collins, Ozone Park, N. Y.; George O. Dalrymple Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Sallye Derrickson, Salisbury, Md.; Mrs. Carolyn C. Dorman, Snow Hill, Md.; Rev. Edwin Ellis, Princess Anne, Md.; Mrs. Bertha W. Emory, Queenstown, Md.; Mrs. Lucille Fleming, Newark, N. J.; Miss Adelaide Grier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Odella G. Jackson, Snow Hill, Md.; Rev. Trevor E. Jones, Preston, Md.;

Rev. C. Edgar Jordan, Centreville, Md.; Mrs. Margaret Laury, Chester, Pa., Miss Delores P. Norwood, Lewes, Del.; Miss Muriel Owens, Chester, Pa.; James H. Roberts, Easton, Md.; Rev. John R. Shockley, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. William Strother, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Walter S .Taylor, Englewood, N. J., Rev. Crawford L. Trader, Easton, Md.; Miss Geraldone Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert A. Young, Lincoln, Del., and Mrs. Thorris R. Young, Lincoln, Del.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Della S. Brysor, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Lorena M. Hight, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. James M. Pannell, Knoxville, Tenn Mrs. Mabel H. Scruggs, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. Annie M. Washington, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Mrs. Rosanna Barrett, Ashboro, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bethea, Elkin; Mr. O. W Burwick, Asheboro, Miss Beulah I. Caldwell, Denver; Rev John G Corry, Leaksville; Mrs. Gladys E. Costner, Gastonia; Mrs. Sidney E. Davenport, Lenoir; Mrs. Vastine Dunlap, Asheboro, Rev. J. W. Gwynn, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Alma C. Hogue, Shelby; Miss Eveyln C. Jones, Greensboro; Rev J. T. Jones, Gastonia; Mrs. Delilah Knight, Spindale; Miss Estelle McCallum, Greensboro; Miss Fannie McCallum; Grensboro; Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Fayetteville; Rev. S. L. Townsend, Lenoir; Mrs. Maude B. Tyson, Asheboro; Miss Catherine Warren, Winston-Salem, and Miss Anette Withesrpoon, Lenoir.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Mrs. Katherine Baker, Keyser, W. Va.; Miss Naomi Boston, Grafton, W. Va.; Mrs. Virgie Broady, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Georgianna Brooks, Fairmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Mary Brooks, Moorefield, W. Va.; Mrs. Robert A. Carter, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Miss Angela Clark Roanoke, Va.; Rev. Ernest Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Richard Clifford, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Alice Davis, Baltimore, Md.

Floyd D. David, Salem, Va.; Miss Lafayette J. Davis, Salem, Va; Mrs. Bernice Gordan, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Alice Greene, Ronverete, W. Va.; Miss Helen Hamilton, Roanoke, Va.; Miss Theresa Hamilton, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Mary E. Harris, Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. Incz J. Hawkins, Brandywine, Md.; Miss Ethel P. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Elizabeth Johnston, Roanoke, Va.

James W. King, Sr., Simpsonville, Md.; Mrs. James Miller, Ronceverte, W. Va.; Miss Marcie M. Miller, Baltimore, Md.; Wendell Parker, Roanoke, Va.; Miss Lillie Patterson, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Malamia Phillips, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Edna Renick, Lewisburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Mimi Roberts, Glen Burnie, Md.; Miss Evelyn N. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Miss Ruth Starks, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. Mattie Steirf, Salem Va.; Miss Ruth A. Stieff, Salem, Va.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Tate, Ronceverte, W. Va.; Mrs. Beryl Williams, Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Edna Williams, Baltimore, Md.

STAFF

Rev. Howard A. Bailey, Yeadon, Pa.; Rev. Julius S. Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Robert M. Cox, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. and Mrs. Lowell B. Hazzard, Washington, D. C., Rev. C. L. Miller, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mamie B. Miller, Baltimore, Md., and Miss Florence M. Wheeler, Baltimore, Md.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Five Benett College students achieved straight "A" averages for the second semester.

Two were graduating seniors, Misses Peggy Coefield of Kinston, N. C., and Fredrica Washington, of Beaufort, S. C. A rising senior, Miss Jamesena Chalmers, of Fayetteville, N. C., also achieved this distinction. Miss Chalmers, president of the Student Senate for the 1958-59 school year is an English major.

Straight "A" records were also compiled by Misses Linda Brown, rising sophomore, of Akron, Ohio, and Blanche Tuboku-Metzger, a rising junior, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

GREENSBORO N. C. —The annual School of Missions sponsored by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, opened at Bennett College on Monday, June 30.

Mrs. Mary N. Morrison is chairman and Miss Fannie McCallum is dean. The school will close on July 4. Meeting simultaneously is the Methodist Youth Assembly headed by the Rev Douglas E. Moore, of Durham.

GREENSBORO, N. C. —Two Bennet College graduates — Mrs. Annie B. Shelton, '55, and Miss Ann M. Stewart, '57, were among the 880 persons receiving degrees from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio at the commencement exercises last month.

Mrs. Shelton, of Winston -Salem, received the master of science degree in social administration, while Miss Stewart, a native of Reidsville, was awarded the master of science degree in library science.

Benedict gets science grant

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The National Science Foundation has made a grant of $50,900 to Benedict College for support of a summer institute for high school teachers of science and mathematics.

Confirmation of the award was received this week by Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Benedict president, in a letter from Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Sience Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Benedict is the only colored college among four South Carolina institutions approved for Foundation grants.

The $50,900 will be used to operate the summer institute and award stipends to participants at an amount up to $75 per week, plus additional allowances for dependents and travel. Stipend holders are not charged tuition.

* * *

DEAN T. J. HANBERRY, who will direct the Benedict institute, said the sesson will run for a period of approximately six weeks, beginning about June 8.

The institute is aimed at improvement of the teachers' knowledge of subject matter, methods and recent developments in their various fields.

Methodists Give $22,000

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Cash To Bennett College

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Cash gifts of approximately $22,000 were presented to Bennett College on Tuesday during its convocation on Christian Higher Education, held in Pfeiffer Chapel.

Norfolk Va.

The gifts represented contributions from three conferences of the Baltimore Area of the Methodist church. The North Carolina conference reported $9,749, an amount which is expected to reach over $10,000 when some late reports are received.

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NEXT LARGEST gift was that of $7,250 from the Delaware conference. The Washington conference contribution was $4,782.

Bishop Edgar A. Love, resident bishop of the area, delivered the convocation address in which he made a plea for the exponents of Christian higher education to wage an unceasing fight against the "entrenched reactionaries who resist any change which seeks to recognize the equality of man under the Fatherhood of God."

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, of New York City, chairman of the Bennett board of trustees, in thanking the various conferences for their gifts to the college said:

"PROBABLY no other country in the world equals America in its philanthropy. Instead of gifts from the privileged few, we are now witnses ing more giving by the masses of our population. Were this not true, our private colleges and universities would not be able to live up to the standards, what with the mounting costs of higher education."

President Willa B. Player, who presided, also expressed deep appreciation for the generosity of the Baltimore Area and called upon the district superintendents of the North Carolina Conference to introduce their ministerial and lay representatives who occupied a reserved section in the front of the chapel.

At the annual conference "roll call" in the morning, these superintendents reported approximately $10,000 raised for all conference claims during the year. Leading the list was the Greensboro district, the Rev. W. T. Brown, superintendent, with $13,026.50 followed closely by the Winston District, the Rev. L. A. Brown, superintendent, with $12,934.83.

The Laurinburg district, headed by the Rev. R. C. Sharpe, reported $6,577 and the Western district of the Rev. William Phillips reported $7,310.

Denver's Only Negro Principal is Bishop Women's Day Speaker

Marshall, Texas, April 23—The Chairman of the Third Annual Women's Day Convention at Bishop College say the only Negro principal in Denver's Public School system will deliver the Convocation address.

Miss Inez Jenkins, Chairman, says Mrs. Jessie Whaley-Maxwell will speak in the Oscar A Fulier Chapel at 1:00 a.m. Tuesday, May 13th. Miss Jenkins says the Women's Day Convocation program will also feature Deneva Handy-Southall of New Orleans. Mrs Southall is a concert pianist, and is an alumna of Paul Quinn College. A formal banquet during the evening honoring Mrs. Maxwell and Mrs. Southall will bring Women's Day activities to a close.

Mrs. Maxwell is a Bishop alumna, having earned the Bachelor of Science degree in Science in 1927. She also holds the Bachelor of Music degree from the Lamont School of Music, Denver and the Master of Arts degree from the University of Denver. Presently, Mrs. Maxwell is enrolled in the doctoral program of the University of Denver. She has the further distinction of having served on the University faculty for two summers. She has served in the Public School System of Denver for 15 years, and currently serves as principal of Whittier Elementary School.

Bishop Chemistry Dept. Gets Grant

MARSHALL, Tex.—President M. K. Curry, Jr., of Bishop College announced last week the receipt of a gift $500 from the Gulf Oil Corporation to the Chemistry Department of the college. The presentation was made by W. R. Phillips, District Marshall of Gulf Oil Corporation, who has offices in Tyler, Texas. He was accompanied by L. W. Arnold, local distribution manager of Marshall. Present for the brief ceremony were Dean H. C. Sun, Dr. V. N. Likhite, Chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and Robert Masingale, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, and President Curry.

The money will be used to purchase additional supplies and equipment for the Chemistry Department which has demonstrated continued growth in recent years. Faculty members joined President Curry in acknowledging with gratitude this expression of esteem and interest in this phase of the Bishop College program.

Bishop College Strengthens Faculty For 1958-59 Term

SIX NEW DOCTORATES ADDED, PROFESSOR M. J. BANKS RETURNS

MARSHALL, Texas —When classes for the 1958-59 term begin at Bishop College Tuesday, September 9, the institution will boast the best prepared faculty in its history according to President M. K. Curry, Jr., who relased the list of new faculty and staff members last Friday. In addition, 10 faculty members will be returning from leaves for study either for the summer or after a year away. Two others will be away for the 1958-59 term studying towards the doctorate on special grants.

Among the new faculty and staff personell are: Walter L. Storrs, Ph. D., Harvard University, who joins the faculty of Religion and Philosophy; Forrest O. Wiggins, Ph. D., Wisconsin, who will chair the Division of Humanities and serve as Professor of Philosophy and Romance Languages; Dr. Rea McCain, Ph. D., University of Chicago, and formerly of Bowling Green University, Ohio, who will be Professor of English; Dr. N. Bittar, Ph. D. in Sociology from The Sorbonne, and currently completing requirements for a second doctorate in Political Scienece from the University of Michigan; and David Luan, University of Texas, Ph. D. in Economics and Mathematics, who will serve as Chairman of the Division of Business Education and Economics; and V. N. Athavale, Ph. D., Poona University, India, who will join the faculty as Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics.

Other new faculy members include Mac Byrom, M. S., Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education and Assistant Coach; Willie Lewis, B. S. with additional work towards the Master's degree from Indiana University, who will be Instructor in Health and Physical Education and Assistant Coach; Reverend Millard J. Smith, B. A., B. D., S. T M, Dean of Men and Alumni Secretary; Robert Brown Moore, B S., Langston, Band Director and Instructor in Music; and William Best, M. M., American Conservatory of Music and Additional Study, who will join the music facutly to teach Piano, Organ and Theory Courses.

BANKS RETURNS

Professor Melvin J. Banks, veteran teacher of Social Sciences, will return after a years leave to study towards the doctorate at the Maxwell School of Social Science in Syracuse University. He completed his residence requirements for the doctorate this summer. Other teachers who will return following study leaves for the summer include; Mrs Verna N. Huff, Mathematics; Mrs. Dorcas S. Menefee, English, and Rogert S. Masingale, Chemstry, all of whom studied at the University of Texas; C. R. Livingston, Music, who studied at North Texas State Teachers' College; and Mrs. Evelyn Land, Dietitian and Director of Food Services, who studied at Prairie View A&M College.

TO STUDY THIS YEAR

Reverend Harold L. Thompson, Religion and Philosophy, will study towards the doctorate in Religion and Philosophy at Boston University on a Danforth Foundation Fellowship during the coming year. Reuben Manning Biology, has been granted a two-year leave to complete the work towards the doctorate at the University of Southern California.

Bishop Student Takes Science Foundation Exam

MARSHALL, Texas, — (ANP) — A Bishop college student, who is majoring in biology, this week took a competitive examination for one of the fellowships being offered by the National Science foundation.

She is Faye Campbell of Marshall, Texas, who plans to graduate this month. She took the examination Saturday, at Southern Methodist university in Dallas, and was the only student from Bishop college who took the test.

The National Science foundation will award approximately 1,000 fellowships in March. The fellowships will be awarded on the basis of ability, and will be offered under four programs. Miss Campbell is seeking a fellowship under the predoctoral fellowship program. If successful, she will receive $1,600 annual stipend.

ild Lincoln
ll At Brandeis

ALTHAM, Mass. — A Boston
uple whose lives have been dedi-
ted to the advancement of Ne-
oes and other minority groups
underwrite the $75,000 con-
ruction of a unique study hall
Brandeis university in memory
President Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. Kivie Kaplan,
Chestnut Hill, Mass., will sponsor
construction of a Lincoln room in
proposed American Civilization
nter at Brandeis.

Personal articles and reproduc-
ns of treasures from Lincoln's
e will be displayed in this semi-
r classroom. Surrounded by the
morabilia of President Lincoln,
dents of American history and
iety will work in an atmosphere
ductive to creative scholarship.

75,000 Study
ll Will
onor Lincoln

ALTHAM, Mass. — A Bos-
couple, whose lives have
dedicated to the advance-
oes and other
rity groups, will under-
at the cost of $75,000 the
ruction of a unique study
at Brandeis university in
mory of President Abraham
oln.

Mr. and Mrs. Kivie Kaplan,
Hammond street, Chest-
Hill, Mass., will sponsor
truction of a Lincoln
in the proposed Ameri-
Civilization Center at
deis. Personal articles
reproductions of treasures
Lincoln's life will be dis-
ed in this seminar class-

Abram L. Sachar, presi-
of the university, in
uncing the gift, disclosed
the Lincoln Room will be
wn as the Emily R. and
Kaplan Hall in honor of
parents.

Dr. Allen elevated to Bluefield prexy

Afro American p. 9

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Dr. Leroy B. Allen, an alumnus of Bluefield State College and chairman of its division of social science since 1947, last week was named president of the 63-year-old institution by the West Virginia Board of Education.

The 41-year-old native of Hot Springs, Ark., and graduate of Douglass High School in Huntington, assumed his duties on Feb. 1. He succeeds Dr. Stephen J. Wright who resigned last July to become president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

Dean G. W. Whiting served as acting president during the interim.

* * *

DR. ALLEN graduated from the Huntington high school in May of 1935 and entered Bluefield State in the fall of the same year. He received a B.S. degree, with honors, in elementary education three years later.

In addition to the bachelor of science degree from Bluefield State, the new president holds a bachelor of divinity degree from Colgate-Rochester (N.Y.) Divinity School, master of arts degree from Atlanta University and a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

* * *

BEFORE COMING to Bluefield, he was dean and religious counselor at Arkansas A. and M. State College in Pine Bluff. He studied the general education program at Harvard University in 1954-55 on a Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Active in all phases of community and religious life in the Bluefield area, Dr. Allen is married to the former Miss Alma Coppedge of Winston - Salem, N.C. They have two children — Patricia, 9, and Leroy Jr. 5.

Dr. Leroy Allen To Head Bluefield State College

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va. p. 11

Sat 2-8-58

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Dr. LeRoy Banks Allen was named president of Bluefield State College by the West Virginia Board of Education at its regular meeting in Charleston last week.

Dr. Allen becomes the sixth president of the 63-year-old institution and is the successor to Dr. Stephen J. Wright, who resigned last July to accept the presidency of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Dean G. W. Whiting acted as president during the interim.

The new college president is a native of Hot Springs, Va. He holds the bachelor of science degree from Bluefield State College, the bachelor of divinity degree from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y. and the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

He was granted a Ford Foundation Fellowship to study the program of general education at Harvard University in 1954-55.

Previous to his appointment as president, Dr. Allen served as dean of students and religious counselor at Arkansas A. and M. State College at Pine Bluff and as chairman of the division of social sciences at Bluefield State College. The latter position he has held since 1947.

DR. LEROY ALLEN
College Head

Succeeds Stephen Wright

Courier p. 11 Pittsburgh Pa.

Allen Heads Bluefield

Sat 2-8-58

By J. DOUGLAS ANDERSON

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Dr. Allen is married to the former Alma Coppedge of Winston-Salem, N. C. They are parents of two children, Patricia 9, and Leroy Jr., 5.

DR. L. B. ALLEN

Name New President At Bluefield State

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. F. 13-58

By J. DOUGLAS ANDERSON

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Dr. Le-Roy Banks Allen was named president of Bluefield State college by the West Virginia Board of Education at its regular meeting in Charleston.

Dr. Allen becomes the sixth president of the 63 year old institution and is the successor to Dr. Stephen J. Wright, who resigned last July to accept the presidency of Fisk university, Nashville. Dean G. W. Whiting acted as president during the interim.

The new 41-year-old college president is a native of Hot Springs,, Va. He graduated from the Douglas High School in Huntington, W. Va., in May, 1935 and entered Bluefield State college in September of the same year.

After three years Allen graduated with honors, with the bachelor of science degree. He also is the holder of the bachelor of divinity degree from the Colgate-Rochester divinity school of Rochester, N. Y.; the master of arts degree from Atlanta university and doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

He was granted a Ford Foundation fellowship to study the program of general education at Harvard university in 1954-1955.

Previous to his appointment as president, Allen served as dean of students and religious counselor at Arkansas A. and M. State college at Pine Bluff and as chairman of the division of social sciences at Bluefield State college.

14e(1) 1958

CAMPBELL COLLEGE

Founders Day Observance At Campbell College

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

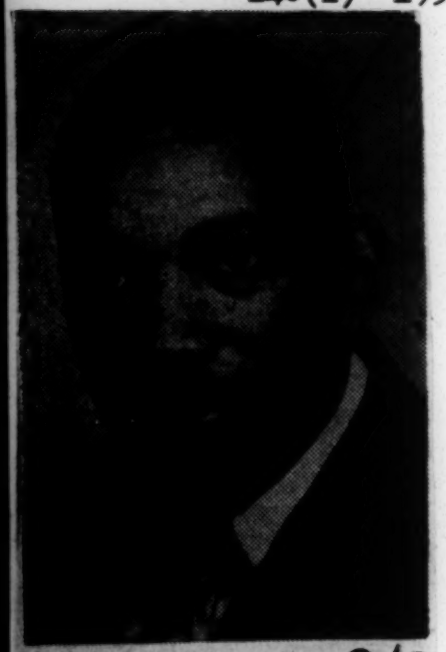
JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, presiding prelate of the Eighth Episcopal District of AME church, and Mrs. Jordan recently returned from the Holy Land, will attend the Founders' Day celebration at Campbell College here February 17-18. This event promises to be one of the most outstanding events of the school year and special invitations have been sent to all alumni of the college, bishops, general officers and friends of the connection.

2-16-58
P. 5

The program of special events includes College Night, featuring the choir of 50 voices February 17; and February 18, the Founders' Day program.

Speakers will be Rt. Rev. Carey A. Gibbs, presiding prelate, 9th Episcopal District of Alabama, who formerly presided over the 8th District; and Dr. John J. Nquku, president of the Swazi Progressive association, minister of education and church affairs of the Swaziland National administration and editor of the Swazilander.

The Homecoming Alumni meeting will be held in the S. L. Greene auditorium. Graduates from all over the country will return to their Alma Mater to revisit and fellowship with the old and new in the spirit of the "Crimson and Black."



COLLEGE PRESIDENT—Dr. R. W. Stevens, former pastor of Pearl Street AME Church here, who last week was named president of Campbell College here.

Central State Receives $3,050 For Research

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Central State College receives its third scientific research contract. President Charles H. Wesley recently signed a contract for $3,050 with the American Chemical Society for support of research in the department of chemistry of Central State College.

Original and Copy

The grant was awarded Central State College from the Petroleum Research Fund, which is administered by the American Chemical Society. Central State College was one of the undergraduate colleges of this country whose chemistry department was invited to apply for a grant for fundamental research at the undergraduate level. This contract is the third scientific research contract in process at the college for this year.

Sat: 2-1-58

THIS PHASE of the research program in the college will deal with "Synthetic Preparation of Terpenes" under the direction of Dr. L. S. Smith, (Ph. D., Illinois Institute of Technology) associate professor of chemistry; and Dr. E. O. Woolfolk, (Ph. D., Ohio State) professor and chairman of the department of chemistry.

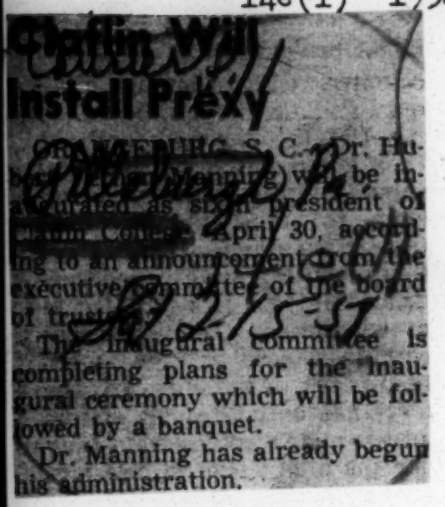
Advanced junior and senior undergraduate majors in chemistry will collaborate as research associates and fellowships will be awarded the students who collaborate on the project.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-15-58
p. 22

A HALF MILLION DOLLAR library was authorized by the State director of Public Works for Central State college at Wilberforce, Ohio, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, announced recently. Shown above is a sketch of the proposed ultra modern building soon to be constructed which was necessitated by the increased enrollment at the college.

14e(1) 1958

CLAFLIN COLLEGE



Claflin Will Install Prexy

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Dr. Hu[illegible] (Manning) will be inaugurated as [illegible] president of Claflin College April 30, according to an announcement from the executive committee of the board of trustees.

The inaugural committee is completing plans for the inaugural ceremony which will be followed by a banquet.

Dr. Manning has already begun his administration.

Clark Observes 89th Anniversary As Moore Speaks

Clark College observes its 89th anniversary on Wednesday in a special ceremony which will bring Dr. Rufus V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College, to the campus as principal speaker for the occasion.

Anniversary observances actually started last week in Davage Auditorium when Dr. J. J. Dennis spoke at the annual Annie Merner Pfeiffer Memorial Service. Mrs. Pfeiffer for whom a campus dormitory is named, was a leading benefactor of the institution during her life.

Wednesday's celebration, which will begin at 10:30 a.m. will be the concluding event of the Foundation Day programs. Seniors wearing graduation robes, and representatives from the faculty, Alumni Association and other groups will report and present to Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark president, the contributions to this college from alumni made since October.

Professional Secretaries Sponsor Clinic March 8

The Professional Secretaries Club will sponsor its Annual Clinic at Clark College, Kresge Hall on Saturday, March 8 from 12 to 4 p. m. The theme of the Clinic this year will be "Open More Doors". There will be workshops of the Three B's Better Learning, Better Letters and Better Living.

The resource person for the Clinic will include Dr. S. Westerfield, George A. Davis, Dr. Larzette Hale, Mrs. Nell Thomas and a local fashion consultant. There will be door prizes and souvenirs for all.

For the upgrading of secretarial personnel in Atlanta, the Professional Secretaries Club is having this clinic for all secretaries, stenographers and clerks employed in Atlanta. The Atlanta Life Insurance Company is sponsoring the Clinic this year.

Members of the group include. Mrs. Johnnie Clark, President; Mrs. Virginia Dickerson, Vice President; Mrs. Evelyn Tucker, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Mickens, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Catherine McMillan, Assistant Recording Secretary; Miss Frankye Warner, Treasurer, Mrs. Thelma Archer, Reporter and Mrs. Sammye Dennis, Chaplain; Mrs. Helen Caruthers, Mrs. Imogene Davenport, Mrs. Cordelia Hill, Mrs. Rachael Kendricks, Miss Dora McDanald, Mrs. Edith D. Thomas, Mrs. Agnes Watson and Mrs. Lucille S. Williams.

Berry Gets Dana Gift Of $200,000

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BERRY, Ga., Oct. 4—Dr. John R. Bertrand, president of the Berry school, Saturday announced a gift of $200,000 from the Charles A. Dana foundation for the construction of a men's dormitory at Berry College.

Charles A. Dana, president of the Dana foundation, presented the gift to the school at a joint assembly marking the annual alumni homecoming, and the observance of the 92nd birthday of the late Martha Berry, Schools founder.

The new dormitory to be called Dana Hall will cost approximately $400,000 and will accommodate 134 men. The gift from the Dana Foundation had been contingent upon the Berry Schools raising a matching sum.

Friends and alumni of the schools throughout the country contributed the additional $200,000 required.

MR. DANA turned the first spade full of earth in groundbreaking ceremonies following the joint assembly. The building is scheduled for occupancy on [illegible].

In keeping with the practice of the Berry Schools, much of the furnishings for the new dormitory will be made by the students in the schools' workshops.

The Dana Foundation in the past few years has made major grants in the field of higher education. Mr. Dana, a leading industrialist, is also chairman of the board and director of the Dana Corporation; president and director of Coralitos Co.; a director of Manufacturers Trust Co., Equitable Office Building Corporation; Commerce Guardian Bank of Toledo, Ohio, Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co., and Curtis Wright Corporation.

Keep Church Schools And Save Human Race, He Savs

14e(1) Church Supported

PETERSBURG, Va. —(ANP)— Church suported institutions of higher learning must be kept alive to save civilization and the human race, declared Dr. M. C. Allen in an address at the 92nd annual session of the Virginia Baptist State convention last week.

Dr. Allen, president, Virginia Theological seminary and college, Lynchburg, was the guest speaker for the annual educational address. He said his institution is the only one left which is supported entirely by Negroes.

Delegates and visitors to the convention reported more than $14,000 for Dr. Allen's school. The Woman's Baptist State Educational and Missionary convention of Virginia meeting simultaneously with the men reported $5,010.45. The men reported a little over $9,469.

Dr. Allen thanked the churches, associations, groups and individuals for contributions but said more money is needed for the school. "Higher education means what it says," he assented.

Pointing out when the convention met at Gillfield Baptist church in 1902, where this year's convention should be raising more money for education and missions. He suggested an ultimate goal of $1 million annually.

Dr. E. C. Smith, pastor, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., was re-elected president of the convention. Mrs. Cordelia Bagley of Kenbridge was re-elected president of the women's body.

Visitors at the convention included Dr. C. D. Petteway, president, National Baptist Convention of America; Dr. W. C. Somerville of Washington, D. C., executive secretary, Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission convention, W. Lester Banks of Richmond, executive secretary, Virginia State NAACP Conference; Dr. R. L. Thomas, pastor, Second Pilgrim Baptist church Mrs. Vernon Johns, Music Appreciation; Dr. Harvey N. Johnson, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Chuch, Portsmouth; Dr. E. S. Branch, secretary, National Baptist convention, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College.

ELECTED — Mrs. Myftle Wright Blissett has been elected to serve her third term as chairman of the Conference of Alabama Colleges. Mrs. Blissett is of education at Miles College. The election took place at Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dr. P. S. Wilkinson, President And Host

76th Session To Meet At New Light B. C., Oct. 20th - 24th

San Antonio, Tex.—In one of the executive sessions of the American Baptist Convention of Texas, a $9,000 grant was given to Conroe College, Conroe, Texas, for certain material repairs. The material work has been under the supervision of Prof. Ernest Moore of Beaumont, Texas.

A visit to the campus was recently made by Dr. J. J. Jackson and Dr. Jas H. Cook, and they report the work well done.

The Convention calls upon its sons and daughters who hope for great religious leadership to look forward to spending their educational career at our Baptist Institutional school.

DR. P. S. WILKINSON, San Antonio, Texas, President of the American Baptist Convention of Texas

The American Baptist Convention of Texas opens its 76th Annual Session with the New Light Baptist Church, 607 Piedmont Ave., San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20-24, looks forward to greater steps for Conroe College.

Delaware College Dismisses Negro English Professor

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Dr. George Kent said Tuesday his dismissal from Delaware State College signifies an end of freedom of expression and thought for faculty members at the Negro school.

Kent, a Negro, was dismissed by the board of trustees April 19. He had been a professor at the college four years and was head of the English department.

"As I understand the charges against me," Kent said in a letter to the board requesting a hearing, "they are that I have been an active member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and that I have expressed my personal views as a citizen on some issues in letters to the editor."

The professor is a former president of the central branch of the NAACP in Delaware and he said he finds "it difficult to see anything unhealthy" about his membership in the organization.

The 10-member board of trustees has scheduled its next meeting for Friday. Boggs was not present at the April 19 meeting, but McDowell voted for the retention of Kent.

After four years at the college, a professor must be approved by six board members for continued tenure. Of eight members present at the recent meeting, the vote was 4-4. One of the two Negro members of the board voted for Kent, the other against.

Members opposed to Kent indicated his association with the NAACP made it difficult to get appropriations from the Delaware Legislature.

Kent said he had written one letter to the editor criticizing a restaurant for refusing service to K. A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana.

Referring to this and to another letter, the professor said: "I am thus accused of exercising freedom of expression and of opposing injustice, acts supposedly an entrenched and valued part of our American heritage."

Kent said the dismissal means the "rights of the faculty as citizens of the community are abolished, all opinions expressed must meet approval of the board of trustees or be concealed, and students must not expect the faculty to exemplify Democratic ideals."

Professor Links Firing to NAACP

DOVER, Del., April 30 (AP).—Dr. George Kent, head of the English Department of Delaware State College, said yesterday he had been dismissed because of his affiliation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A former president of the Central Branch of the NAACP in Delaware, Dr. Kent has been a professor at the college for Negroes for the last four years.

In a letter to the school board of trustees, the Negro professor has asked for a hearing. The board, meantime, has scheduled another meeting for next Friday.

After four years at the college, a professor must be approved by six of the 10-member board of trustees to be continued on tenure. At a meeting April 19, the eight members present split, 4-4, on Dr. Kent, which meant automatic dismissal. The two Negro members of the board split, 1-1, in the voting.

The professor admitted his NAACP membership, but said he finds "it difficult to see anything unhealthy" about such membership.

Fired Dean Rehired

NAACP work irked Delaware trustee board

By BAKER MORTEN
AFRO Staff Correspondent

DOVER, Del. — In what was tantamount to reinstatement Firday, Dr. George Kent, ousted dean of Delaware State College here, was given professorial tenure by the college board of trustees during an afternoon hearing in the matter.

The tenure-giving action relates to teaching assignments for Dr. Kent, who as dean, was without tenure. It also means, in effect, that he has been reinstated to the college,

* * *

DR. JEROME HOLLAND, president of Delaware State College, recommended the renewal of Dr. Kent's contract and the board authorized the president to issue Dr. Kent a one-year contract in the department of literature and languages.

Dr. Kent had earlier spoken out in letters to the editor concerning the Howard Johnson Restaurant's refusal to serve Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah of Ghana.

after being dismissed two weeks earlier.

In an April 19 action that dismissed Dr. Kent, the board of trustees refused to place him on tenure. Dr. Kent's affiliation and activities in the NAACP were indicated as reasons tenure was refused him at that time.

HEAD OF THE COLLEGE'S English Department, Dr. ent is a former president of the Central Delaware Branch NAACP.

Following his dismissal he charged he was ostracized because of his NAACP activities and the expression of his personal views on certain issues.

In a letter to each member of the board following his ouster, he listed several conclusions "that could be drawn from the board's action." They were:

1. That freedom of expression and thought for faculty members are abolished.
2. That the rights of the faculty as citizens of the community are abolished.
3. That all opinions expressed must meet the approval of the board of trustees.
4. That the students are not to expect the faculty to exemplify democratic ideals.
5. That a colored person must not oppose injustice; if he does he will lose his job.
6. That colored persons in general must conceal their opinions in the state of Delaware or they may be faced with the loss of jobs.
7. That colored persons must accept all conditions destructive to their honor, personalities and children or be dismissed.

In Friday's meeting, called by John N. McDowell, president of the board of trustees, Dr. Kent was given professorial tenure by a vote of 6-4. Ten members were present.

In South Carolina

Fire 3 More College Profs

(By Courier Press Service)

A game of "IT taggers" between the administrations of four Negro colleges and certain faculty members moved into another week with the reinstatement of one "prof" and the ouster of three new ones.

Dr. George Kent of Delaware State College proved to be the week's most adept player.

He had been tagged "out" by the Delaware State College administration some two weeks ago, but a six to four vote of the school's board of trustees let him back in with a one year's contract.

Down in Mississippi, Clennon King, put out of the fun at Alcorn A. and M. College for a second and, what most folks think, the final time, cried from his pulpit in a Gulfport AME Church: "They know not that Clennon King's dismissal has not cured Alcorn of Uncle Toms. There are more Uncle Toms on that faculty now than ever."

THE MOST ROUSING GAMES are being played now at Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., where it seems that Gov. George Bell Timmerman has the ability to "tag" more people "out" than any other Dixie executive.

"Tagged" with dismissals at Benedict were three white profs, including Dr. Lewis Smith, head of the humanities division and a professor of English, Dr. J. Spencer Kennard, a Baptist minister and a history professor; and Mrs. Marian Davis, an English instructor. This trio was reportedly ousted after a phone call ensued between the Governor and Benedict's white board chairman, B. M. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards, along with the Revs. R. Archie Ellis and Paul Wheeler, both white members of the board, spearheaded the ouster move. Edwards, president of the South Carolina National Bank and an owner of stock in the Seaboard Airline Railroad, drew the fire of Modjeska M. Simkins, a prominent Columbia citizen.

Mrs. Simkins accused Mr. Edwards of having been one of the signers of a 1956 resolution of the South Carolina White Citizens Councils which defied the U. S. Supreme Court for its desegregation decisions.

Dr. Smith, one of the dismissed professors, asserted: "The sad fact is that the college has passed out of the hands of the Negro people and is now being run for Governor Timmerman's office." According to Mrs. Simkins, the ouster of the three "profs" came after the Governor threatened the school with de-certification.

ACROSS THE STREET from Benedict sits Allen U., where

Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, and two white professors, Dr. John G. Rideout and Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman, have been put out of their jobs in similar cases. In the case of these six Columbia 'profs," their espousal of integration causes has been the forerunner of their ousters.

Prof Facing Ouster Wins Job Tenure After Fight

DOVER, Del. — (INS) — Delaware State college trustees have voted to grant professorial tenure to Dr. George Kent, who has been criticized in some quarters for his activities on benalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At a special meeting, the board by a vote of six to four also authorized the college president to offer Dr. Kent the customary one-year contract as dean of the college and head of the department of literature and languages.

At a board meeting two weeks ago, tenure was denied when eight of the 10 members present voted four to four. Six votes are required under college rules to grant tenure to a staff member who has served at least four years.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, college president, recommended that tenure be granted. Dr. Kent at one time served as president of the Central Delaware Branch of the NAACP.

It was reported earlier that some trustees from southern Delaware objected to Dr. Kent's activities and to letters mailed by him to newspapers. Dr. Kent charged in reply that his freedom of expression was under attack.

One member of the board had intimated that Dr. Kent's activity in outside organizations and his public stand on issues had made it difficult to get appropriations for the college.

But Dr. Kent stated in a letter to the trustees, "As I understand the charges against me, they are that I have been an active member of the NAACP, and that I have expressed my personal views as a citizen on some issues in letters to the editor.

"I am, in fact, a member of the NAACP, an organization praised by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI for its opposition to Communism. I find it difficult to see anything unhealthy in the fact." He points out that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman of New York and Dr. Ralph Bunche were also members of the organization.

Speaking of the letters he had written, he said, "I presume two letters are in question."

One, he said, was the letter concerning a local restaurant's refusal to serve Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah of Ghana and the other opposing an arraigning magistrate's presumed guilt of two men before trial.

"I am thus accused of exercising freedom of expression and of opposing injustice, acts supposedly an entrenched and valued part of our American heritage.

"Since the members of the board have implied deep interest in the welfare of the college, I ask consideration of what my dismissal on such basis signifies for the faculty and the students and the Delaware community.

He then listed the following ten points:

1. That freedom of expression and freedom of thought for faculty members are abolished.

2. That the rights of the faculty as citizens of the community are abolished.

3. That all opinions expressed must meet the approval of the board of trustees, individually and collectively, or be concealed.

4. That the students are not to expect the faculty to exemplify democratic ideals.

5. That a Negro must not oppose injustice: if he does, he will lose his job.

6. That Negroes, in general, must conceal their opinions in the State of Delaware, or they may be faced with the loss of jobs.

7. That Negroes must accept all conditions destructive to their honor, their personalities, and to their children, or be dismissed.

8. That the role of the Administration of the college is in doubt (this is an apparent reference to the fact that renewal of Dr. Kent's contract was recommended by Dr. Jerome Holland, president of the institution.)

9. That the statement on academic freedom approved by the Board of Trustees of Delaware State College is without strength, and

10. That the continued accreditation of the college will be endangered.

"Under such conditions," Dr. Kent said, "the college cannot expect to obtain or retain faculty members worthy of their hire.

"However," he concluded, "it is my firm belief that out of any misunderstandings can come a higher achievement.

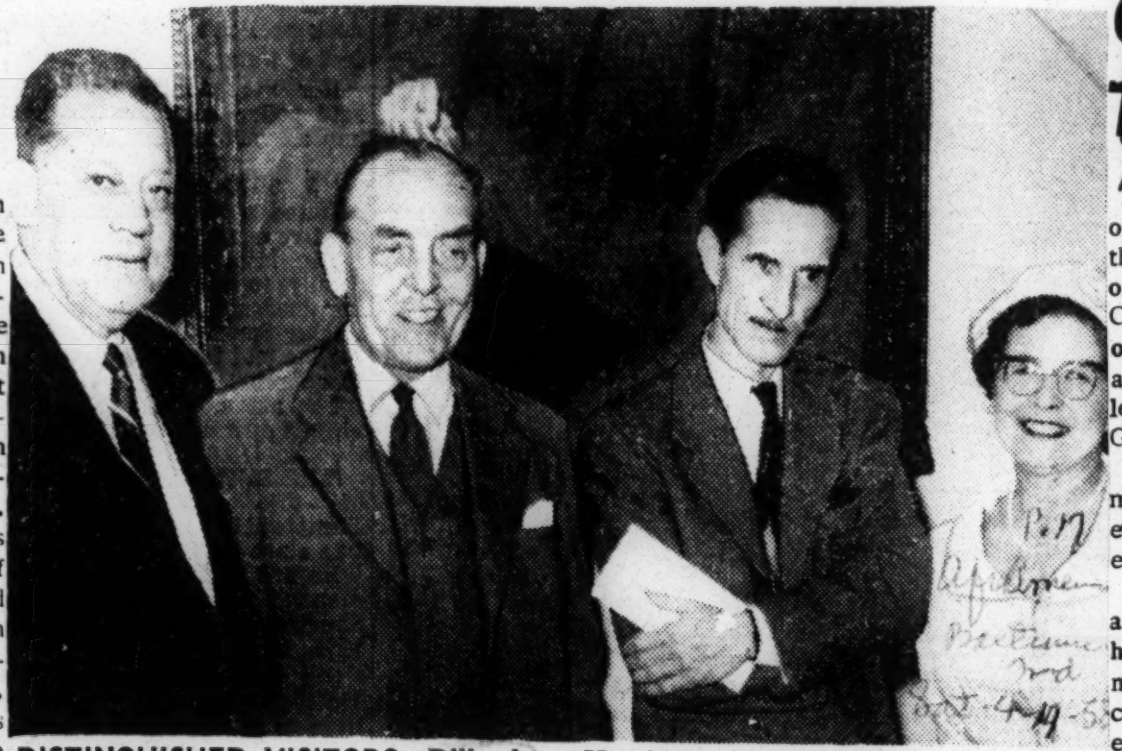
Dillard U. To Test For Scholars

Dillard University has been appointed by the Cooperative Inter-collegiate Examination Program, an educational service of the United Negro College Fund, to direct administration of tests in New Orleans at J. S. Clark and Booker T. Washington High Schools on March 7, it was announced by President Albert W. Dent of Dillard.

Dillard is one of 28 colleges participating in the testing of 3,000 to 4,000 scholarship and admission candidates from more than 500 high schools distributed throughout the country. Most of the members colleges of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, who annually award $200,000 in scholarships, either require or recommend that applicants for financial aid take the examination.

Application forms, which may be secured from participating high schools and colleges or directly from the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Porgram, 22 East 54th St., New York City, must be filed by Feb. 1 to avoid payment of a late registration fee.

Dillard will also administer the test in Alexandria on March 5; in Baton Rouge, March 6; in Lafayette, Feb. 24; and in Houston, Tex., Feb. 28.



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—Dillard University was host to a 12-member delegation from the British parliament in New Orleans recently under the auspices of the state department to learn about the U.S. at first hand. From left to right, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard; Sir James Henderson-Stewart, head of the parliamentary delegation; Dr. John B. Furey, assistant professor of political science at Dillard and faculty advisor to the university's international relations club; and Miss Margaret Herbison, M. P. for West Belfast, Northern Ireland.

TO AFRICA: Prof. Martin L. Harvey, Dean of Southern University, left the city last week for Liberia, the beginning point of a tour of Africa. His wife is Mrs. Claire Collins Harvey, of Collins Funeral Home.

Congregational Churches To Give Flint $100,000

BOTSON -- An appropriation of $100,000 was voted today by the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, to complete a fund of $500.00 raised by the Negro and white citizens of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the Flint-Goodridge Hospital in that city.

The $500,000 fund will be matched by the Federal Government to finance a $1,000,000 expansion program.

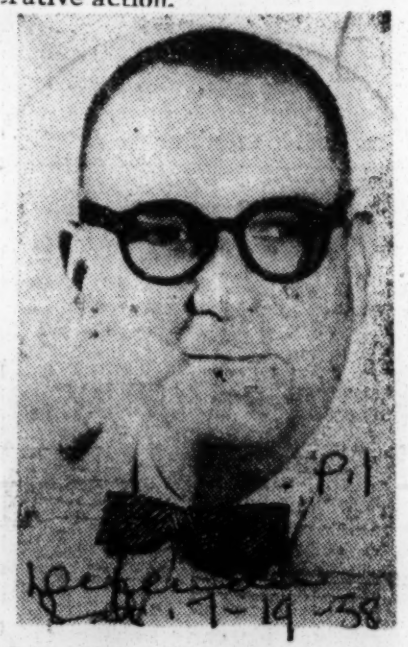
The Flint-Goodridge Hospital an adjunct of Dillard University, has one of the finest graduate nurse training programs in the country. It completes nursing education of Negroes who have a college degree. This is the only first-class hospital in a large area where Negro physicians are permitted to bring and attend patients.

Working side by side, the Negro and white citizens of New Orleans have contributed approximately equal amounts toward the completion of the project.

Announcing the $100,000 appropriation by the Congregational Christian Churches, Rev. Dr. Truman B. Douglass, New York City, executive vice president of the Board of Home Missions, said:

"This assuring of a million dollar expansion program for an institution as strategically situated and as indispensable as Flint-Goodridge Hospital is another example of the effectiveness of well-timed cooperative action by religious organizations to accomplish results of decisive importance in our society. In a time of racial tension the enlightened white and Negro citizens of New Orleans have found special satisfaction and significance in their mutual devotion and success in a common cause of such importance."

The appropriation to the hospital, according to Dr. Douglass, continues an historic emphasis and policy of the Board of Home Missions. "Out of an annual budget in excess of $3,000,000," he said, "approximately one-third is expended for the improvement of intercultural relations in the United States and its possessions, and for the higher education of members of minority groups. This is believed to be the largest annual investment of any church body in these enterprises of common action in the interest of inter-racial cooperative action."



DR. JOHN S. SMITH has been appointed as dean of instruction at Dillard university, New Orleans, La. Dr. Smith has served previously as dean of Bethune - Cookman college and Iowa Wesleyan college and as assistant to the president of Washington college. He received his doctorate at Drew university.

RALEIGH OFFICES GIVEN APPROVAL BY METHODISTS

College Finance Action Is Taken at Wilson; Adjourning Today

By JANE HALL

WILSON — Unanimous approval of a headquarters at Raleigh was voiced here Wednesday night by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

A resolution asking the boards of trustees of Greensboro, High Point and Louisburg Colleges and Duke University to admit qualified students regardless of race or color was offered.

The Rev. Harmon Smith of Burlington had submitted the resolution as an amendment to the report of the Board of Social and Economic Relations.

Delegates voted 119 to 60 against referring the amendment to the board for further study to bring further consideration of the proposal.

The Rev. Mr. Smith prefaced the introduction of the resolution with the observation that qualified Negro students now are being admitted to the University of North Carolina, Woman's College and North Carolina State College.

Delegates reduced recommendations of $45,000 each to the proposed colleges at Fayetteville and Rocky Mount to $36,750 and made partial restoration of cuts to allocations for High Point and Greensboro Colleges.

High Point College's fund was increased from $18,000 to $27,000 and Greensboro College's allocation from $15,000 to $22,500.

Louisburg College blanketed the convention floor with circulars during the discussions in an effort to gets its allocation boosted.

Delegates, reiterating their 1957 plea for statewide support of Methodist educational institutions, made another overture to the Western North Carolina Conference expressing the hope for support of the proposed colleges.

A plan for financing the Raleigh headquarters to be located on the campus of the Methodist Home for Children was approved in the afternoon.

Adjournment will come at noon Thursday when Bishop Paul N. Garber of the Richmond Area reads appointments.

With two invitations before them—from Grace Church in Wilmington and First Church in Rocky Mount—Methodists of the North Carolina Conference accepted the invitation of the Wilmington Church as the site of the 1959 annual conference.

The delegates adopted a budget for 1958-59 totaling $1,546,547 presented by the commission on world service and finance. Apportionments amount to $502,732 (for such things as the Episcopal Fund, Conference Pension Funds and the like) and benevolences amount to $1,043,815, for World Service, general administration and the like.

Methodist Fund

Delegates also stamped their approval on the report of the Methodist Fund, Inc., an agency charged with the investment of the permanent funds of the Conference and its agencies. According to the report, investments currently are yielding at the rate of 4.66 per cent income and additional irregular income in the form of stock dividends has offset substantially all expenses of the fund.

Agency members of the fund will receive a shareholder's dividend of 4.5 per cent per share on July 23.

Defeated

In a protracted discussion—marked by substitute amendments, tie votes, and other parliamentary doings—the delegates turned down the portion of the report of the Board of Pensions which proposed the establishment of a new group life insurance program for ministers. The final vote was 96 for the plan, 124 against it.

The proposed use of the Conference Claimants Fund (for retired ministers) to finance, in part, the new plan (for active ministers) was the principal reason for the plan's defeat. A few of the delegates also questioned the plan's legality with regard to the Discipline.

During the anniversary of the Board of Temperance, led by President D. W. Charlton, delegates accepted the board's report. In its report, the Board of Temperance said, in part:

"We denounce the aggressive invasion of the American home by liquor advertisers, who seek to induce even our children to use alcoholic beverages through every modern media. Following a glamorous television program, a child was recently heard crying for beer.

"Again, we appeal for continued support of congressional legislation to ban the interstate transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising materiols, specifically Langer Bill S. 582 and the Siler Bill H. R. 4833."

Despite their concern with business matters, the Methodists took time out of their busy day to think about and consider other important aspects of their Conference life.

During the afternoon, Bishop Garber conducted the solemn service of ordination for the consecration of ministers of music, directors of Christian education, deaconesses, and the ordination of deacons and elders. Bishop W. W. Peele of Laurinburg, now retired but long a beloved figure in the Conference, delivered the message at the service.

Immediately following, the always poignant memorial service was held honoring those ministers and ministers' wives who have died during the year. The Rev. J. Furman Herbert gave the memorial address.

At the Wednesday night session, the anniversary of the Board of Lay Activities was observed. An address by A. G. Jefferson, lay leader of the Virginia Conference, highlighted the observance. J. Nelson Gibson Jr., lay leader of the North Carolina Conference, presided.

Duke trustees urged to drop seminary race bans

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N.C. — The Western North Carolina Methodist Conference went on record here last week as favoring admission of colored students to the Duke University Divinity School and lashed out at the Ku Klu Klan as often cloaking "much black hatred under its white robe."

The Duke resolution, adopted by a 91-46 vote, was addressed to the Methodist school's board of trustees and urged restudy of the university's racially-restricted admissions policy. It marked acceptance by the conference of a petition submitted by the faculty and students of the school calling for admission of properly qualified persons without regard to race.

The anti-Klan resolution marked acceptance of the conference board of social and economic relations report which urged "study and exposure of this group masquerading, more often than not, under the name of Christ, burning the symbol of faith while marching in cadence to religious songs."

Negroes Are Enrolled As Undergrads

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn. (AP)—For the first time in the history of the school, Negro undergraduate students are attending classes at East Tennessee State College.

Five Negroes, all freshmen, registered Monday and attended without incident.

The students, graduates of Langston High School at Johnson City, were identified by school officials as Elizabeth Ann Watkins, Mary Luellen Owens, Clarence E. McKinney, Donald L. Backman and George L. Michols.

School officials said they were not told to turn down the applications of the Negroes, therefore, they admitted them.

About a dozen Negro graduate students have attended classes at ETSC in the past. The school has an enrollment of approximately 3,800 students.

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EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Court Denies Dismissal of School Case

Circuit Court Judge Bayard B. Shields yesterday denied motions by three defendants to dismiss a case brought before Jacksonville attorney challenging the right of the city to contribute funds to non-governmental schools.

The suit was brought last fall by J. L. Lee against the city. Lee challenges the constitutionality of special legislative acts permitting the city to contribute $25,000 annually each to Jacksonville [illegible] and Edward Waters [illegible] schools have interjoined as defendants with the city.

After the hearing Judge Shields gave the city, represented yesterday by Ingram P. Cratchfield; Jacksonville University, represented by Earl B. Hadlow, and Edward Waters College 15 days to submit final answers to Lee's complaint. Releford McGriff, attorney for Edward Waters College, was unable to attend the hearing.

William Bostwick, associated with Lee in the suit, said the Legislature was wrong in its interpretation of the Constitution in passing the special acts.

A question was raised asking if the schools should answer whether or not they "secured" passage of the special acts. Hadlow argued that the question "could not be answered" and was immaterial to the injunction suit.

Remarking on a case cited by Bostwick as an example, Judge Shields observed that the fact that some persons make efforts to get an act passed for their benefit does not make the act unconstitutional as long as no fraud is alleged.

Dr. S. D. Williams Stepping Down At Elizabeth City TC

By TAYLOR S. JACKSON

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — After 28 years of service as dean and president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers college, Dr. S. D. Williams is retiring as the head of the institution. Students, faculty members, alumni and friends assembled for the 1958 commencement exercises were shocked to hear for the first time that the man who had done so much to make the Elizabeth City State Teachers college an outstanding college had decided to lay down his mantle.

Dr. Williams came to the college in 1930 to serve as dean a post he held for 15 years. His loyalty and cooperation to the institution and general efficiency were responsible for his selection as the fourth president in 1955.

DURING HIS administration the institution has grown to be one of the most effective schools in the country designed for the training of elementary school teachers. A great contribution as dean was the reorganization of the curriculum of the college. His plan to guide students in the areas of personal,, social and economic growth in the preparation for teaching and good citizenship and the contribution to the general popular education. President Williams received national recognition for his efforts.

He began his administration as president by appealing to the trustees, members of the Budget Commission and the General Assembly for larger appropriations for the college. In response his thought provoking requests, the appropriations were eventually granted to transform the college into a first class institution.

• • •

UNDER THE administration of President Williams every building has been remodelled and put into first-class shape. The campus through the addition of roads, walks and shrubbery has now become a showplace of the town. In the past ten years two modern dormitories have been erected; a science hall, a physical education and fine arts building have been constructed; an up-to-date infirmary modern in its appointments and an athletic field have been added. In addition, four homes for faculty members have been provided.

The college has been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges for Teachers Education and the American Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. Graduates of the college are making excellent records in the leading graduate schools of the nation.

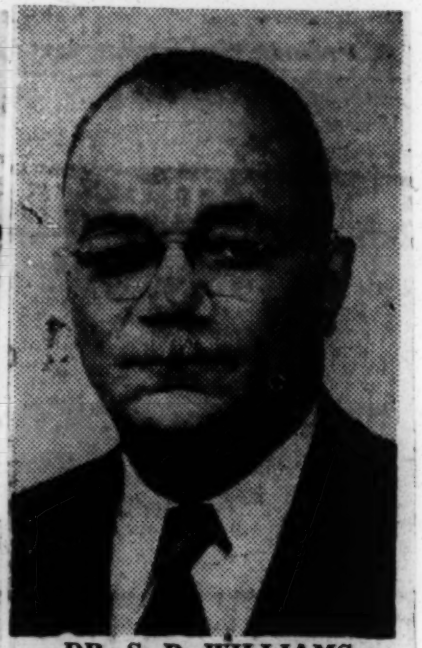
• • •

FOR MANY years, Pres. Williams saw the need of expanding the curriculum of the college in order to meet the needs of youth who did not wish to become teachers. As a result, during the past year courses have been added in commercial education, cosmetology, brickmasonry and electronics.

Pres. Williams' constant and increasing urging for improved instruction at the college, high school and elementary educational levels has become a source of inspiration to all teachers of the state. As the organizer of the Northeastern North Carolina Schoolmasters club, the oldest of the state, and as president of the North Carolina College conference and the North Carolina Teachers association, Dr. Williams has been a tremendous influence in shaping the lives of hundreds of teachers and principals of the state.

"MANY MONTHS were spent in making the decision to retire. It was not easy for I love this institution and all connected with it," said the president in talking with friends. His lovely wife who has been an inspiration to him through all of his years of service, shares his feeling in leaving the institution which has been their heart for the 28 years. Mrs. Williams a teacher in the P. W. Moore high school until her retirement recently, has endeared herself to all who have known her.

It was Pres. Williams' desire to retire a year ago but he did not wish the new board to be appointed at that time to have the task of appointing a new president as soon as they entered upon their duties and, before they could become familiar with the affairs of the college. He also was concerned about the new program of education being initiated.



DR. S. D. WILLIAMS
Stepping Down

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the board of trustees named him as a member of the committee to select the new president.

It is not generally known that President and Mrs. Williams contributed financial aid to many boys and girls who would have been denied an education otherwise. He is an elder in Antioch Presbyterian church here and has been active in the affairs of the community. Not only has he held memberships on many local civic committees, but he has served on many state boards and commission. In 1948, the Johnson C. Smith university of Charlotte confereed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Education in recognition of his work as a leader in the education of youth.

Emory U Majority Favor Negro Entry

ATLANTA, Jan. 25 (AP) — More than three-fourths of the students in the Emory University school of theology favor admission of Negroes to the school, a student publication said today.

The student council polled the students and released the results in the Candler Advocate, student newsletter.

Replies received from 337 questionnaires circulated to 400 theology students at the Methodist school showed the following: those favoring admission of qualified Negroes as students 262, undecided 37, no 38. This was a slightly higher per cent than has been indicated by similar polls during the past five years.

A majority, 59.9 per cent, also indicated they would be willing to have a Negro as a dormitory roommate.

Candler School welcomes all

NASHVILLE (ANP) — About nine out of ten students at the [illegible] of Theology of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., would welcome colored people as full participating members of the student body, according to a recent poll.

Candler is one of The Methodist Church's ten theological schools.

The poll, conducted by the school's student council, also indicated that 78 percent of the students would be willing to have colored people as members of their congregations and more than 80 percent would allow their children to attend integrated public schools.

THE POLL was conducted through a questionnaire in November, 1957, and the results published recently in The Candler Advocate, a fortnightly publication of the school.

Candler has a student body of about 400. Three-hundred forty-one questionnaires were circulated and 337 answered.

Emory Theologs Favor Integration

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — (SNS) Over three-fourths of the students in the Emory University School of Theology favor admission of Negroes to the school, according to a recent poll taken by the student council.

Results of the poll were released [illegible] Candler Advocate, student newsletter of the theology school.

The question was: Do you favor admission of qualified Negroes as students in the Candler School of Theology? Replies were received from 337 questionnaires circulated to 400 theology students, with the following break-down: yes, 262; undecided, 37; no, 38.

This is a slightly higher per cent than has been indicated by similar polls taken during the past five years in the theology school.

A majority (59.9) also indicated they would be willing to have a Negro as a dormitory roommate.

A more conservative response, however, was made to the question of abolition of the Central Jurisdiction (Negro) of the Methodist church. Replies lined up 124 against; 83, for; others, undecided. Asked whether they would be willing to have Negroes as members of their congregations, the ministerial students responded with: 35, no; 242, yes. In reply to a question on tergration, votes ran 183 to 73 in favor of integration.

Commenting on the poll, Walter M. Albritton, Jr., editor of the newsletter, wrote: "It would be interesting to know how the integration-minded preachers plan to transfer their opinions from the secret ballot to the parish. Need we be remined once again that the matter is not the either or proposition that many suppose it to be?"

Would Welcome Negroes Says Georgia School

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — About nine out of ten students at the Candler School of Theology of Emory university, Atlanta, Ga., would welcome Negroes as full participating members of the student body, according to a recent poll.

Candler is one of The Methodist Church's ten theological schools.

The poll, conducted by the school's student council, also indicated that 78 percent of the students would be willing to have Negroes as members of their congregation and more than 80 percent would allow their children to attend integrated public schools.

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Candler has a student body of about 400. Three-hundred-forty-one questionnaires were circulated and 337 answered.

NEGROES WELCOME

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Nine out of 10 students at the Candler School of Theology of Emory University in Atlanta would welcome Negroes as full participating members of the student body, a poll shows. Candler is one of the Methodist church's 10 theological schools.

College fetes foreign coed

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FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — A reception in honor of freshman Miss E. Lewis of Freetown, Sierra Leone, British West Indies, was given at Fayetteville State Teachers College recently by the student council.

During festivities, Miss Lewis told the group:

"I know that I'll enjoy my stay in the U.S. and especially here at the college because everyone is friendly and helpful to me."

• • •

A TEACHER of 10 years experience in the primary schools of Freetown, Miss Lewis came to America to begin the four - year course in teacher training.

She is attending college on a scholarship made possible by the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, a national society of business and professional women.

She completed college preparatory work at the Annie Walsh Memorial High School and the two-year teacher-training course at Fourah Bay College prior to coming to Fayetteville.

Fisk University To Induct Dr. Wright As New Head

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Stephen J. Wright will be inaugurated as the seventh president of Fisk university Saturday, April 26.

Hundreds of leading educators, officials of learned societies, alumni and friends of Fisk are expected to witness the inaugural ceremonies which will be highlighted by an address by Dr. Wright.

Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, general secretary of the American Missionary Association and chairman of the Fisk university board of trustees, will preside over the inaugural convocation.

Former president of Bluefield State college in Bluefield, W. Va. Dr. Wright began his professional experience as a teacher at the Kennard High school of Centerville, Md., in 1934. After two years he accepted a position as principal of the Douglass High school at Upper Marlboro, Md.

Dr. Wright joined the faculty of North Carolina college at Durham in 1939 as assistant professor of education and director of student teaching. After serving as professor of education and acting dean of men, Fisk's new president moved to Hampton Institute in the role of professor of education and director of the division of education.

Eight months later he was promoted to the position of dean of faculty, a post he held until he assumed the presidency of Bluefield State college in 1953.

A graduate of Hampton Institute, Dr. Wright also holds the M. A. degree from Howard university, and the Ph. D. degree from New York university.

Unusually active in the educational world, Dr. Wright has contributed professional articles to many of the educational journals and served frmm 1943-1956 as Associate Editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology.

Dr. Wright was a member of the executive committee of the American Conference of Academic Deans, 1949 1951, the Nation President of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. 1950-1954; President of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. 1952-1953; Secretary of the Council of Presidents of CIAA Institutions, 1954-1956; and Secretary of the West Virginia Council of College and University Presidents, 1957.

DR. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT

As seventh president of Fisk, Dr. Wright succeeds the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. Fisk, one of America's great liberal arts colleges, was founded in 1866 when three agents of the American Missionary Association laid the groundwork in cooperation with representatives of the Western Freed men's Aid Commission in Cincinnati and the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee.

The university was named in honor of General Clinton B. Fisk of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee, one of the founders.

Fisk developed into a liberal arts college with a national reputation. In addition to early recognition by the New York State Board of Regents, it was the first predominately Negro institution to become fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities and the American Association of University Women.

Fisk is also accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music and was the first predominately Negro college to be granted a charter by Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society.

Fisk U. gets science grant

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fifty high school science teachers from across the nation will study at Fisk University next summer and get paid for doing it.

Dr. [illegible] Massie, chairman of the chemistry department at Fisk, has announced that a grant of $64,300 from the National Science Foundation will support a summer institute aimed at producing better high school science teachers.

Teachers accepted for the eight-week institute will receive stipends of $75 per week, plus $15 per week for each dependent up to four and a maximum of $80 travel expenses.

BEGINNING JUNE 15, institute will be centered around two courses: Basic Concepts in Chemistry and Basic Concepts in Physics. Dr. Massie will direct the program with Dr. James R. Lawson, chairman of physics department, acting as associate director.

36 college heads see Wright inaugurated

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— Thirty six college presidents were among the hundreds of persons who witnessed Saturday (April 26) the inauguration of Dr. Stephen J. Wright as the seventh president of Fisk University.

The investiture of the president by Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, general secretary of the American Missionary Association and chairman of the Fisk Board of Trustees, was an impressive rite.

It signalled the beginning of another era in the history of the internationally known liberal arts college, now almost 100 years old.

A TOTAL OF 181 delegates to the inauguration marched in the colorful processional. One-hundred and fifty - seven represented colleges and universities from across the nation. The other 24 were from educational organizations of all types.

They were joined in the processional by a former governor of Tennessee, the mayor of Nashville, the Davidson County judge, trustees, the Fisk faculty, student and alumni representatives.

The delegates from colleges and universities and from educational organizations were presented to the inaugural audience by Dr. John Hope Franklin, head of the department of history at Brooklyn College and chairman of the Fisk Trustee Committee on Educational Policy.

THE TENNESSEE A. and I. State University Band provided music for the processional and recessional. The Fisk University Choir was heard in a musical selection.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Wilson Q. Welch, Fisk minister, and the benediction by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Dr. Wright, former president of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., assumed the Fisk presidency in July, 1957. He succeeded the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

A former high school teacher and principal, Dr. Wright entered the field of higher education in 1939 when he joined the faculty of North Carolina College at Durham.

BEFORE TAKING the president's chair at Bluefield, Dr. Wright was dean of the faculty at Hampton Institute. In his inaugural remarks, Saturday, he said:

"Higher education has become so important, both to the nation and to the individual that neither can afford the high cost of low quality education.

"For this reason, the future of Fisk can be justified solely on the basis of the excellence of its program, its ability to offer gifted young Americans, selected without regard to race, an education adequate for their time.

TO MEET the criterion of excellence we will need to limit our field of service to that which we can do superbly well.

"Our history, tradition and resources suggest that this field of service be limited primarily if not exclusively to a modern liberal arts college of the highest quality.

"A college which places its total emphasis upon the development of highly selected young men and women; a college which places the highest premium upon developing the ability to think;

A COLLEGE which in its program seeks to balance the eternal verities with content required to live creatively and constructively in a changing world;

"A college in which mediocrity in all its subtil forms is recognized and made uncomfortable; a college which seeks to help its students discover values to live by and basis for making the hard choices of life;

"A college which teaches its students that the kind of men and women they become , as important as what they learn;

A college which emphasizes the refinement of tastes; a college where the academic atmosphere the setting and site reflect its purpose; a college in which the teaching inspires and lifts horizons.

"A college which emphasizes the vision of the Fisk of the future will be a demanding task for those of us who are charged with the responsibility of transmitting to the succeeding generations a greater Fisk than was transmitted to us.

"We know it cannot be done with our present resources. The hard fact that confronts us is that education of high quality is costly. It cannot be found in a bargain basement.

"Unless we find additional financial support in the years ahead we will have no choice but to make peace with mediocrity."

DR. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT

Dr. Stephen B. Wright Installed in Ceremony at 100-Year-Old School

Nashville, Tenn.—Thirty-six college presidents were among the hundreds of persons who witnessed Saturday (April 26) the inauguration of Dr. Stephen J. Wright as the seventh president of Fisk University.

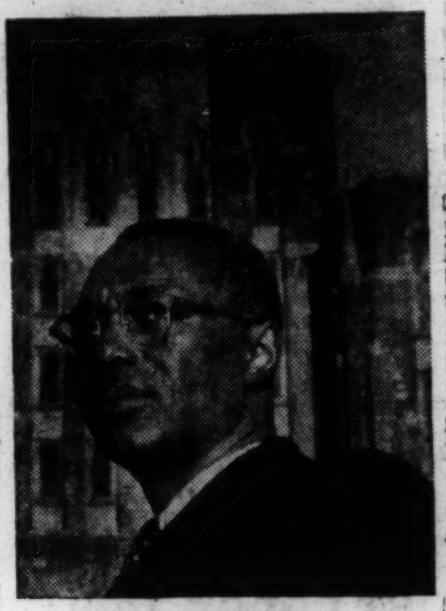
The installation of the president by Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, General Secretary of the American Missionary Association and Chairman of the Fisk Board of Trustees, was an impressive rite. It signalled the beginning of another era in the history of the internationally known liberal arts college, now almost 100 years old.

157 Colleges Represented

A total of 181 delegates to the inauguration marched in the colorful processional. One-hundred and fifty-seven represented colleges and universities from across the nation. The other 24 were from educational organizations of all types. They were joined in the processional by a former governor of Tennessee, the mayor of Nashville, the Davidson County judge, trustees, the Fish faculty, student and alumni representatives.

Former Governor

Greetings to Fisk's new president came from Jim Nance McCord, former governor of Tennessee, representing the present governor, Frank Clement; Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Davidson County Judge Beverly Briley, Mrs. William F. Gibbs for the trustees, Dean George N. Redd for the faculty, Miss Nancy P. Curtis of Detroit for the student body, and Louis P. Clark of Yeadon, Pa., President of the General Alumni Association.



DR. WRIGHT

Dr. Wright, former president of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., assumed the Fisk presidency in July 1957. He succeeded the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher and principal, Dr. Wright entered the field of higher education in 1939 when he joined the faculty of North Carolina College at Durham. Before taking the president's chair at Bluefield, Dr. Wright was Dean of the Faculty at Hampton Institute.

Negro Colleges Need Re-Definition--Wright

NASHVILLE — (ANP)—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, in his inaugural address as seventh president of Fisk University Saturday, declared: "Colleges founded and developed primarily for Negroes have reached a turning point in their history. Both their justification and their purposes need redefinition and reaffirmation."

The former Bluefield State College (W. Va.) president assumed the mantle of leadership of Fisk last July, succeeding the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher and principal, Dr. Wright entered the higher education field in 1939 when he joined North Carolina College's faculty. Before assuming Bluefield's presidency, he was faculty dean at Hampton Institute.

LEADING EDUCATORS PRESENT

Speaking to 157 representatives from colleges and universities throughout the country, 36 of whom were presidents; 25 representatives from educational organizations of all types, plus state, city, county officials, trustees, the school faculty, student and alumni representatives, Dr. Wright said:

"This fact has a searching revevance for Fisk, because conditions which influence the founding and development of other private colleges for Negroes, influenced the founding and development of Fisk, and it is reasonable to assume therefore that conditions now influencing these colleges will also influence the future of Fisk.

"Higher education has become so important, both to the nation and individual, that neither can afford the high cost of low quality education. For this reason, the future of Fisk can be justified solely on the basis of the excellence of its program, its ability to offer gifted young Americans, selected without regard to race, and education adequate for their time.

"To meet the criterion of excellence, we will need to limit our field of service to that which we can do superbly well. Our history tradition and resources suggest that this field of service be limited primarily, if not exclusively, to a modern liberal arts college of the highest quality.

"A MODERN LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE"

Such a college would, as Dr. Wright put it:

1. Give total emphasis upon development of highly selected students.
2. Place highest premium on developing ability to think.
3. Seeks to balance, in its program, eternal verities with content required to live creatively and constructively in a changing world.
4. Recognize and make mediocrity in all its subtle forms uncomfortable.
5. Help students discover values to live by and basis for making hard choices of life.
6. Teach students that what they become is as important as what they learn.
7. Emphasize refinement and tastes.
8. Provide academic atmosphere, setting and site to reflect its purpose.
9. Provide teaching that inspires and lifts horizons.

Fisk lends a hand to the U.S. Navy

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University is cooperating in the Navy's 13th annual competitive examination for its nation-wide regular NROTC college training program. The mental examination is scheduled for Dec. 13, 1958, and is open to all high school seniors and graduates who can qualify.

Applications for this program, leading to a career in the naval service, are available from Dr. S. O. Roberts, University Testing Center, Park Hall, Room 314, Fisk University or from the nearest U.S. Navy Recruiting Station.

Dr. Roberts has been provided with specific information concerning the NROTC program and will furnish information bulletins to any interested student. The deadline date for receipt of all applications is Nov. 15, 1958, the Navy stated.

Male citizens of the U.S. between the ages of 17 and 21 are eligible to apply for the Navy College Aptitude Test. Persons attaining a qualifying score will be given the Navy's rigid midshipman physical examination next February. From the pool of qualified candidates remaining in competition, approximately 1,800 young men will be selected for appointment as midshipmen.

Fisk new sponsor to atomic program

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University has been named a sponsoring university of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The election of Fisk by the ORINS Council made the Nashville institution the 37th sponsoring university and the first predominately colored liberal arts college to gain this honor.

According to Dr. James R. Lawson, head of the Fisk physics department and now a member of the ORINS Council, this action provides Fisk with a direct link to the United States' atomic energy program.

"THE FACULTY and students of Fisk will now have an opportunity to participate in any phase of the atomic energy program in which they may be interested," Dr. Lawson said.

He explained that Fisk can now take advantage of special training programs which provide intensive courses in scientific areas related to atomic energy. In addition, he said, faculty members may join research teams at Oak Ridge to further their own specialties.

Dr. Lawson has already become associated with the molecular structure section of the physics division and will aid in research problems along with other scientists.

* * *

BECAUSE OF Fisk's election, students of the Nashville college will become eligible for summer jobs at Oak Ridge which will provide earnings as well as extremely valuable experience.

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies was chartered in 1946 to advise and assist in arranging education, research, and development programs in nuclear science and atomic energy.

Its purpose is also to stimulate and assist in the development of research programs and important methods of education and training in nuclear science; and to foster and encourage advancement of knowledge concerning nuclear science and technology and related programs.

Dr. S. J. Wright Officially Takes Important Office

Native of Dillon, S. C., And Former Head of Bluefield, W. Va. State College, Becomes Second Negro Educator To Hold Reins of Historic Institution, Now Almost 100 Years Old; New Era Begins; Plea For Increased Funds Made

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Dr. Wright, former president of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., assumed the Fisk presidency in July, 1957. He succeeded the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher and principal, Dr. Wright entered the field of higher education in 1939 when he joined the faculty of North Carolina College at Durham. Before taking the president's chair at Bluefield, Dr. Wright was Dean of the Faculty at Hampton Institute.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In the next issue of the Globe a full account will be given of Dr. Wright's interesting inaugural address in which he forecast a future for Fisk which will be a college that will serve students, without regard to race.

The university, he stated, will need additional funds for teacher's salaries to the amount of at least $100,000, of which $50,000 should be contributed by the Fisk Alumni. He was quite specific in outlining the part that students, faculty, alumni, and the president, himself must play in the future development of Fisk University. He took sharp issue with those who contend that all of the nations colleges will be needed and says that only the good colleges can hope to continue. He was specific, also in pleading for funds with which to modernize both Jubilee and Livingston Halls.

FISK UNIVERSITY
A Historical Sketch

The founding of Fisk University dates back to 1865, when John Ogden, the Reverend E. M. Cravath, and the Reverend E. P. Smith, agents of the American Missionary Association, New York City, and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, Cincinnati, sought to establish at Nashville a school for colored people of the South. They were assisted in this endeavor by General Clinton B. Fisk of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

The institution opened on January 9, 1866, in quarters partly secured by General Fisk, and was named Fisk School in his honor. The first principal was John Ogden. With the signing of the charter of August 12, 1867, Fisk School became Fisk University, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, with which the institution remains closely affiliated.

With the appointment of Adam K. Spence to succeed John Ogden as principal of the University in 1870, there was continued a constructive educational program for Fisk and plans were formulated which resulted in the removal of the school to its present site.

In 1876, Jubilee Hall was erected on the new campus in North Nashville. This achievement was made possible by the efforts of the original Jubilee Singers, students of the University who were trained and directed by Professor George L. White. The Singers traveled, during the years from 1871 to 1878, in the northern and eastern parts of the United States and in Europe, earning money for the college through their recitals.

It was these Singers who created the Fisk Tradition in art and music, an dit was they who introduced to the world the Spiritual as an American contribution to musical art.

In 1875, the Reverend E. M. Cravath became the first president of Fisk University, with Adam K. Spence as his executive assistant. Dr. Cravath and his associates laid great emphasis on ideals and high standards, and under this administration, lasting twenty-five years, the character of the University was formed.

President Cravath's successors were James Merrill (1901)-1908); George Augustus Gates (1909-1912); Fayette Avery McKenzie (1915-1925) and Thomas Elsa Jones (1926-1946)

Under President Jones the college raised its academic standards measurably, increased its facilities greatly through the erection of the University Library and the Chemistry building and made substantial strides in raising an endowment fund.

Charles Spurgeon Johnson became the sixth President of the University in the summer of 1947. Dr. Johnson had been actively associated with Fisk since 1928, as Director of the Department of Social Science. Through his many scholarly activities including the volume of significant research prosecuted under his direction, he had earned for the Department a nation-wide reputation.

Founded primarily for the purpose of providing for the colored people of the South the advantages of a Christian education, Fisk has attracted, during every period of its history, students from all sections of the nation and from many foreign countries. Although the oroginal charter of incorporation specified "The education and training of young men and women irrespective of color," subsequent state legislation made it mandatory for the institution to limit its student body to members of the Negro race. With the exception of the faculty, which has always been appointed regardless of race or color, and a limited number of special students, the spirit of the original charter has never been fully realized.

In view of recent court decisions affecting higher education in the South, Fisk, like an increasing number of institutions in the region, now extends it educational facilities, as originally conceived, to students of all races, colors, and creeds, either as exchange students or as regularly enrolled students on both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Fisk came into being at a turning point in American history, and from the outset the institution has enjoyed consistent growth and development in keeping with the ideals basic to its founding. It has passed, successively, through the stages of grade school, high school, and normal school to those of college and university. With the achievement of regional and national accreditation, the institution discontinued all instruction in those units below the college level. In achieving its present rank, Fisk was greatly assisted by other educational and philanthropic agencies, in audition to substantial support from the American Missionary Association.

Today, Fisk has a national reputation as a liberal arts college of high standing. In addition to early recognition by the New York State Board of Regents, it was the first Negro institution to become fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities, and the American Assoication of University Women.

In the Fall of 1952, Fisk was granted a charter for the establishment of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Recognition by these regional and national agencies has assured Fisk a ranking position among foremost American colleges and universities.

The present value of the University Campus Property and Equipment is approximately $2,983,528. Gifts to the University over a period of years have provided an endowment of $5,831,333. The annual income from this fund is a major factor in meeting University expenses, but there is still a serious need for gifts which will enable the University to maintain its high standards of teaching and provide greater opportunities for its students.

In addition to early recognition by the New York State Board of Regents, Fisk University was the first predominately Negro institution to become fully approved by the Assoication of American Universities, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the American Association of University women. Fisk was among the first group of predominately Negro institutions to win full **Membership** in the Southern Association aof Colleges and Secondary Schools.

When, in the Fall of 1952, Fisk was granted a charter for the establishment of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, it became the first predominately Negro college with a

chapter of this national honor society.

For the schol year, 1957-'58, Fisk has an undergraduate enrollment of 746. A total of 45 graduate students are enrolled for the 1957-'58 school year. This represents a total of 791.

The educational program at Fisk is organized into two administrative units—the Basic College and the College of Higher Studies. The former is devoted to general education or that core of experiences which are essential to all for intelligent living in a democratic society .The latter constitutes in a diminishing degree the student's general education, but is concerned chiefly with specialized instruction and research on the advanced undergraduate and graduate levels.

Under Fisk's Plan for Early Admission, exceptioinally qualified students may enter the University after completing the 10th or 11th grade of high school. These students pursue a Basic College Program which offers many unique opportunity to get a liberal education of high quality and unusual breadth and at the same time save them in their progress toward a Bachelor's degree.

Some courses at Fisk University are taught through the medium of closed circuit television. This is an experimental plan aimed at determining the effectiveness of teaching via closed circuit television at a small liberal arts college.

The Fisk student population is distributed among several independent residental units, under the direction of a new acedemic officer, the Headmaster, who is assisted by a satff of academic counselors and tutors.

Enrolle dat Fisk University are 28 foreign students.

Eleven non-Negro students are en-

Enrolled at Fisk University are regular students. Eight are exchange students from colleges in California and Ohio .

The present value of University property and quipment is approximately $2.968.528. Gifts to Fisk over the years have provided an endowment fund of $5.831.333.

Two new buildings are now being constructed on the Fisk Campus. One, a men's dormitory, is expected to be completed shortly after the opening of school in September. The other, a student union and dining hall, w lilbreeayd aock vbgk ng hall, will be ready for occupancy around the beginning of the new year.

The Seven Presidents of Fisk University

The Rev. E. M. Cravath, 1875-1900
James Merrill, 1901-1906
George Augustus Gates, 1909-1912
Fayette Avery McKenzie, 1915-1925
Thomas Elsa Jones, 1926-1946
Charles S. Johnson, 1947-1956
Stephen J. Wright, 1957-

Fisk Students Eye Outer Space

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-22-58 Pg 11

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Members of the Elmer S. Imes Physics' Club at Fisk University will be gazing into space this school year.

But they won't be day-dreaming.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The budding physicists are mapping plans to form a moon-watch team to track artificial satellites. When their sky watch begins, they will become a part of a giant international network of moon-watchers cooperating in the world-wide program of gathering data from outer space.

Sat. 11-22-58

ACCORDING TO Dr. James R. Lawson, head of the physics department at Fisk, club members will modify a radio receiver and use visual methods in their satellite plotting. The students will determine the approximate speed, height, distance and orbit of artificial satellites.

The information they obtain will be immediately forwarded to the Smithsonian Astrophysical observatory where it will be utilized with other data from growing numbers of moonwatchers.

The Imes Physics Club also plans to visit Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., to get a first-hand look at the construction and testing of satellite-launching missiles.

Composed of 14 men and six women students, the physics club was named for the late Dr. Elmer S. Imes, who was head of the department at Fisk from 1930 until 1942.

Officers of the club are Joseph A. Johnson III of Nashville, president; Jerry Byrd of Greenville, S. C., vice president; Julia S. Moore of Smithtona, Pa., secretary; Robert Perkins of Nashville, treasurer.

Out of This World—A Van de Graf generator, constructed by the ambitious Elmer S. Imes Physics Club at Fisk University, is checked by three members of the club and physics instructor, Ralph L. Barnett, faculty adviser. From left are Joseph A. Johnson III, of Nashville, president of the club; Ronald Hall, Jacksonville, Fla.; Julia Moore, club secretary of Smithtona, Pa., and Mr. Barnett.

Fisk's New President Calls For $2 Million Expansion

Says Additional $100,000 Needed in Annual Operating Income

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, citing the "turning point" in the histories of Negro colleges, outlined his plans for the Fisk University of the future as he was formerly inaugurated as the seventh president of the Nashville institution.

Dr. Wright catalogued Fisk's needs into brackets of finance and scholarship.

• He asserted that one of Fisk's most pressing needs is "an addition $100,000 in annual operating income if we are to hold our best teachers or compete for other great teachers."

• With regard to the physical needs of the campus, Dr. Wright stated that the school needs $2,000,000 for the "modernization of Jubilee and Livingstone Halls, and the construction of an urgently needed auditorium and fine arts building."

With respect to the question of scholarship, Dr. Wright warned that the nation cannot afford "the high cost of low-quality education."

■

AS FOR FISK'S aims in this respect, he laid out the following points:

1. Increased emphasis upon a modern liberal arts curriculum.

2. Development of the ability to think.

3. Encouragement of creativity and the discouragement of mediocrity.

4. Renewed emphasis upon the refinement of individual

5. Maintenance of an academic atmosphere.

Thirty-six college presidents were among the hundreds of persons who witnessed the inauguration ceremonies.

The investiture of the president by Dr. Philip M. Widenhouse, general secretary of the American Missionary Association and chairman of Fisk's board of trustees, was an impressive rite. It signaled the beginning of another era in the history of the internationally known liberal arts college, now almost 100 years old.

■

A TOTAL OF 181 delegates to the inauguration marched in the colorful processional.

They were joined in the processional by a former Governor of Tennessee, the Mayor of Nashville, the Davidson County judge, trustees, the Fisk faculty, student and alumni representatives.

Greetings to Fisk's new president came from Jim Nance McCord, former Governor of Tennesse, representing the present Governor, Frank Clement; Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Davidson County Judge Beverly Briley, Mrs. William F. Gibbs for the trustees, Dean George N. Redd for the faculty, Nancy P. Curtis of Detroit for the student body, and Louis P. Clark of Yeadon, Pa., president of the General Alumni Association.

THE DELEGATES from colleges and universities and from educational organizations were presented to the inaugural audience by Dr. John Hope Franklin, head of the department of history at Brooklyn College and chairman of the Fisk trustees' committee on educational policy.

Dr. Wright, former president of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., assumed the Fisk presidency in July, 1957. He succeeded the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher and principal, Dr. Wright entered the field of higher education in 1939 when he joined the faculty of North Carolina College at Durham. Before taking the president's chair at Bluefield, Dr. Wright was dean of the faculty at Hampton Institute.

President Wright with his Doberman pinscher, Rusty.

Pres. Eisenhower Sent Greetings To Fisk And Pres. Wright

Washington, D. C.—In a kindly and thoughful telegram, president Dwight D. Eisenhower sent greetings to Fisk University and to its new president on April 26.

The telegram was addressed to Mr. Philip Wilenhouse, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the university. The telegram was as follows:

"Please give my greetings to the students, faculty and friends of Fisk University assembled at the inauguration of their president, Dr. Stephen J. Wright.

"Strengthened by a fine background of training and experience, Dr. Wright can assume his office with confidence. Under his leadership, Fisk University will continue to contribute much to the lives of and enrich the intellectual resources of the national community. Congratulations to Dr. Wright and best wishes to him as he enters into his duties as president of Fisk University.

(Signed) Dwight D Eisenhower

15th Annual Race Relations Institute To Begin June 30, On Fisk Campus

Fisk University will become the race relations capital of the world June 30th as the 15th annual Institute of Race Relations opens a two-week exploration of "Human Relations Challenge."

Under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, with Fisk as a co-sponsor, the Institute will be conducted by such experts as Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP.

Some 140 business, religious labor and other professional leaders from 30 Northern and Southern states will exchange ideas and viewpoints to achieve the institute's purpose: to enlist leaders of local communities on the problems, processes and methods of implementing better intergroup relations.

Special delegations from Puerto Rican, Indian-American and Spanish-speaking groups will provide a wide dimension of analysis.

In defining the scope of the institute, Dr. Hermon Long, director of the AMA's Race Relations Department, said:

"This is an institute which deals with the crucial isues of racial and human relations in our national life. Beyond the daily events and the processes of social change, there are urgent questions of decision and action. At the base of this challenge to individuals and groups lie matters of ultimate commitment to religious, human, and democratic values. They are the final measures of the wisdom and justice with which we endow leadership and action."

Over the past 14 years, the Race Relations Institute has provided lay and professional community leaders the opportunity to develop new understandings of the major minority group situations. In the role of lecturers or consultants have been some of the worlds outstanding authorities in the field. Among them have been:

Gordon W. Allport, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University; Lester Granger, Executive Director, National Urban League; Phillip M. Hauser, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago; Lillian Smith; Author and Lecturer; Robert C. Weaver, State Administrator, State of New York, and P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor, Pittsburg Courier.

These and other authorities have led institute delegates in finding answers to problems imbedded in such areas as "The Scientific Acessment of Prejudice," "Sociological and Anthropological Backgrounds of Human Relations," "Fair Employment and Equal Economic Opportunity," "Housing," "Integration on College Campuses," "Church and Race," "Successful Practices of School Communities and "Legal and Legislative Approaches."

Institute members may earn three hours of academic credit toward undergraduate or graduate degrees.

Name Fisk University To Oak Ridge Atomic Program

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University has been named a sponsoring university of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The election of Fisk by the ORINS Council made the Nashville institution the 37th sponsoring university and the first predominately Negro liberal arts college to gain this honor.

According to Dr. James R. Lawson, Head of the Fisk physics department and now a member of the ORINS Council, this action provides Fisk with a direct link to the United States' atomic energy program.

"The faculty and students of Fisk will now have an opportunity to participate in any phase of the atomic program in which they may be interested," Dr. Lawson said.

INTENSIVE COURSE

He explained that Fisk can now take advantage of special training programs which provide intensive courses in scientific areas related to atomic energy. In addition, he said, faculty members may join research teams at Oak Ridge to further their own specialties.

Dr. Lawson has already become associated with the molecular structure section of the physics division and will aid in research problems along with other scientists.

Because of Fisk's election, students of the Nashville college will become eligible for summer jobs at Oak Ridge which will provide earnings as well as extremely valuable experience.

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies was chartered in 1946 to advise and assist in arranging education, research, and development programs in nuclear science and atomic energy; to stimulate and assist in the development of research programs and important methods of education and training in nuclear science; and to foster and encourage advancement of knowledge concerning nuclear science and technology and related programs.

APPLIED RESEARCH

The Oak Ridge Research Participation Program enables selected university faculty members to participate in pure or applied research at Oak Ridge laboratories.

The scientific personnel and specialized equipment at Oak Ridge represent a combination not ordinarily available to a single university — but the availability of both to research participants provides unique opportunities in research and development.

This arrangement between the Institute and the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge laboratories, under which the universities contribute the manpower resources of their science faculties to Commission programs at Oak Ridge and receive in turn a commensurate enrichment of their own research and teaching activities, has been of extreme importance to the progress of nuclear energy research and development, not only in the South, but in the entire nation.

Alumni Observance Oct. 6

Noonday Prayer to Mar Fisk Singers' Tour Start

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University alumni all over the world will synchronize their watches Monday, Oct. 6, and at exactly noon (Nashville time) will pause to speak the noonday prayer in observance of Jubilee Day.

As they pray, they will be in unison with students and staff members who will be assembled in Fisk Memorial Chapel for the formal observance of the 87th anniversary of the departure of the Fisk Jubilee Singers on their triumphant tour of America and Europe.

The Rev. M. Bartlett Cochran, priest-in-charge of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Dayton, Ohio, and a member of the class of 1932, will deliver the Jubilee Day address. He will be introduced by his daughter, Janeice, a junior at Fisk.

THE ANNUAL Jubilee Day observance pays tribute to the original Fisk Jubilee Singers who introduced the Negro spiritual to the world on their celebrated tour which netted the university $150,000.

The funds raised by the singers were used to build historic Jubilee Hall, the first building ever erected with money raised by Negroes themselves.

Jubilee Day will also kick off the alumni fund drive which has a goal of a contribution from every one of the more than 4,000 Fisk graduates. The campaign ends in 1959.

The 11 original singers were Mabel Lewis, Minnie Tate, Benjamin Holmes, Ella Sheppard, Jennie Jackson, Julia Jackson, Isaac Dickerson, Maggie Porter, Thomas Rutling, Georgia Gordon and Edmund Watkins.

Courier P. 11
Sat. 3-29-58
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Song Tribute—The world-famous Fisk University Jubilee Singers sang March 22 at the birthday banquet honoring Dr. Thomas E. Jones, retiring president of Earlham College. Dr. Jones served as president of Fisk for 20 years before going to Earlham. Singers are, left to right: Carl Cheeks, Evanston, Ill.; James Sandifer, Itasca, Tex.; Phyllis Moragne, Lake Forrest, Ill.; Anderson Ellison, Augusta, Ga.; Gwendolyn Smith, Winston-Salem, N. C.; June Radford Chicago; Jones P. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; Eugenia Burroughs, Whistler, Ala.; Adrienne Bellamy, Chicago; Edward Whitman, Dallas, Tex.; Carol Stone, Tuskegee, Ala.; Linda Branch, Mounds, Ill.; Delano O'Banion, Chicago; Lois Boston, Lillington, N. C.; Lawrence Fortson, Amarillo, Tex.; Mary Willis, Dallas, Tex.; Robert Readus, Cleveland, and George Bass, Nashville.

Says Russians Very Much Like Americans

India's Veep at Fisk U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Vice President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, urged America to "speed up" desegregation although "it is clear to us that you here are trying to effect some kind of harmony among the races."

In Nashville to visit Fisk University and to address a Fisk student convocation, Dr. Radhakrishnan, a world-renowned philosopher and a former ambassador to Russia, told newsmen that the desegregation of public schools in America is winning friends for this country in Africa and Asia.

Courier P. 11
Sat. 4-19-58
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Winding up a state tour of the U.S., during which he conferred with President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and other top officials, Dr. Radhakrishnan called for a change of heart in order to meet the problems of the nuclear age.

REFERRING to the unsettled state of world affairs, Radhakrishnan said:

"It is not an economical or intellectual crisis but the difficulties are in the minds and hearts of men rather than in external environment. The obstacle to the establishment of a family on earth is a blight in the human heart."

He listed three basic needs which must be fulfilled before a regeneration of the world could be effected:

1. **Attainment of the unfinished movement for national independence everywhere.**
2. **Racial harmony.**
3. **Aid to underprivileged countries.**

The Oxford-educated philosopher, educator and statesman, speaking fluently and eloquently with an Oxford accent, told newsmen at the Nashville airport that the U. S. would do well to listen to Soviet proposals for ending the nuclear tests.

"I do not know whether it is sincere or propaganda," he said, "but why should we not try and go ahead with it? If it is sincere it might be effective. If it is propaganda this will show and it will fall through and can be called off."

HE SAID the Russians are very much like the Americans.

"Go to Russia. You will see much of what you see and feel here—divorces, marriages, stability, instability, sorrow and joy."

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fish University, met the Vice President at the airport and officially welcomed him to Nashville and to Fisk.

Citizens of Nashville caught a glimpse of India's Vice President as his motorcade, under heavy police escort, sped back and forth between the airport and the Fisk campus.

During his visit, the Mayor and Governor honored him by making him an honorary citizen of the City of Nashville and the State of Tennessee.

P.13
Afro American
Baltimore, Md
Dat. 4-19-58

HISTORIC PAINTING of the orginal Fisk Jubilee Singers is shown to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, vice president of India, by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk president. Left to right, Miss Nancy Curtis of Detroit, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Wright and Dr. George N. Redd, dean of the college at Fisk.

Fisk U. Hosts Indian Diplomat

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, vice-president of the Republic of India, concluded his state visit to this country with a two-day stay here last week as the guest of Fisk university.

The philosopher and statesman delivered an address at a special university convocation in the Fisk Memorial chapel Monday. He arrived at Berry Field Easter Sunday morning.

The distinguished Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was India's ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1949 to 1952, has been in the United States since March 17. Following numerous meetings with American officials including the President, Vice-President and the Secretary of State, he embarked on a tour of the United States.

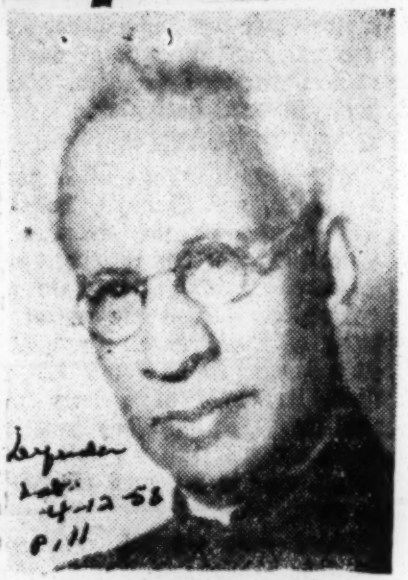
After his Fisk university address, Dr. Radhakrishnan left for New York and London.

During his Fisk university visit, Dr. Radhakrishnan spent about four hours as guest of Chancellor Harvey Branscombe of Vanderbilt university. He met with Indian students from all Nashville colleges and universities and was the guest of honor at a reception Sunday night at the Fisk university Faculty Club.

Dr. Radhakrishnan is widely known as a philosopher and educator, through his achievements in the political field have also been many. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and made a significant contributition to the drafting of India's Constitution.

As a philosopher, he has been honored as much abroad as in his own country. He has held professorships in philosophy at the Madras, Mysore and Calcutta Universities. He has also been the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra and Banaras Universities. He was appointed as Spalding Professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics at Oxford university, England, from 1936 until the outbreak of World War II.

The Vice-President of India visited the United States in 1926 and



DR. RADHAKRISHNAN

delivered the Haskell lectures on Comparative Religion at the University of Chicago. He was a U. S. visitor again in 1948 under the auspices of the Watumull Foundation and lectured at 14 universities.

A distinguished writer, his best known work is "Indian Philosophy," published in two volumes He has had the unique honor of being interpreted by other philosophers and thinkers in his own lifetime. On his 60th birthday, he was presented with collection of essays on his work and influence by several writers of international standing.

These were published in London in 1951 under the title, "Radhakrishnan: Comparative Studies in Philosophy."

New 'First Lady' Of Fisk University Likes Young People, Collects Recipes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The new "first lady" of Fisk university is, by her own admission, a school teacher at heart."

Mrs. Rosalind Wright, whose husband, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, was inaugurated Saturday, April 26, as the seventh president of Fisk university, is no longer a school marm. She is, however, no farther removed from young people to whom she has already devoted almost 20 years of her life.

"I enjoy young people so," she said. "I have worked with them all my life. Even though I am no longer in the classroom, I am delighted and honored that I will continue to be in a position to help them reach their dreams and ambitions.

"Seeing students as they come on campus at the beginning of a school year is like watching a light flash on in a dark room. They bring so much enthusiasm and brightness and hope."

Housewife's Apron Becoming

The president's wife, warm and vibrant, is an attractive woman who accepts with relish her challenging role as helpmate to the chief executive of one of America's great liberal arts colleges. And despite her love of the classroom, she wears the housewife's apron with ease.

Mrs. Wright has two deep interests which complement her enthusiasm for home-making. She is an ardent gardener and a zealous collector of recipes.

"It's taken me 20 years to develop my recipe collection," she said. "I guess I must have almost 2,500 in all."

Unlike many recipe collectors, Mrs. Wright makes good use of hers. Much of her time is spent in the kitchen and "when I run across a really unusual recipe, I just can't wait to try it out."

She thinks she reaches her peak with lemon pies. But, according to friends, she is a genius with hot rolls. As for Dr. Wright, "he likes just about everything I cook, but his favorite is walnut pound cake which I keep on hand for lunch."

Mrs. Wright finds gardening peaceful and relaxing. Flowers are her forte, with roses on top of her floral hit parade.

She is the "lady of the house" to her husband, her mother, Mrs. Emily Person, and Rusty.

Rusty, who deserves much more than this one paragraph, is the Wright's Doberman pinscher who has wagged his way into the hearts of his owners. Quite an actor, with dozens of tricks up his sleeve, Rusty bites a considerable chunk of time from Mrs. Wright's crammed schedule.

Just Like A Son

The Wright household is also home to Lt. Robert Smith of Fort Dix, N. J., Dr. Wright's nephew who is "just like a son to us."

The gracious First Lady of Fisk is a native of Franklinton, N. C. She is a Shaw graduate and holds the M.A. degree from New York university. A Delta, she is active as a member of the American Association of University Women and the Links.

She thinks Fisk and Nashville are "wonderful".

"We were overwhelmed by the reception given us when we arrived on campus," she said. "Fisk is a delightful place."

Though she gained some experience in the role of a campus first lady while her husband was President of Bluefield State College, Mrs. Wright is eagerly looking forward to the years that stretch out ahead.

"We've been here since July and most of that time has been spent getting adjusted," she declared. "But now that my husband has been officially inaugurated, we feel pretty much like "home folks." We welcome the great opportunities and challenges that await us."

MRS. ROSALIND WRIGHT

Negro Colleges At Turning Point In History, Says New Fisk Prexy

Dr. Stephen Wright Inaugurated As Seventh President

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr Stephen J. Wright was inaugurated as the seventh president of Fisk university here Saturday, April 26, and in his inaugural address said that colleges founded primarily for Negroes have reached a turning point in their history.

Thirty-six college presidents were among the hundreds of persons who witnessed the inauguration which signalled the beginning of another era in the history of the internationally known liberal arts college, now almost 100 years old.

Dr. Wright, former president of the Bluefield State college in West Virgina, assumed the mantle of leadership of Fisk last July, succeeding the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher-principal, Dr. Wright entered the higher education field in 1939 when he joined North Carolina college's faculty. Before becoming Bluefield's president, he was faculty dean at Hampton institute.

A total of 181 delegates to the inauguration marched in the colorful processional. One-hundred and fifty-seven represented colleges and universities from across the nation. The other 24 were from educational organizations of all types.

They were joined in the processional by a former governor of Tennessee, the mayor of Nashville, the Davidson county judge, trustees, the Fisk faculty, student and alumni representatives.

Greetings to Fisk's new president came from Jim Nance McCord, former governor of Tennessee, representing the present governor, Frank Clement; Mayor Beverly Briley, Mrs. William F. Gibbs for the trustees committee on educational policy.

The Tennessee A and I State university band provided music for the processional and recessional.

The Fisk university choir was heard in a musical selection.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Wilson Q. Welch, Fisk minister, and the benediction by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university.

The impressive rites, inducting the new president, were conducted by Dr. Phillip M. Widenhouse, general secretary, American Missionary association and chairman of the Fisk board of trustees.

DR. STEPHEN WRIGHT

Hope Franklin, head of the department of history at Brooklyn college and chairman of the Fisk Trustee

Fisk's New President

Defender P.1C

In his inaugural address, President Stephen Wright of Fisk University warned that colleges which were founded and developed primarily for Negroes "have reached a turning point in their history. Both their justification and their purposes need redefinition or reaffirmation."

The new President peered into the future of Fisk, in particular, and came up with a rather gloomy prophecy. Unless additional financial support is made available to the institution, he said, "we will have no choice but to make peace with mediocrity."

The future of Fisk, he commented, can be justified solely on the basis of the excellence of its program, its ability to offer gifted young Americans, selected without regard to race, an education adequate for their time.

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Wright confessed that the present resources of Fisk University were too inadequate to meet this criterion of excellence. "The hard fact that confronts us is that education of high quality is costly." And he added whimsically that such an education cannot be found in a "bargain basement."

However, he made his most potent and penetrating observation when he counseled his academic community to limit its field of service to that which it can discharge at the highest level of performance, and that this field of service should concern itself primarily, if not exclusively, with a modern liberal Arts college of unexcelled quality.

This type of educational statesmanship has been sorely needed. It is well that it comes at a critical moment when Negro colleges must come to grips with the cold realities of a changing social order. We must face the brutal fact that integration if, it is to achieve its noble ends, must ultimately swallow up the Negro colleges in the great unfolding of a functioning democracy. Not only must the Negro label be removed, but the content of the academic offerings must undergo a rigorous process of refinement and reorientation. In this new era, competitions will be sharp and exacting.

There will be no basis for "reaffirmation" of old values and obsolescent identities. To insist on integration while clinging steadfastly to a narrow concept that makes race a primary measure of consideration, would be an irritating contradiction.

Unless Negro colleges prepare themselves for the most drastic transition in their organic history, they shall soon outlive their usefulness as dispensers of disciplined knowledge. There is, at this juncture, too much sterility in our institutions for higher learning, and not enough productive and sound scholarship.

Dr. Wright's diagnosis is not only correct, but brilliant and courageous. His warnings should be reverently heeded by all who believe in the promotion of learning as the best means of insuring the survival of civilization, and as the safest road in the quest for Nirvana.

We wish President Wright well in his new and difficult, and, we hope—rewarding tasks.

Governor Sends Greetings

Greetings to Dr. Wright on his great day came from Gov. Frank Clement, through his representative, ex-Gov. Jim Nance McCord; Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Judge Beverly Briley and others.

Delivering his inaugural, Dr. Wright said that colleges developed primarily for Negroes must justify their existence because:

(1) "separate but equal" in public education has become increasingly recognized as contradictory terms.

(2) the movement toward desegregation is slowly gaining momentum.

(3) financial support is running behind essential operating costs.

(4) student bodies cannot assume an equitable share of the rising costs.

(5) alumni are contributing only modest support because they are small in number and far from wealthy.

(6) the state-supported college for Negroes has enjoyed a phenomenal growth in size, quality and prestige.

(7) the migration of Negroes to the North and West has reached enormous proportions and

(8) the climate of opinion toward the admission of Negro students to the colleges of the North and West.

"These developments," he continued "have a searching relevance for Fisk university because the conditions which influenced the founding and development of the other private colleges for Negroes, influenced the founding and development of Fisk, and it is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the conditions which are now influencing these colleges will also influence the future of Fisk university.

"Higher education has become so important, both to the nation and to the individual who would enjoy the blessings of this great country, that neither can afford the high cost of low quality education. For this reason, the future of Fisk university can be justified solely on the excellence of its program, its Americans, selected without regard to race, an education adequate for THEIR time.

"To meet the criterion of excellence, we will need to limit our field of service to that which we can do superbly well. Our history, tradition and resources suggest that this field of service be limited primarily, if not exclusively, to a modern liberal arts college of the highest quality — a college which places its total emphasis upon the development of highly selected young men and women; a college which places the highest premium upon developing the ability to think; a college which, in its program, seeks to balance the eternal verities with the content required to live creatively and constructively in a changing world; a college in which mediocrity, in all its subtle forms, is recognized and made uncomfortable; a college which seeks to help its students discover values to live by and bases for making the hard choices of life; a college which teaches its students that the kind of men and women they become is as important as what they learn; a college which emphasizes the refinement of tastes; a college where the academic atmosphere, the setting and the site reflect its purpose; a college in which the teaching inspires and lifts horizons.

"To translate into reality the vision of the Fisk of the future will be a demanding task for those of us who are charged with the responsibility of transmitting to the succeeding generations a greater Fisk than was transmitted to us.

"We know it cannot be done with our present resources. The hard fact that confronts us is that education of high quality is costly. It cannot be found in a bargain basement. Unless we find additional financial support in the years ahead, we will have no choice but to make peace with mediocrity.

"To translate the vision of the site and setting into reality for Fisk will cost approximately $2 million and would include the needed modernization of Jubilee and Livingston halls and the construction of an urgently needed auditorium and fine arts building.

"Fisk must have an additional $100,000 in annual operating income to hold our best teachers, to compete for more great teachers and to provide the finest in educational equipment."

Seeks Clearer View Of Role

Defender

Chicago Ill.

NASHVILLE (ANP) — Dr. Stephen J. Wright, in his inaugural address as seventh president of Fisk university, declared:

Colleges founded and developed primarily for Negroes have reached a turning point in their history. Both their justification and their purposes need redefinition or reaffirmation."

The former Bluefield State college (W. Va.) president assumed the leadership of Fisk last July, succeeding the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. A former high school teacher - principal, Dr. Wright entered the higher education field in 1939, when he joined North Carolina college's faculty. Before assuming Bluefield's presidency, he was faculty dean at Hampton Institute.

5-16-58

LEADING EDUCATORS

Speaking to 157 representatives from colleges and universities throughout the country, 36 of whom were presidents, 24 representatives from educational organizations of all types, plus state, city, county officials, trustees, the school faculty, student and akumni representatives, Dr. Wright said:

"This fact has a searching relevance for Fisk, because conditions which influence the founding and development of other private colleges for Negroes, influenced the founding and development of Fisk, and it is reasonable to assume, therefore, that conditions now influencing these colleges will also influence the future of Fisk.

MUST EXCELL

"Higher education has become so important, both to the nation and individual, that neither can afford the high cost of low quality education. For this reason, the future of Fisk can be justified solely on the basi. of the excellence of its program, its ability to offer gifted young Americans, selected without regard to race, and education adequate for their time.

"To meet the criterion of excellence, we will need to limit our field of servic to that which we can do superbly well. Our history, tradition and resources suggest that this field of service be limited primarily, if not exclusively, to a modern liberal arts college of the highest quality.

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FISK UNIVERSITY

Fisk Seizes a Fresh Opportunity

Journalist Studie

BY JAMES BARTY

An interview with Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk university, which was admitted into membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December.

Q. Fisk was in the first group of Negro schools — 15 senior colleges and three junior colleges — admitted into membership in the Southern association. What is the significance of this venture?

A. These 18 were among 33 Negro schools previously accredited by the association, but were admitted into official membership December 5. This step will enable white and Negro educators to share ideas increasingly at a time when communication between the races is decreasing in many realms.

Q. In what ways will communication be extended?

A. Officials of Negro schools now can attend association meetings at which research papers are discussed. They can take part in discussions of studies made on higher education by top authorities.

Q. In other words, there will be a sharing of experiences and ideas?

A. That's right. In the past, administrators of Negro schools could read the Southern association's annual proceedings report, which contained some accounts of speeches and actions taken. But that reading is not as valuable as hearing reports and speeches and joining in discussions. Personal sharing of insights can be mutually enriching.

Q. How will this membership benefit Fisk?

A. We feel the university already has achieved a high level of education, as shown by several things, but that we can improve our standards. Participation in the association should provide us with new ideas for future growth.

Q. What status did Fisk have prior to admission to membership in the Southern association?

A. The Southern association, one of six regional accrediting associations, previously had a special committee to accredit Negro schools, but did not admit them to full membership. Fisk was the first Negro school approved by the Southern association in 1930.

Q. Prior to the Southern association's action of granting membership to 18 schools last month, did other regional accrediting agencies admit Negro colleges to full membership?

A. Yes, approximately 20 of the 100 Negro colleges are outside the South. Some of them were accredited and are members in the North Central and the Middle States associations.

Q. In what ways can association membership benefit Fisk?

A. There will be increased opportunities to obtain money from foundations. The foundations are more likely to give money to an educational institution they believe has an ongoing future.

Q. What per cent of its budget does Fisk get from foundations?

A. Of the approximately $1,290,000 annual budget, some $300,000 comes in endowment income from money originally given the university by foundations.

Q. Will full association membership increase other contributions, also?

A. It should, since membership would symbolize the high quality of our education here.

Q. What are your financial needs?

A. At present, we had about a $45,000 deficit last year. In fact, approximately 50 per cent of the nation's private colleges operate on deficit budgets. We will need about $60,000 more operating income each year.

Q. Could you elaborate on your financial needs?

A. We need approximately $300,000 for remodeling Jubilee hall, which was built in 1876, and which still houses 170 women. We need $500,000 to $600,000 for a new combination fine arts building and auditorium. Fisk has no auditorium.

Q. Will association membership enhance the academic reputation of Fisk?

A. Fisk always has enjoyed a fine national reputation. However, the future contact of our educators with leaders of white Southern schools at Southern association meetings should help others learn more about and consequently respect our university the more.

Q. Does Fisk hold membership in any other accrediting agency?

A. Yes. The National Association of Schools of Music.

Q. Does Fisk plan to continue membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes (a non-accrediting agency for improving higher education among Negroes)?

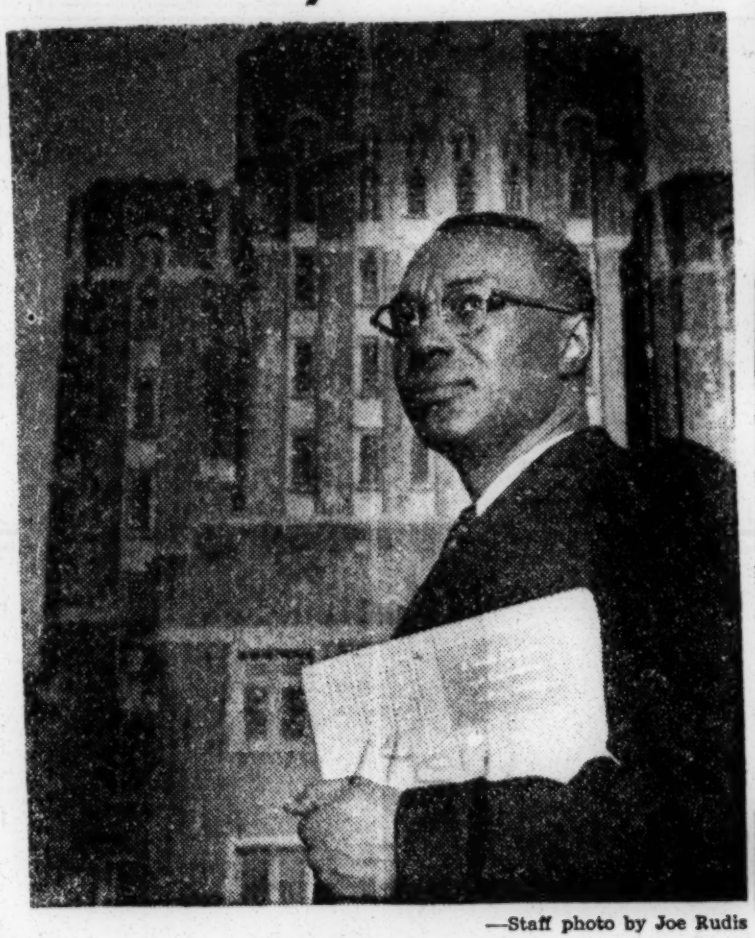
A. Yes, we and the other 17 Negro schools admitted to membership in the Southern association have decided to continue in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. We feel a responsibility for helping other schools lift their standards so they can become full members. No Negro secondary schools have been admitted to full membership in the Southern association yet.

Q. Are there other reasons for continuing membership?

A. Yes, we have some common problems with other Negro schools and want to help share in their solution. Some are raising standards of Negro high schools as soon as possible. The association has just appropriated $10,000 to study the problem that is reflected in the poor performance of many Negro students in certain standards tests. Then there is the extent to which we have to be concerned with the problems of Negro students as a group. The verbal ability of Negro students who come out of some of the high schools of our race is low.

Q. What will be the role of Fisk at this time?

A. To continue to offer a high quality of liberal arts education to provide leaders who can help solve the difficult problems of our day.



—Staff photo by Joe Rudis

Dr. Stephen J. Wright
"A sharing of experiences and ideas"

DR. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT
. . . breaking ground

2 New Buildings

Fisk Plans $ Million Expansion

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Two new buildings, to cost more than a million dollars, will soon be rising on the campus of Fisk University.

Continued P. 3

A three-story men's dormitory is expected to see completion by Sept. 15. About two months later, a combination student union and dining hall is scheduled to open. With furnishings, the two structures will cost $1,200,000, according to Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk.

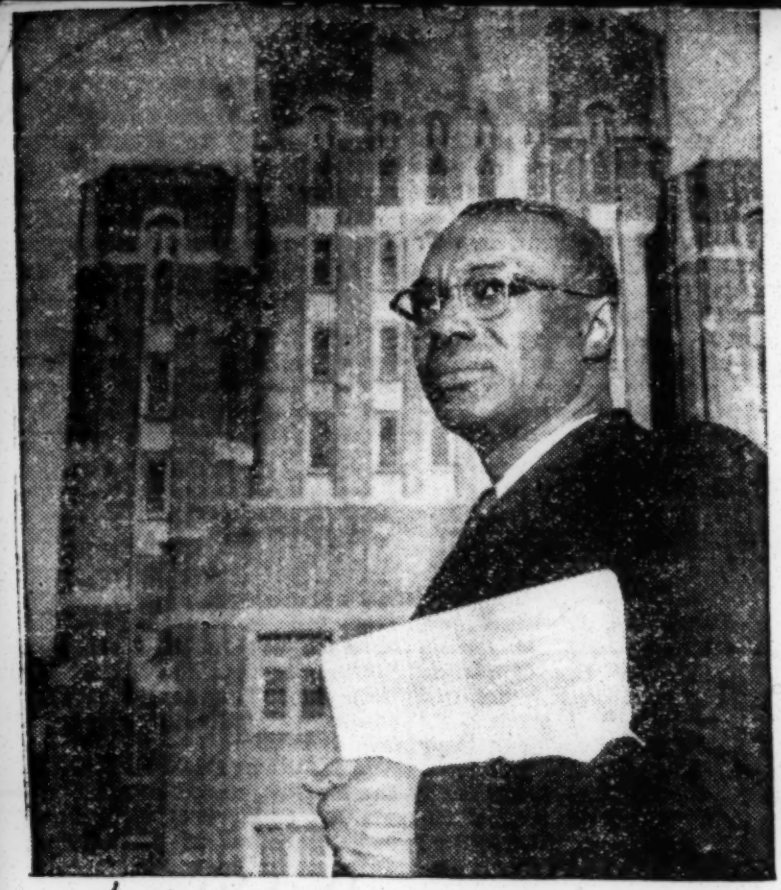
Dat 2-17-58

Pittsburgh

DR. WRIGHT said the new men's dormitory will accommodate 150 students and will be located near the Fisk gymnasium.

The student union building, with two floors, is to be built near the Fisk chapel. It will include a main dining hall, serving 600 persons, a book store, a snack bar, a student lounge and space for dancing, the campus post office and office space for student organizations.

The new buildings are being financed mainly by an $885,000 loan granted last spring by the Community Facilities Administration in Washington.



Tribune Los Angeles Calif PG

FISK PRESIDENT — Dr. Stephen J. Wright, successor to the late Dr. Charles Johnson as the president of historic Fisk university, poses outside one of the buildings on the school's Nashville, Tenn. campus. Fri 1-24-58

Fisk is one of 18 Negro schools admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools last month, an event which will admit the white and Negro educators to "a sharing of experiences and ideas . . . at a time when communications between the races is decreasing in many realms," the educator said.

The new president of Fisk said the admission will also increase the Negro colleges' opportunity to obtain money from foundations. Fisk has an annual budget of $1,290,000, has an average deficit of $45,000 each year, needs $500,000 to $600,000 for a new fine arts building and auditorium, having no auditorium at all.

Fisk Staffer Examines Bible

14 & R Master Plan

Journal & Guide Nat 2-8-58

The Lincoln Bible, a prized possession of Fisk, is carefully examined by Libarian Arna Bontemps just before it is shipped to Chicago for a special February display by the Moody Bible Institute. Insured for $10,000, the Bible, Lincoln's favorite, was presented to Fisk by Lincoln's son, Robert in 1916. The pulpit-size Bible was a gift to Abraham Lincoln "from the loyal coloured people of Baltimore as a token of respect and gratitude" on July 4, 1864.

Original Bond Manuscript Part Of Collection at Fisk

The original manuscript of the now famous Inglis Lecture delivered by Dr. Horace Mann Bond at Harvard University last December is no wa part of the Negro Collection in the Fisk University Library.

The important address given by the Dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University drew widespread comment across the nation because Dr. Bond emphasized the point that Negroes are placed at disadvantage when subjected to certain tests now in use.

Titled "The Search for Talent," the address will be published later this year by the Harvard University Press.

Pub. Lib. 2-21-58

The Fisk Library has also received a $500 sub-grant from the Association of College and Research Libraries from funds made available by U.S. Steel. Librarian Arna Bontemps said the grant will be used for the purchase of listening tables.

The Fisk Library is one of 87 to receive the sub-grants. According to Miss Eileen Thornton, president of ACRL, these grants are in relatively small amounts, ranging from $200 to $800, according to the needs and purposes for which they are to be used.

"Our aim is to place the money widely, where it will make a direct, though small, contribution to higher education and where it will act as seed money for further library support from local funds," she said.

Tuition, Fees Go Up At Fisk University

Defender

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tuition and residence fees at Fisk university will be boosted $147 effective Sept. 1, 1958.

President Stephen J. Wright explained in a letter to parents of Fisk students this week that this increase is necessary because "the basic costs of higher education have been rising steadier for the past several years."

Chicago Def. Sat. 3-8-58

Dr. Wright pointed specifically to the heavier expenses involved in teachers' salaries, educational supplies and equipment, and living costs.

Tuition at Fisk will be increased by $90, residence fees by $49 and incidental fees by $8. This means that the total cost of attending Fisk university, exclusive of laboratory and applied music fees, will amount to $969.

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FLORIDA A & M. UNIVERSITY

"Social Revolution" Favors Negro, Clinic Head Declares

TALLAHASSEE - - "A social revolution is taking place in America today in regard to the Negro," said Dr. W. A. Bisson in delivering the 71st annual Founders' Day address at Florida A and M University.

Buildings totalings $2,045,000 were dedicated following the convocation. Structures dedicated were Perry-Paige agriculture and home economics building, $1,250,000; guest house $45,000; university commons addition, $250,000 and student union, $500,000.

The guest speaker, who is director of the Bisson Clinic and hospital in Memphis and a member of the class of 1922 at A and M, pointed out six factors which he feels brought about a change in the Negro. They are:

(1) Migration of the Negro from the rural south to the industrial west and north.

(2) A changing of attitude on the part of many industrial leaders is now recognizing the talents and skills of the Negro rather than his color.

(3) The part played by the U. S. Government is insisting on non-discrimination in employment due to race in all of its government contracts.

(4) The Supreme Court provision in wiping out segregation in public schools; and ruling that segregation in any form is illegal.

(5) The fact that today there are 12 states that have enforceable laws that prohibit any discrimination in employment and these state contain 33 per cent of the United States population.

(6) The farsightedness of the Negro in preparing and training for better jobs and better opportunities

FAMU HOLDS SCIENCE FAIR—Lang Shannon of Palmetto, Patricia Latimore of Gainesville, and Theodore Tillis of Bradenton hold the trophy which was presented to the "most outstanding" exhibition at the Florida A. and M. University Science Fair recently. The fair was sponsored by the department of biology, chemistry and physics. The trophy was donated by the Talladega Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.

Bigger Program Underway

FAMU's Growth Under Dr. Gore Gains Spotlight

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida A. and M. University family looks forward each year to April 1 as a special kind of day, for it was on April 1, 1950, that scholarly George W. Gore Jr. became president of what was then Florida A. and M. College.

The nationally known educator and administrator at that time was affectionally known as Dean Gore, a title he had held as dean of Tennessee A&I State College from 1928 through March 30, 1950, and during which time he earned an enviable reputation as one of the most astute administrators and forward looking educators in the South.

Dr. Gore

To say that Florida A&M has made tremendous strides under his administration, perhaps would be the understatement of the year. However, one might point out a few of the more significant achievements under his administration which is highlighted by the 1957 admission of the university as a full-fledged member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

At the time that President Gore accepted the duties and responsibilities of the then 62-year-old Florida A. and M. on April 1, 1950, the school was officially designated as "college"; today, it is one of three state-supported universities now operative.

THE EIGHT sub-divisions are as follows: college of arts and sciences, college of law, school of agriculture and home economics, school of education, school of nursing education, school of pharmacy, vocational-technical institute, and the graduate school. With the establishment of these schools and colleges, the institution more than met the technical requirements for classification as a university on Sept. 1, 1953.

The following undergraduate degrees are now offered: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Professional degrees include the degree of Bachelor of Science in nursing education, Bachelor of Science in pharmacy, and Bachelor of Laws. In the graduate school, the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Education, and Master of Science are granted.

The physical facilities of the institution have been expanded during the past eight years. The following major additions have been made: Dairy barn, $87,500; two faculty duplexes, $25,000; building construction laboratory $10,000; law wing of Coleman Library, $400,000; ROTC building, $250,000; guest house, $45,000; men's dormitory, $937,000; addition to nurses home in Jacksonville, $12,000; addition to dining hall, $250,000; science pharmacy building, $1 million; agriculture-home economics building, $1,250,000; classroom building, $500,000, and football stadium, $366,000.

Work is rapidly progressing on the $500,000 dormitory for women and the $159,000 demonstration school cafetorium.

Charles J. Smith III, A&I Graduate In '47 Now On FAMU Staff, Gets P. R. Appointment

WASHINGTON—Charles J. Smith, III, director of public relations at Florida A and M University, has been appointed to a special sub-committee of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. He has been a member of the information committee since February of 1957.

Smith was one of three public relations directors named to assist the Association's Centennial Steering Committee (Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin, University of Nebraska, chairman) in planning for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862. Julian Harris of the University of Tennessee and Wallace Moreland of Rutgers University are the other two sub-committee members with the latter serving as chairman.

James Dennison, assistant to the president and university relations director at Michigan State University, as chairman of the information committee and an ex-officio member of the Steering Committee, announced the appointments. He also challenged the three PR appointees " . . .to do some concentrated thinking, dream up ideas relativ to planning for the celebration. .

CHARLES J. SMITH, III

In addition to Chancellor Hardin, the Steering Committee consists of the following presidents: Carl W. Borgmann, Vermont; J. F. Drake Alabama A and M; E D. Eddy, New Hampshire; John A. Hannah, Michigan State; David D. Henry, Ill., J. H. Hilton, Iowa State; F. W. Hovde Purdue; Lewis Webster Jones, Rutgers; J. L. Morrill, Minnesota, R. F. Poole, Clemson; and Eric A. Walker, Penn. State.

Smith was a graduate of Tenn. A and I State in 1947 and from the Graduate School of Journalism of the State University of Iowa in 1948. He was director of publicity and publications at Savannah State College from 1948 until 1950. He has been at Florida A and M since 1950, serving as director of public relations since 1952.

He holds membership in the Public Relations Society of America, the American College Public Relations Association and Sigma Delta Chi National Professional Journalistic Fraternity.

A NEEDED FACILITY FOR FLORIDA A AND M UNIVERSITY—This ultra-modern physical education and health plant will be constructed at Florida A and M university in the near future at a cost of $2 million dollars. The facility will house an olympic regulation swimming pool, classrooms, offices, faculty lounges, a 6500 seat gymnasium, bowling alleys, and recreation facilities for both men and women. Jake Gaither referred to the new structure as, "A needed facility to do a better job." Gaither heads the department of physical education and health and is athletic director at Florida A and M university.

Dr. Annabelle E. Spann's New Position

TALLAHASSEE—The appointment of Dr. Annabelle E. Spann to the newly created position of association dean of the school of agriculture and home economics has been announced by Florida A and M University President George W. Gore, Jr. Dr. Spann's appointment became effective February 1.

The new appointee is a native of Chester, S. C., and was graduated from South Carolina State College at Orangeburg with the bachelor of science degree in home economics in 1946. Dr Spann was graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., with a master of science degree in education and a minor in home economics in 1951.

She began working toward the doctorate degree in home economics education at the university of Wisconsin in 1955, and completed her work recently.

Dr. Spann's field of major interest is home economics education. She is a former home demonstration agent for the State of South Carolina, serving from 1946 until 1950. She served as an instructor in home economics at Alabama A and M College, Huntsville, from 1952 until she entered the University of Wisconsin in 1955 to pursue doctoral studies.

Dr. Spann holds membership in Phi Kappa Phi Honor society and Phi Lambda Theta National Honor Organization.

A sister, Mrs. Cleopatra S. McCann, resides in Washington, D. C.

CONGRATULATIONS!—Dr. Annabelle E. Spann, recently appointed associate dean of the Florida A. and M. University school of agriculture and home economics, congratulates Ulysses Glee of Madison, Fla., for his outstanding review of 4-H Club activities for the 1957 year, during the Achievement Day program held at the Tampa State Fair last Friday. The pint-sized Glee, speaking with a clear distinct voice, held the audience virtually spellbound during his brief presentation.—(A&M Staff Photo by C. J. Smith, III)

wans, sports editor, Chicago Defender, and Robert M. Ratcliffe, managing editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.

■

IN ADDITION, university personnel and students will play key roles in the three-day confab. Dr. E. O. Minor, professor of education, and James L. Bruton, head of the printing department, will serve as consultants, and David C. Collington, head of the information services, will serve as a resource person.

Edwin Demeritte, editor of the '57 Rattler and consultant to the '58 Rattler, and Roger McLeod, editor of the '58 Rattler, will serve as chief consultants in the yearbook section.

The workshop is being conducted for the benefit and growth of high school journalists. It will enable the fledgling journalists to get concentrated training under some of the nation's best known working journalists. In addition, the workshop in its approach will emphasize and provide for student development in such broad areas and aspects of education as group loyalty, democratic action, self-expression and leadership.

"While the personnel of the office of public relations and the department of English do not look upon high school journalism as a vocational course they do feel that attendance at the workshop will enable the high school student to explore journalism to the extent of knowing whether or not he wishes to continue it on a professional level after leaving high school," Charles J. Smith III, workshop director, said.

Dr. H. Manning Efferson, dean of the university and one-time adviser to the student newspaper and yearbook, and Dr. D. T. Turner, head of the English department, will extend greetings to the workshop participants at the opening session Thursday morning.

Florida A. & M. To Dedicate Four New Buildings

BY CHARLES J. SMITH, III

TALLAHASSEE — (Special) — Dedication of four buildings, constructed at a cost of $2,045,000, will highlight traditional Founders' weekend observance at the Florida A and M University March 7-9. During the 1957 observance the university dedicated two buildings that cost $1,000,000.

Structures to be dedicated Friday, March 8, are the Perry Paige Agriculture and Home Economics Building, $1,250,000; Guest House, $45,000; University Commons addition, $250,000; and Student Union, $500,000. The agriculture and home economics building will be named in honor of the late B. L. Perry, Sr., former head of the department of agriculture and long-time faculty member of A and M., and the late Miss Ellen O. Paige, who joined the home economics faculty in October, 1887, the year the school first opened its doors. Miss Paige served continuously until 1925. She rejoined the staff in 1938, serving for an additional period of a year.

ing $500,000.

The agriculture and home economics building was named in honor of the late B. L. Perry Sr., former head of the department of agriculture and a long time faculty member of A. and M. and the late Miss Ellen O. Paige, who joined the home economics faculty in October, 1887, the year the school first opened. Miss Paige served continuously until 1925. She rejoined the staff in 1938 serving for an additional period of a year.

Speaker for the annual Founders' assembly Friday morning was Dr. W. A. Bisson, Class of '22, director of Bisson's Clinic and Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Bisson received his bachelor of science degree from Florida A. and M. in 1922.

During his last three years in college, he worked as student instructor in chemistry and biology under the late Prof. E. B. Jones. After graduation, Dr. Bisson taught physics and mathematics at Slater State Normal School in Winston Salem, N.C., now the Winston Salem State Teachers College.

He did graduate work at Harvard University and received his M.D. degree from Meharry Medical College in 1929.

Speaker for the Founders' Vespers this morning at the college will be Mrs. Lucille G. Coleman, principal of Forest Park School, Jacksonville.

High School Editors Invade FAMU Campus

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — High school journalists from a three-state area are expected to converge on the picturesque and palm-dotted Florida A. and M. University campus this week-end to attend the eighth annual inter-scholastic press workshop.

Serving as consultants will be the following outstanding journalists: Alice Dunnigan, chief, Washington bureau, Associated Negro Press; Nelson Aggons, reporter, St. Petersburg Times; Francis H. Mitchell, associate editor, Jet; Cliff Mackay, editor, the Afro-American Newspapers; Russ Co-

FAMU Dedicates Four Buildings

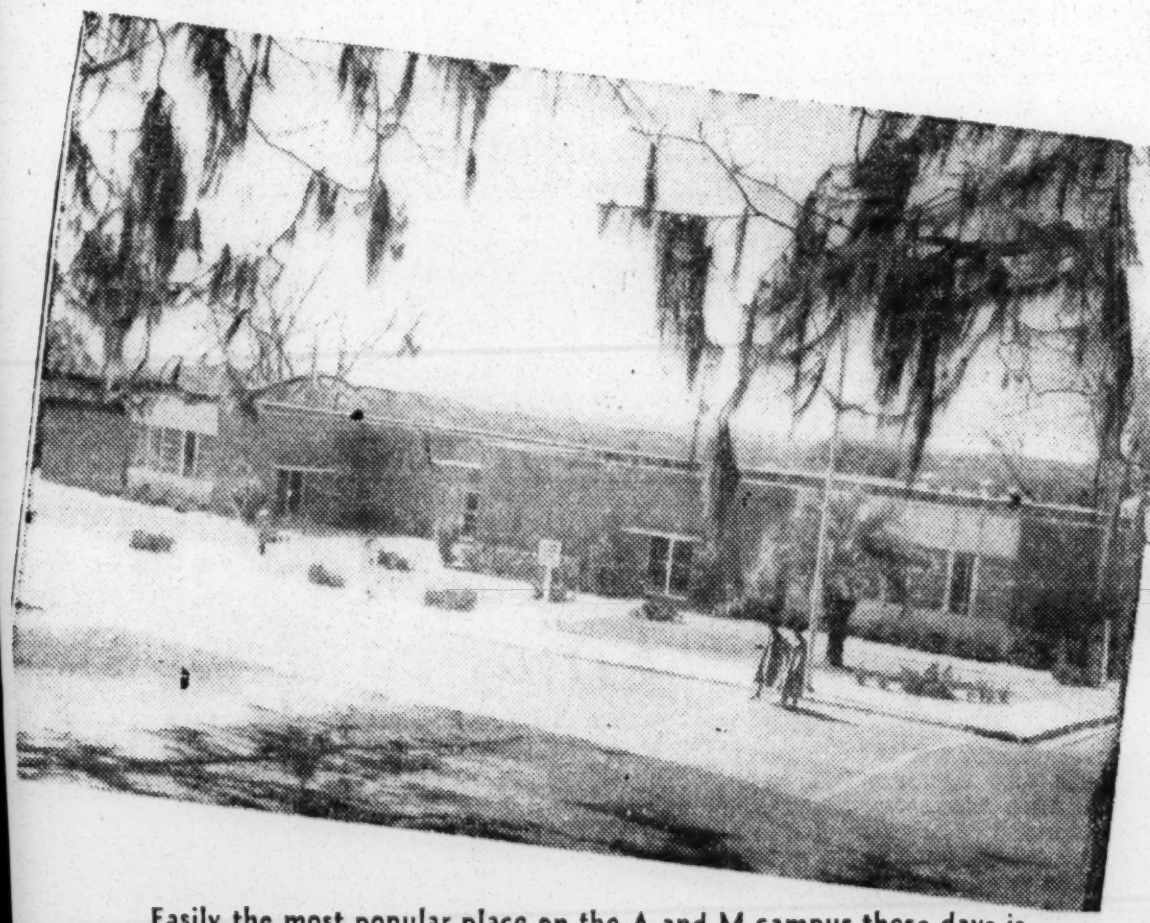
TALLAHASSEE, March 8—Dedication of four buildings, constructed at a cost of $2,045,000 was the highlight of the traditional Founders' weekend observance yesterday at Florida A. and M. University.

During the 1957 observance, the university dedicated two buildings that cost $1,000,000.

Structures dedicated were the Perry-Paige Agriculture and Home Economics Building, $1,250,000; Guest House, $45,000; University Commons addition, $250,000 and the Student Union build-

The swank $250,000 addition to the University Commons at Florida A and M University was among the four buildings dedicated during traditional Founders' weekend Friday morning.

The ultra modern $1,250,000 agriculture and home economics building was named in honor of the late B. L. Perry Sr., who joined the faculty in 1916 and served as head of the department of agriculture, and the late Mrs. Ellen O. Paige, who taught home economics from October, 1887, the year the institution began operation, until 1925.



Easily the most popular place on the A and M campus these days is the recently completed $500,000 Student Union Building, more popularly known as the "SUB."

The fourth building dedicated was the $45,000 Guest House. The Founders' address was given by Dr. W. A. Bisson, director of Bisson's Clinic and Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Negroes Seeking Equality,

No Longer Accept 'Inferiority'

TALLAHASSEE — "Instead of accepting inferiority, Negro-Americans are now seeking equality in increasingly larger numbers," said Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, to a record graduating class at Florida A & M university commencement exercises here.

An overflowing crowd of more than 2000 persons stood in the corridors and the aisles of Lee Hall auditorium to hear the Central State College president and to see a record 341 graduates receive their degrees. The old record of 301 was in 1955.

Among the platform guests were Gov. LeRoy Collins, State Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin, jr., Dr. J. B. Culpepper, executive director of the State Board of Control, and Board Chairman James J. Love.

Speaking on "The New Age of Exploration," the noted educator and historian told his audience:

"Instead of accepting inferiority, Negro-Americans are now seeking equality in larger numbers. Instead of accepting segregation there is movement toward the place at which they will be able to choose their direction toward equality of treatment.

"They have pride in their institutions and wants to make them better. They do not propose in their anti-segregation campaigns to scrap their ships and scramble aboard the ships of others. They plan to make theirs so good that others will want to come aboard also."

Dr. Wesley feels that this new age of exploration has moved with amazing speed in atomic physics bio-chemistry, genetics, electronics, and space.

"These charges have had profound influences on life in every area," remarked the speaker.

Special areas to feel these motivations, according to Dr. Wesley, have been education, international relations, and American life as it relates to the Negro minority.

FACUS ON NEW WORLD

Directing his message to the graduates, he said;

"As graduates of this university in adddition to knowledge and information, develop your vision and imagination so that you may look and work toward a new world; abandon your concepts of inferiority and secure a continuing and adequate preparation in the university of books and life. These were the characteristics of old, make them yours as you stand on the threshold of your new world."

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor described life as a bazaar or country fair and people are walking down the line of booths choosing which booth they will stop in and what wares they will pick up. "All of these wares are not what they seem to be," he warned, "some of them will dull in your hand." The president of the Protestant Council for Greater New York and pastor of Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn delivered the baccalaureate sermon Sunday afternoon.

The university's coveted Meritorious Service Awards went to tennis star Althea Gibson, New York, Dr. Lincoln Childs, Jacksonville, journalist John H. Johnson, Chicago, author of White Mother Jessie B. Sams, Los Angeles, and Robert O. Mensah, press attache of the Ghana Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary Thomas Edwards of Apalachicola and Tallahassee was presented the alumni association's 50-year gold medal by Dr. H. D. Goode of Pensacola, association president.

SILVER MEDALS

Twenty-five year silver medals were presented to Dr. Childs; the Rev. Herbert E. Moore and Gilbert E. Porter of Tallahassee, Miss M. M. Morehead and George B. Nairn of Jacksonville, Mrs. Terresia Pender of Cincinnati; James Small of Tallahassee; Mrs. Eva B. Hamilton of Tampa, Mrs. Maude T. Green of Tallahassee, and Charles E. Bolen of Ft. Pierce.

The largest number of degrees were conferred in the school of education which awarded 164 degrees. The second largest number, 115, was conferred by the college of arts and sciences, the college of law conferred five bachelor of law degrees—the largest in its seven year history (the first class was graduated in 1954)

A further breakdown of degrees conferred is as follows—school of engineering and mechanic arts, one; school of nursing education, five; school of pharmacy, two; school of agriculture and home economics, 20—total undergraduates 112—graduate school—28 masters of education (Ed. M.) and one master of science (M.S.)

HONOR STUDENTS

Top honor students in this the first class to graduate from A and M since it was admitted as a full-fledged member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges went to the following students who were graduated with greater distinction."

Miss Marlene C. Gray, New Symrna Beach; Miss Wallis Hamm, West Palm Beach; Ronald C. Bailey, Ft. Pierce; Leonard C. Bowie, Gladewater, Texas; Joseph C. Pieze, Miami; Franklin P. Taylor, Palmetto, Roger E. Baker, Pensacola; Miss Katherine Cummings, Pensacola; Miss Ethel Mae Edmonds, Plant City; Hirlry Gilbert, Miami;

Also Miss Sylvia J. Hammond, St. Augustine; Freeman R. Irvine, Madison; Gonzales B. Johnson, West Palm Beach; Miss Etta Mae Mann, Ocala; Miss Bettye Jean Sutton, Miami; Miss Kathleen Cooper Wright, Ft. Lauderdale; Miss Luevonne Mims Lincoln, Belle Glade; and Miss Beatrice Mitchell, Tallahassee.

OTHERS CITED

Twenty-eight students were graduated with "distinction." They were Miss Dorothy Mount, Port St. Joe; Earl E. Allen, Miami; Willie George Allen, Sanford; Raymond A. Menchon, Citra; Miss Betty Jean Udell, White Springs; Miss Jay Frances Bradley, DeLand; Clarence M. Griffin, Pensacola; John R. Haugabrook, Coleman; Miss Elonev Gwendolyn Hester, Mims; Roscoe D. Speed, Miami; Miss Martha Mai Williams, Madison; Miss Gloria Gwendolyn Barr, Ft. Lauderdale; Miss Lutissie J. Brigham, Panama City; Miss Josephine Brodie, Tampa; Alphonso B. Carter, Jacksonville.

Miss Sylvia Jean Conoly, Chipley; Miss Savannah L. Hooks, Leesburg; Miss Letha M. Istles, Jacksonville; Miss Barbara Lee James, Inverness; Miss Jettie D Newkirk, Gainesville; Miss Doretha P. Tarver, Jacksonville; Miss Mytis E. Williams, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Bernice Gaines, Jacksonville; James W. Matthews, Tallahassee; and Miss Dora Lee Smith, Bradley.

Commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. Army reserves were: Earl E. Allen, Miami; Willie G. Allen, Sanford; Ronald Bailey, Ft. Pierce; Robert F. Baxter, West Palm Beach; Alphonso B. Carter, Benjamin Groomes, Jacksonville; John W. Hunter, Jakin, Ga., Alonzo H. Jackson, Ocala; Gonzales B. Johnson, West Palm Beach; Willie M. Johnson, Winter Gardens; Sam Love, jr., Miami;

Also Roger L. McLeod, Palatka Theodore Payne, Miami; Willie R Pyfrom, Belle Glade; John E Sanders, Key West; William T Simpson, High Foint, N. C.; John H. Stephens, Marriana; George H. Williams, Jacksonville; Oscar Wilson, Jr., Lake Worth, and Colbert Woolfork, Apalachicola.

Groomes, McLeod and Johnson received regular Army commissions. Earl Allen, Groomes, Johnson, McLeod and Stephens were distinguished graduates.

FAMU Players To Present Several Plays In Africa

TALLAHASSEE — (Special) — The Florida A&M University Playmakers who enplaned for a tour of the African continent Tuesday, Sept. 30, are representing an institution whose first president was the grandson of an African King.

Aside from this close tie with the people of Africa, presently several A&M graduates and faculty members, now on leave, are serving in various capacities in several African countries.

The Playmakers will go to Monrovia, Liberia; Freetown, Sierre Leone; Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Leopoldville, Belgium Congo; Usumbura, Tanganyika; Entebbe, Uganda; Addis Abba, Ethiopia; Khartou, Sudan, and Cario, Egypt.

Their trip is being sponsored by the U.S. State Department as part of a cultural presentation program. During their tour they will present an adaptation of a three one-act plays.

Thomas DeSaille Tucker, president of Florida A&M when it opened its doors for the first time on Oct. 5, 1887, served in this capacity until 1901. He was born on July 21, 1844 in Sierre Leone, the son of the daughter of an African king and the French African explorer, DeSaille.

President Tucker came to the United States as a youth and was educated at Oberlin College, earning both the bachelor and master degrees in philosophy from the famed Ohio institution. (S. Randolph Edmonds, playmaker's director, is also an Oberlin graduate.

President Tucker taught school at Georgetown, Ky., and New Orleans, La. He later practiced law in Pensacola and it is from this west Florida town that he first came to Tallahassee to lobby for the establishment of the Florida State Normal College for Colored students.

The 1895 college catalogue lists President Tucker as "president" and "professor of mental and moral philosophy."

Four FAMU graduates are currently working in Africa and several African students have earned degrees at A&M according to G. W. Conoly, executive secretary of the Alumni Assn.

Dorothy Taylor of Tallahassee, will be one of the featured performers with the Florida A&M Playmakers who are to tour North, Central, East and West Africa in the Fall. The tour is being made under president Eisenhower's Special International Program for Cultural Presentations. She will play the role of the second woman in Heffer's adaptation of Euripides "Medea" which will be one of the plays given by the Playmakers while on tour

DOROTHY TAYLOR

14e(1) Dat. 11-8-58

EIGHT OF FLORIDA'S 10 Negro college presidents are shown here as they completed plans for the state's first co-operative student recruitment project which will be at Florida A. & M. University, March 14, 1959. The presidents, members of the Florida Council of Negro College Presidents, met at Gibbs Junior college in St. Petersburg, Fla. From left, they are: (seated) Dr. George W. Gore, Florida A. & M. University; Dr. R. W. Puryear, Florida Normal college; and Dr. Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman college; standing) John W. Rembert, Gibbs Junior college; Britton G. Sayles, Roosevelt Junior college; William Jackson, Howard Junior college; C. C. Washington, Rosenwald Junior college; and M. T. Griffin Green, Volusia County Commity Junior college.

Dr. C. Berry Fort Valley Founders' Day Speaker

Journal & Guide
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FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Dr. Catherine Duncan Berry, director of the Fort Valley State College Education division will deliver the college's Founder's Day address October 10 at 10:30 a. m., President Cornelius V. Troup, announces.

Dr. Berry is one of seven members of the college's present faculty and staff who were members of its first faculty and staff in 1939 when the college came under the auspices of the University System of Georgia.

Norfolk

PRIOR TO joining the Fort Valley State College faculty she had served as a county supervisor of public schools in Peach and Macon counties in Georgia.

Since being a member of the Fort Valley State College faculty she has been a Fulbright lecturer in Fourah Bay College in West Africa.

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DR. BERRY is a graduate of Fisk University, the University of New Mexico and Ohio State University where she earned a doctor of philosophy degree in education.

The Fort Valley State College Founders' Day convocation is held annually on the date of Principal Henry Alexander Hunt's birthday. Mr. Hunt is not one of the founders of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School (1895) which was one of the two institutions merged to form the present college.

Journal & Guide 10-11-58

BECAUSE OF the development of the high and normal school under his principalship, Mr. Hunt's birth date is chosen in recognition of his superb leadership for the college's Founders' Day commemoration.

The other institution which was a part of the merger in 1939 to create the Fort Valley State College was the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth (1902).

ITS FOUNDER, President William Merida Hubbard, is honored by the Fort Valley State College annually in May through its Hubbard Day convocation.

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10-11-58

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DR. CATHERINE DUNCAN BERRY
Founders' Day Speaker

14e(1) 1958

FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

Ft. Valley Center For Science-Education Study

Atlanta World
Atlanta Daily World
5-27-58
p. 1

FT. VALLEY, Ga.—The Fort Valley State College is the Georgia center for science-education instruction improvement.

During the current Fort Valley State College summer session ending this week, two productive science-education workshops commissioned by the Georgia state department of education are in progress.

One workshop is an elementary science coordination study group with twenty-six teachers enrolled directed by Dr. C. Duncan Berry and Prof. Douglas Moorehead of the Fort Valley State College faculty of education and faculty of science respectively.

Teachers enrolled in the elementary science productive workshop are Mrs. Joyce Carver, Bruce School, Dekalb; Mrs. Alma Crawford, Lumpkin School, Stewart; Mrs Willie B. Curby, Peach County School; Mrs. Gladys M. Days, Montgomery School; Mrs. Jessie Deadwater, Bryant School, Jackson; Mrs. Irene P Evans, Ade Banks School Bibb; Mrs. Lulu Fuller, Monitor School, Ben Hill; Mrs. Ade L. M. Frye, Candler School; Mrs. Mable Goseer, Monitor School; Mrs Odell S. Hall, South Street Elementary, Lowndes; Irving A. Hamilton, Copeland School, Dodge; Mrs. Velina Griffin, Crisp School; Miss Elizabeth [illegible], Booker School Lamar; Miss Odell Long, Woodall School, Talbot; Miss Ola W. Lowman, Lamson-Richardson, Macon; Mrs. Ada Monroe, Booker T Washington, W C. Reed, Peach County School Mrs. Hazel Reeves, Kelsey School Spalding; Mrs. Ruby Ross, Crawford County School; Mrs. Rosa Ross, Luthersville School, Meriwether; Mrs. Vessie O. Terrell Reynolds School, Taylor; Mrs. Marcia Wilson, Crawford County School; Mrs. Louella Wilson, Wayne County School; Mrs Josie Williams, West Bainbridge School, Decatur and Mrs. Nellie Wynn, Hubbard School, Monroe.

The other productive science workshop is a science curriculum study group directed by W. W. E. Blanchet. This workshop setting is proposing a science curriculum for Georgia schools alone with detailed outlines syllabi and courses of study. A similar commissioned group is working at Emory University.

Teachers enrolled in this curriculum building science productive workshop are Squire B. Bryant, Hutto School, Bainbridge; Miss Burma M. Crew, Fairmont School, Griffin; Wadsworth W. Gentry, Spencer School, Columbus; James Johnson, Archer School, Atlanta; Walter C. McNelly, Risely School, Brunswick and Mrs. Delmarie M. Vernon, Spencer School, Columbus.

Miller Named Registrar At Fort Valley

Birmingham World
p-3
Wed 6-11-58
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Birmingham Ala.

Houser A. Miller, Director of Student Personnel and Public Relations at Fort Valley State College, has been named registrar for the college, Dr. C. V. Troup, President, announces.

He succeeds Dr. Eldridge E. Scales who resigned the registrar position to become director of institutional research at Tuskegee Institute.

Miller is a native of Fort Valley and a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and Columbia University.

Other Fort Valley College administrative changes announced by President Troup are the appointment of Jerome Bartow, a Columbia University student, as Director of Student Personnel and Hammett W. Smith, Associate Professor of English at the College, as Director of Public Relations.

Bartow is a graduate of Virginia State College at Petersburg and Columbia University where he received a Master of Arts degree in Guidance in 1955. Currently, he is completing a year's study in guidance on the doctorate level at Columbia University.

75 Years Of Service

Gammon To End Year Long Celebration December 4

The year long celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Gammon Theological Seminary will be climaxed December 2, December 4, with the Founder's Day observance. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president, announces that his predecessor, Dr. John W. Haywood of Denver has been invited to bring the Founder's Day message at 10 a. m., December 4 in Thirkield Memorial Chapel.

Dr. Haywood, native of Tennessee, studied at Lincoln University, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. After a successful term in the pastorate he had college teaching experience at Wiley College and Morgan College. Dr. Haywood also held service with the national boards of the Methodist Church. He was an executive of the Centenary movement, secretary of the Central Jurisdiction conference and an associate secretary of General conference. He left Gammon to become field-secretary of the Methodist Commission of World Peace.

MANY AFRICANS

H. Eugene Craig, chairman of the Anniversary committee. which is also composed of Dr. Charles B. Copher, Dr. Roger S. Guptill and Mrs. Ralph L. Williamson, announces many interesting features for the 3 day celebration. There is by request a "repeat performance" of the historical exhibits arranged for an anniversary program in November. This will be enlarged and will include many Africans. It will be on display the 3 days in Thirkield Hall.

Mr. Craig announces two special evening events. Gammon grew out of a theological seminary started in 1872 in old Clark University. Hence Tuesday night, December 2, has been designated as Clark-Gammon night. This service open at 8 p. m. will feature an address by Dr. Stella Brookes, well known author and speaker of Clark College faculty. There will also be concert presented by the 60 voice Philharmontic Society of Clark under the direction of Prof. J. DeKoven Killingsworth.

SOUTH FULTON TEACHER

On Wednesday evening the committee is presenting another delightful evening when Mrs. Geraldine Moore, head of the department of music, South Fulton High school, will present a large choral group in a concert. They will be assisted by Prof. Earl Saunders, violinist a member of the music faculty at Spelman College. He will be accompanied by Miss Joyce Finch, also of the Spelman music faculty. Mrs. Moore's concert will be an outstanding presentation of religious and secular music, climaxed by a section of Chirstmas music.

The Thursday, Founder's Day festivities will also include many features for the alumni; the annual meeting of the alumni at 11 a. m., the Alumni luncheon at Bowen Hall at 1 p. m., a tour, including a visit to the new site of the Interdenominational Theological Center and a traveling dinner for the alumni to be held in various faculty homes on the campus beginning at 6 p. m.

Gammon Prexy Touring Africa

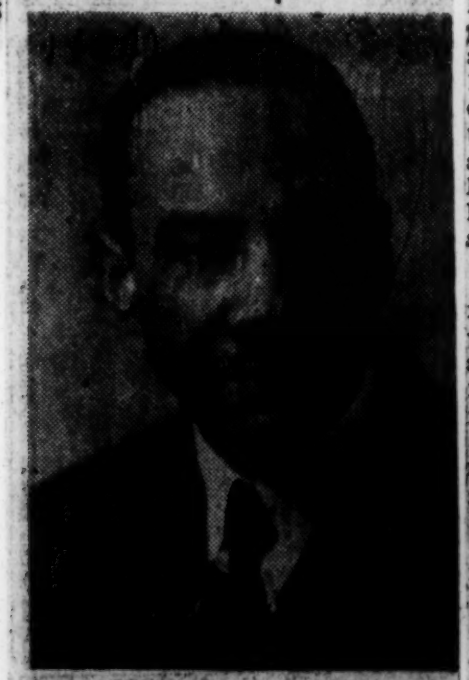
ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary here, is in Liberia, Africa, the first stop in an eight-week tour of several countries of the continent.

The tour is being sponsored by the Methodist Board of World Missions, the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City and the Stewart Missionary Foundation at Gammon.

Gammon Celebrates 10th Year Of Richardson Administration

Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary in their recent annual meeting heard a resume of striking progress as President Harry V. Richardson presented the tenth report of his administration. Gammon is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

Pres. Richardson revealed a 100



PRES. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

percent growth in student enrollment from 40 bachelor of divinity candidates to 80 B.D. and S.T.M. candidates added and three masters' degrees have been awarded. The 1958 student body comes from 19 states, the District of Columbia, British Guiana and Korea, representing 40 undergraduate institutions. Clark College with 15 and Claflin College with 10 have the highest representations.

The Gammon head also reported that in the area of physical plant growth buildings more than 75 years old have been renovated and modernized; the heating plant overhauled, grounds landscaped and new roadways and parking areas added. Two new apartment buildings for married students, housing 16 families, have been added, while the older cottages for student families and the dormitory apartments have been modernized and are filled to capacity, Dr. Richardson noted.

ASSETS, BUDGET INCREASE

Financial assets and the budget of Gammon have been doubled, the capital resources of the Seminary having been increased over half a million dollars, the president said. In this area, it was also stated that salaries of instructional personnel have been raised more than 100 percent; the financial aid given to students has risen from $1,100 in 1948 to more than $20,000 in 1958; over 10,000 books have been added to the library during the ten years, and the proportion of the faculty holding Ph.D. degrees has markedly increased, from one in 1948 to six in 1957.

It was also noted that the curriculum has been especially developed in the practical areas such as clinical training and supervised field work. "The Ministry and Human Relations" is a new course added this year. Dr. Richardson's report describes this course as "beginning with a survey of race problems around the world and then giving parallel attention to the race problem in America. The purpose of the course is to give the students a working knowledge of the history of the problem, and above all to give them an acquaintance with constructive efforts to deal with the problem, so that when they confront the problem in their local communities they will not be overawed or discouraged, but will be able to play a useful and possibly a leading part in achieving better relations. This is a course offered to seniors."

Progress at Methodist Seminary

Gammon Notes Steady Growth

ATLANTA, Ga.—The trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary meeting in their March annual session heard a resume of striking progress as President Harry V. Richardson presented the 10th report of his administration.

Dr. Richardson outlined first of all a 100 per cent growth in student enrollment from 40 B.D. candidates to 80 B.D. and S.T.M. candidates in 1958. During the decade, graduate theological instruction has been added and three master's degrees have been awarded. The 1958 student body comes from 19 states, the District of Columbia, British Guiana and Korea, and represents 40 undergraduate institutions. Clark College, with 15 and Claflin with 10, have the highest representations.

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IMPROVEMENT and expansion of the physical plant has been another area of growth, as buildings more than 75 years old have been renovated and modernized. The heating plant has been overhauled, grounds landscaped, and new roadways and parking areas added. Most outstanding has been the addition of two new apartment buildings for married students, which house 16 families. The older cottages for student families and the dormitory apartments have been modernized and are filled to capacity.

Financial assets and the budget have both doubled. The capital resources of the Seminary have been increased over half a million dollars. Salaries of instructional personnel have been raised more than 100 per cent. The financial aid given to students has risen from $1,100 in 1948 to more than $20,000 in 1958. Over 10,000 books have been added to the library during the 10 years. The proportion of the faculty holding Ph.D. degrees has markedly increased, from one in 1948 to six in 1957.

Trustees attending the meeting were Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, president of the Board; Bishop Robert E. Jones, Waveland, Miss.; Bishop M. W. Clair Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Bishop Willis J. King, New Orleans, La.; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. James S. Thomas and Dr. C. W. Loughlin, Nashville, Tenn., and the following Atlanta members: Col. Willis M. Everett Jr., L. D. Milton and Dr. H. B. Trimble. Following the meeting, President and Mrs. Richardson entertained the Board at luncheon in the president's home.

Gammon Commencement Draws Huge Crowd Sun.

The seventy-third baccalaureate and commencement exercises of Gammon Theological Seminary drew a crowd on Sunday afternoon, May 18, that overflowed Thirkield Chapel and the surrounding halls. Friends, relatives and alumni came from many states to honor the class of '58 and the distinguished clergymen who were receiving honorary degrees and awards.

President Harry V. Richardson presented Dr. Merom Cuninggim dean of Perkins Schol of Theology Southern Methodist University Dallas, Texas, who brought a fresh and stimulating message from his rich background of international study and theological education.

HONOR OF AIM

Speaking on the subject, "The Honor of a Certain Aim," he placed the calling of the ministry "amid the peril of uncertain ways" as shown by the troubled spots all over the world as well as the symbol of Little Rock.

Dr. Cuninggim listed many qualities needed by the outgoing class of ministerial students. Foremost among them were three: 1. Faithfulness, to an assigned task, to the fundamental purpose, concept and dedication of one's calling. He specially stressed faithfulness to the disciplines of a life of study.

IN DALLAS PRESS

He commented on the articles carried in the Dallas Press telling of this faithfulness on the part of an Atlanta woman in her 70's who had recently graduated from high school. Dr. Cuninggim said to the graduates, "Be faithful to the fact that yours is a learned profession."

"Secondly," he continued, "having committed yourself to a life of learning, that is not enough. Now you must act upon it and with courage, the second important quality. Gammon has shown this quality, here at this seminary where you have the particular task of training the Negro minister in the midst of a society that denies equal opportunity to all. Gammon has been courageous, resolute, not craven, or not with bravado, but has walked the cool, calm path of fortitude, accomplishing its special task.

This same spirit is needed by the individual. It took courage for 301 white ministers of Alabama to declare themselves on pressing racial issues. They took courage from the Manifesto prepared by the 80 Atlanta ministers. If the white needs courage, the Negro minister needs it of a higher order, the courage of a Martin Luther King to refrain, to restrain himself, so that his march is always constructive."

"The third quality," Dr. Cuninggim concluded, "is more rare, that of trust, of leaving the rest to God, of letting go. It is not abdication, but it is serenity of spirit. It is always positive but it is a reliance, deep and profound. It is a carelessness but not a lack of caring, a poised assurance, a debonair trust based on the faith of Martin Luther's hymn, "God's truth abideth still, His Kingdom is forever."

Dr. Cuninggim paid high tribute to the selfless spirit of Gammon as it looks ahead to new developments.

The speaker's final charge to the graduates was "With poised perspective, see the essential importance of this hour. Let the Lord guide you, not man's opinion, not desire for advancement. Be careless of self, trusting in Him and the strength of His might."

Special music was provided by Gammon and Clark singers with Mrs. Isaac Mullins of Gammon as soloist. The following seniors received special honors and awards:

THE GRADUATES

Graduating Magna Cum Laude: Claude E. Wess, Jr., and H. Walter Willis. Graduating Cum Laude: Robert C. Stovall, Horace J. Traylor, Robert L. Walker. Holders of the National Methodist Scholarship were Willie B. Clay and Lynwood Parker. The Smith-Taylor Award, given by Roy L. Smith and Bishop Prince A. Taylor for promise of special ability in the field of Religious Journalism, to Horace J. Traylor, dean of Zion College, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Frank W. Cleiland Award, given by the Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr., for the highest ability in the fields of New Testament and homiletics, was presented to H. Walter Willis, a graduate of Clark College, and pastor of Zion Chapel Methodist Church, Marion, Ala.

The annual Faculty Award, made to the member of the graduating class making the highest average for his entire seminary course, was given to Claude E. Wess, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduate of Lincoln University, Pa. The James S. and Emma Todd scholarship, given by their daughter, Mrs. Mary Todd McKenzie of Jacksonville, Fla., to the senior who "has consistently manifested Christian character and has shown the most evidence of growth in the development of the gifts and graces essential to the Christian ministry," was awarded William J. Canafax of Springfield, Mo., a graduate of Philander Smith. Mr. Canafax has been serving the Forest Pork Church.

Gammon To Observe Its 75th Year

Friends of Gammon Theological Seminary are invited to join the campus group at 8 p. m., November 4 in Bowen Hall for a special observance of the Seminary's 75th birthday year. This evening celebration will feature Bishop J. W. E. Bowen who has kindly consented to be the speaker, using the theme, "I Remember." Bishop Bowen's association with Gammon goes back 60 years to the days when his father was Professor of Church History and later President.

The Gammon Women's Fellowship under the direction of Mrs. Oswald Bronson, president and Mrs. Therman Taylor, chairman of the program committee, are presenting Bishop Bowen. He has been asked to especially reminisce about his mother who was known widely for her graciousness the many years she was on the campus as a professor's wife, President's wife and in her years of widowhood. The publicity staff of Gammon, engaged in historical research has found many items about Mrs. Bowen as an accomplished pianist, accompanying great choruses as more than 5,000 would gather in the old Moddy Tabernacle for an Epworth League Rally or at the "Congress of Africa" held yearly in connection with the Cotton Expositions of the 90's.

Mrs. Bowen was the founder in 1906 of the first Gammon Women's group. An old love seat of hers, now in the home of President and Mrs. Richardson will be used Nov. 4 in Bowen Hall where this community wide event will be held.

COLLEGE ROUNDUP

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Sixteen Allen University students selected for inclusion in the 1958 edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" include:

Leroy Henderson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary Bragg, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Joan King, St. Albans, N.Y.; Lucille Ivey, Asheville, N.C.; Melvine Smallwood, Fort Myers, Fla.; Constance White, Sumter, S.C.; Thomassena White, Asheville; Melvin Hodges, Charleston; Harold Williams, Clinton; Curlee Rivers, Charleston; William Harris, Columbia; Shepheard Johnson, Rock Hill; Henry Anderson, Charleston; Fred Morgan, Easley; John Cash, Brunswick, Ga., and Frank Patrick, Columbia.

GAMMON SEMINARY

ATLANTA — Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, here, is in Liberia, Africia, the first stop of an eight-week tour of several countries of Africa sponsored by the Methodist Board of World Missions, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Stewart Missionary Foundation.

BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, Texas — President M. K. Curry Jr., announced that Bishop College will cooperate with 28 other colleges in the testing of 3,000 to 4,000 scholarship and admission candidates from more than 500 high schools throughout the United States in the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination sponsored by the United College Fund.

Dean H. C. Sun and Registrar J. D. Hurd announced plans for observance of a "dead week" from Jan. 6 to 13 which has been set aside to provide ample time for students to prepare for final exams which fall during the period.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA — All courses in the Graduate School of Education will be offered at hours when they are available for in-service teachers, Dr. Paul I. Clifford, registrar, announced.

Many courses will be offered for employed persons in the other schools and departments. The second semester begins with registration on Jan. 27.

BENNETT COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Three Bennett College graduates followed a long-standing tradition and chose Christmas time for their marriages.

Miss Deloris L. Alexander, Winston-Salem, a 1957 graduate, was married to William C. Brown on Dec. 21 in Winston-Salem.

Miss Doris J. Humphrey, a 1956 graduate, became the bride of Aaron W. Davenport on Dec. 31 in St. Paul Baptist Church, Gastonia.

Miss Gloria Blatch, a 1957 graduate, was married to George McPhee on Dec. 29 at St. Agnes Episcopal Church, Miami, Fla.

MEHARRY MED COLLEGE

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. R. Stillman Smith of Macon, Ga., a Meharry graduate, will be installed as president of the National Medical Association at its national convention in Milwaukee in August.

Calvin Calhoun and J. W. Joyner, instructors in the departments of anatomy and microbiology, have been notified of acceptance of their work on tuberculosis strains in guinea pigs for publication in the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — West Virginia State College announces its European Study Tour, June 13 to Aug. 7 during the summer of 1958, planned by Study Abroad Inc., New York.

The tour will be conducted by Dr. Lorena E. Kempt, professor of English language and chairman of the department of English at the college. It will cover Havre, Paris, the Riviera Nice, Monte Carlo, Tripoli, Rome, Vienna, Venice, Linz, Munich, Lucerne, Zurich, Heidelberg, Cologne, Brussels, Amsterdam, London and Salisbury.

FISK UNIVERSITY

New York — The Fisk University Choir salutes the two newest members of the United Negro College Fund over the American Broadcasting Network, Jan. 5.

As a charter member of the Fund, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., welcomes Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C., and St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va. The addition of these two institutions brings to 33 the number of private, accredited colleges supported through the Fund.

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE

AUSTIN, Texas (ANP) — The board of education of the Methodist Church has awarded National Methodist Scholarships to Miss Nedra DeArline Jennings of Victoria, Texas; Herman Lee Gabriel, Sherman, Texas, and Miss Ruth Ella Coe, Waco, Texas, all of Huston-Tillotson College.

National Methodist Scholarship Awards cover tuition and fees up to $500 and are granted on the basis of superior academic standing, leadership ability, active chairmanship, character, personality and need.

BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — History was made last week at Bluefield State College when the institution's first organized band was presented to the faculty and student body. It was at the weekly chapel program that the newly formed group made its first appearance.

The 26-piece band, under the direction of Prof. J. I. Turner played special arrangements of several Christmas carols. The new musical unit promises to be a real asset to the student activity program of the college.

Thirty-five Bluefield State College students had extended holiday periods because of speaking engagements at their respective high schools. All students concerned are participating in the over-all recruitment program of the college by telling the "Bluefield State Story" back home at the high schools and churches.

JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

JACKSON, Miss. — The "Remember Amos Hankins Week" signs which went up on the Jackson State College campus last week were really signs of the time for faculty and students alike on the campus. The week of Dec. 15-21 was proclaimed "Amos Hankins Week" by the student body, Joe L. Jackson, president. Finances were naturally a problem during those lean years and according to Amos, it was suggested by the President, who was searching for other sources of revenue, that he "sell peanuts on halves." Amos told the President: "Yes, I'll take my half and yours too."

Pre-Christmas activity at Jackson State College has made the final week of school in 1957, for the student body of close to 1,850, a full and eventful one. The week before Christmas was ushered in Sunday, December 15, by the College Concert Choir and Vesper Choir as the two choirs combined their efforts to give a brilliant concert. The faculty and their guests attended the annual Christmas Dinner in B. F. Roberts Dining Hall, Monday night. Christmas grace was by Dr. B. B. Dansby, Dr. T. A. Daley read "The Other Wise Man," President J. L. Reddix gave brief remarks and the "Orioles," directed by Mrs. Aurelia N. Young, sang.

ALCORN A. AND M. COLLEGE

ALCORN, Miss — The Christmas holiday season officially began here Dec. 19 as President J. D. Boyd reminded the students that they were representatives of this institution and he expected them to represent the Gold and Purple with a dignity which symbolizes the culture traditionally, common around the horseshoe.

The South Central Athletic Conference named President J. D. Boyd, vice-president and A. C. Carpenter secretary at their 1957 meeting in Hot Springs. The conference also named three members of Alcorn's 1957 football team on its all-conference first team.

They were James Payton, end; Gilbert Mockabee, guard; and James Banks, halfback. A cup symbolizing conference recognition was given to A. C. Carpenter to present these players.

On Dec. 18, the Alcorn family enjoyed a musical program rendered by the Alcorn choir. During intermission the Christmas scripture was read in solemn dignity by the Reverend W. D. King, college chaplain.

The Alcorn Braves who wear the coveted "A" met in Bowles Hall and elected L. C. Eiland, president; Freddie Cross, vice-president; James Peyton, secretary-treasurer, and Ray Hill, faculty advisor.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

HOUSTON, Texas — The Texas Southern University Board of Directors met in the board room Wednesday, Dec. 18, to consider pertinent matters in connection with the school's building program, personnel and financial operations.

In quick order the board approved all recommendations of the President on matters pertaining to promotions, changes in status of university personnel, resignations, employment, and leaves to attend professional meetings.

The following instructors were elevated to the rank of Assistant Professor in the department of music: Jack Bradley, Ruth Stewart, Thelma O. Bell and Charles Nellons. The board unanimously praised Dr. Nabrit for the tremendous growth evidenced by the school in his short tenure as president.

BISHOP COLLEGE

MARSHALL, Texas — The Rev. R. A. Rollins, acting chairman of the division of religion and philosophy at Bishop College, and dean of the chapel brought the annual Christmas message to students and faculty on Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Rev. Mr. Rollins announced that on Thursday, Jan. 2, the Rev. M. K. Curry Jr., president of Bishop College, will deliver the message during the regular Thursday worship service. The public is invited to attend these services which begin at 11 a.m.

President M. K. Curry Jr., announced this week that plans for next month's extended tour of the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of Bishop College are shaping up well.

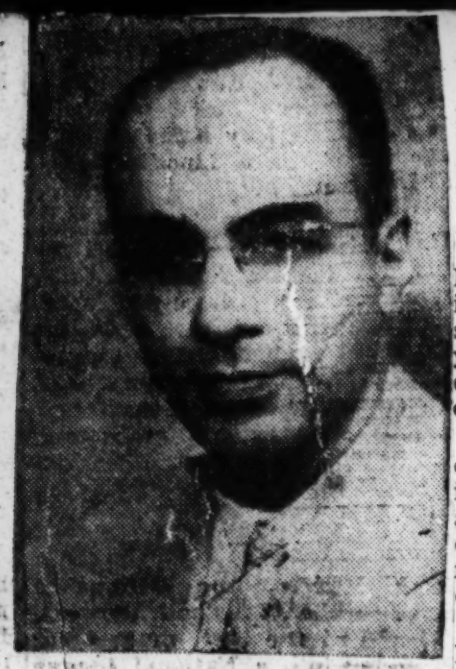
Present plans call for the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society to leave Marshall on Jan. 19, on the first leg of an extended tour of more than 6,000 miles through Texas, California, and Colorado. The tour is scheduled to end about Feb. 8.

DOCTOR'S DEGREE

NEW YORK — Vice President Nixon recently became the first Vice President in history to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Yeshiva University at a special academic convocation in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

DR. ARTHUR D. GRAY
(President, Talladega College)

DR. JAMES H. OWENS
(President, Selma University)



DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER
(President, Tuskegee Institute)

To Discuss Future Of Negro College This Friday Night

NINE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS ON PERICLEAN HISTORY WEEK FORUM

Nine keenly-trained college presidents from the various levels of above- high school training in Alabama were scheduled to discuss the provocative topic "The Future of Negro Colleges in a Changing South" at the Periclean Club Negro History Week Forum at 8:30 this Friday night, Feb. 14 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard.

In addition to Presideent Gray, Owens, Foster and Drake, there will be five other Alabama college presidents appearing on th 27-year-old Negro History Week feature which has included speakers 25 times.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. will serve as moderator. Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of Booker T. Washington Business College; Dr. Talmadge Dewitt Bussey, president of Birmingham Baptist College; Dr. William A. Bell, president of Miles College and Dr. H. D. Gregg, president of Daniel Payne College will share the speaking.

The forum is expected to touch off fireworks because of the explosive nature of the topic to be discussed. Education has become a sensitive word in the Deep South, where resistance to change has been noted.

Forum music will be contributed by the Parker High School choir under the conductorship of Prof. W. S. Henry. Winners in the essay

DR. JOSEPH F. DRAKE
President, Ala. A. and M. College

contest sponsored by Periclean Club will be presented prizes and awards by Mrs. A. G. Gaston Mrs D. V. Guice, president of the club will preside.

This will mark the first time in Birmingham's forum history that nine college presidents have appeared on the same program to discuss the same subject. The fact that the church-related, state-supported, business-sponsored ,and privately-financed institutions of higher learning are represented on the forum has added to the speculation that it will be a lively searching, and far-reaching discussion program.

Admission to the forum is free.

Racial Litigation Reclaims Spotlight In Southern States

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special)— Litigation reclaimed the spotlight in nine southern and border states as the fourth scholastic year since the school segregation decisions drew to a close, Southern School News reports here.

Federal courts handed down decisions in 11 school entry cases in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, and Virginia, and in a related case in Texas. Way was cleared for further legal action in six cases in five other states.

According to Southern School News no new desegregation was reported as schools closed for the 1957-58 year. However, it was learned that Negro children had been readmitted at mid-term to desegregated schools in Ozark, Ark., from which they had withdrawn last fall.

This left the year-end tally of segregated and desegregated school districts as it has been for the past four months, with no new desegregation reported since November. The count now stands at:

Desegregated districts: 764 of 2,889 bi-racial districts, all but 15 of them in the border states.

Segregated districts : 2,125, including all school districts in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Expanded desegregation programs for next fall were announced by three districts in Maryland and Kentucky, while two "Little Dixie" districts in Oklahoma reported they would shoulder the burden of maintaining segregated schools under the state's financial aid policy for at least another year.

Delaware was at the center of the legal spotlight. Sitting at Philadelphia, the U. S. Third Circuit Court ordered the state board of education to formulate a desegregation program for the entire state. This was the first such action by a court involving any of the 17 states affected by the 1954 decision in Brown v. the Board of Education. But it was an order with which the Delaware board moved promptly to comply.

The segregation - desegregation issue moved toward a legal showdown in Virginia with the U. S. Supreme Court upholding court orders for desegregation next fall in the schools of Charlottesville and Arlington County. Segregationists laid plans for organizing private schools for white children and for retaliatory moves to close Negro public schools (by presenting white pupils for enrollment at Negro schools, thus invoking state school-closing laws on them also). Opponents of such moves talked of court action and taxpayers' boycotts.

Further litigation in Dallas, Texas, following federal court refusal to test a state law, made unlikely there the desegregation some had anticipated.

A summary of major developments state-by-state follows:

ALABAMA

In ruling on Alabama's first public school entry suit (at Birmingham) a three-judge federal court held that the state's pupil placement law was not unconstitutional "on its face" but allowed for the possibility that it might be found "unconstitutional in its application."

ARKANSAS

The first Negro student graduated from troop-guarded Little Rock Central High School at ceremonies which were conducted without major incident. Meanwhile, the school board asked for a delay until January, 1961 in the resumption of integration. Ozark was disclosed to have readmitted Negro children at midterm.

DELAWARE

The state board of education proceeded with a statewide desegregation plan without waiting for a specific time order after a circuit court directed it to formulate such a plan. However, delays were expected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At a press conference in Washington President Eisenhower declined to say what would be the government's role in the Virginia school controversy, but emphasized that federal court orders must be obeyed.

FLORIDA

Southern mayors meeting at Jacksonville set up a central police intelligence agency to combat religious and racial bombings. Gov. LeRoy Collins proposed federal-state commissions to decide the "wheres, whens and hows" of school integration in the light of local conditions.

GEORGIA

Way was cleared for trial of Georgia's first school entry suit (in Atlanta) but it was expected that the case would not be heard until next year.

KENTUCKY

Two Kentucky districts announced extension of present integration programs next September and a third shifted district lines affecting the racial composition of a junior high school.

LOUISIANA

In Washington the U. S. Supreme Court held that the preliminary injunction against segregation in the New Orleans school case should not be overthrown on a technicality, and a lower federal court heard a new plea from the school board for dismissal based on the argument that the state, not the board, is the proper defendant in the case.

MARYLAND

Washington County announced a third step in its desegregation program, effective next fall, while in Baltimore a study showed that 600 Negro teachers had been integrated.

MISSISSIPPI

Prof. Clennon King, ousted from the faculty of Alcorn A & M (Negro) College in a controversy over anti-NAACP articles he had written, applied for admission to the all-white University of Mississippi.

MISSOURI

School administrators estimated that 95 per cent of the state's Negro school children are enrolled in districts which are desegregated at some level.

NORTH CAROLINA

Two Negro mothers in Durham filed suit for entry of their children in all-white schools in another attack on the state's pupil placement law.

OKLAHOMA

Two "Little Dixie" districts faced loss of state financing for segregated schools. One indicated it would bear the extra burden itself and the other said it could not afford to operate separate schools longer than one more year.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Segregation remained an issue as political candidates campaigned for nomination (equivalent to election) in the June 10 white Democratic primary. Six faculty members at two Negro colleges were discharged or released in apparent reprisal for alleged participation in civil rights activities. Negro children seeking entry to all-white schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County won court victories, increasing the possibility that some schools may be closed next fall in Virginia.

TENNESSEE

A federal court decision was awaited in the Nashville grade-at-a-time school desegregation case after both sides filed briefs.

TEXAS

Delay of at least a year was expected when the Dallas school desegregation case was opened for new litigation after a federal court refused a test of a new state law.

VIRGINIA

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WEST VIRGINIA

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College Roundup

Lafayette K. Morgan, son of senior Senator Edward A. Morgan of Grand Bassa County and president pro tem of the Liberian House of Representatives, has won an American degree in record time . . . The West African student took a four-year degree in three years from **Babson Institute of Business Administration.** He is the first African in the history of **Babson** to secure a degree.

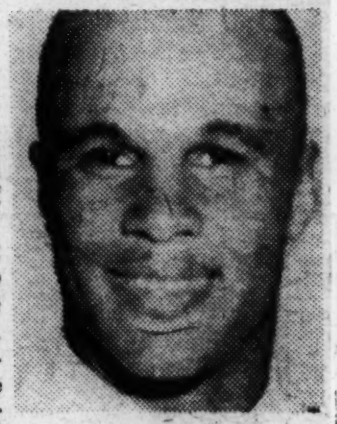
Johnnie Simpson

Johnnie M. Simpson, a senior at **Allen Institute,** has received a two-year scholarship for two years, valued at $300 . . . Marian Anderson was among eight distinguished individuals who received honorary degrees at **New York University's** commencement exercises.

The alumni of **Johnson C. Smith University** have elected Charles W. Baulknight of Philadelphia, Pa., as president of the general association . . . The National **Hampton** Alumni Association has concluded its 42nd reunion with a total of $5,000 being contributed to **Hampton Institute.**

Barbara LaVerne Crockett, 20, **North Carolina College** senior, has been awarded a $1,000 **Atlanta University** fellowship. Miss Crockett's field is French . . . Dr. Edward G. Trigg, professor and chairman of the bacteriology and public health departments at **Tuskegee,** has been granted a two-year leave of absence to accept an assignment with the International Development Service, Inc., in Nigeria.

Herman L. Price, president of the senior class at **Virginia State College,** is the third highest-ranking senior.



Herman Price

Paul Edwin Johnson of Buffalo, N. Y., has been graduated from the **Hartford Theological Seminary** with a Bachelor of Divinity degree.

James E. McMillan, art instructor at **Bennett College,** has received the top award for sculpture in the seventh Fine Arts Festival at Guilford County, N. C. . . . The department of extramural services of **Prairie View A. and M. College** is sponsoring its second annual clinic for cheerleaders, baton-twirlers, and sponsors, July 13-18 at Prairie View, Tex.

The percussion ensemble of **Florida A. and M. University** recently made its first public appearance under the direction of James H. Latimer.

Dr. H. A. Wilson, former dean of **Alcorn A. and M. College,** has been appointed director for development at **Tuskegee Institute.**

Barbara Morris

Barbara L. Morris was the highest ranking senior in this year's graduating class at **Virginia State College . . .** Cleopatra D. Thompson, associate professor of education at **Jackson State College** has been invited to become a member of Phi Lambda Theta Honorary Society at **Cornell U.,** where she is currently pursuing studies leading to the doctor's degree in education. Miss Thompson, a Ph.D. candidate, has also been awarded a summer research scholarship at **Cornell U.**

Leroy Ramsey, 1952 **Jackson State College** grad, has been awarded a fellowship to attend **New York U.** Mr. Ramsey also holds an F.A. degree from **Boston U.** . . . Annie Mae Garner, 1958 **Jackson State College** graduate, has been awarded an **Atlanta U.** fellowship.

Allen University has conferred the doctor of music degree upon William Sebastian Hart Jr. of Baltimore. Dr. Hart is a member of the faculty at the **Peabody Conservatory College of Music.**

Egbert H. Thompson, M.S.W. degree recipient at **Atlanta U.,** has been named director of social service and admissions at **Florida A. and M. U.** in Tallahassee.

Esther Ruth Bailey has received her B.S. degree from **Wiley College.** Miss Bailey, one of two cum laude graduates, was sponsored by the Grand Court of Calanthe during her college career.

Mrs. Carolyn D. Wells, **Texas Southern U.,** spearheaded the **Texas Southern U.** drive on behalf of the United Negro College Fund. A total of $850 went to the UNCF. Mrs. Wells is a **TSU** instructor.

Mrs. Wells

Ann Thurman, daughter of Dean Howard Thurman of **Boston U.'s** Marsh Chapel, was one of 12 women to receive a Bachelor of Laws degree at the **Boston U.** commencement exercises.

The Rev. G. T. Long, an alumnus of **Paine College,** gave his alma mater **$10,000.** Dr. Long, 87, was a graduate of the class of 1900. He has been serving the ministry in Washington for the past 57 years.

'Ghost Students' Haunt Colleges!

CHICAGO—The tidal wave of panicky college applicants, partly caused by an effective job of talking, on the part of college executives, has engulfed admissions officers in a sea of "ghost students," according to an editorial in College and University Business, the magazine of business administration in higher education published by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

"High school seniors have worried so much about getting into college that some have sent out as many as 20 applications for admissions to various colleges. Each college involved assumes that the application is bona fide and it is entirely possible that all 20 institutions may approve the admission of the same student. Result: one admission and 19 "ghost" admissions. It doesn't take much imagination to see how confusing the situation may become," explains the editorial.

Resolutions to the admissions muddle are offered by the College and University Business editorial.

The first suggestion is earlier notification of acceptance. "The spring of the senior year is too late to make other plans if a student is rejected by the institution of his first choice," states the editorial.

The second suggestion is the acceptance of students based upon their work in the first three years of high school. "Thus a student knows by the beginning of his senior year in high school whether he has been admitted to the college or university of his choice. Actual admission, of course, would be contingent on the continuation of effective academic performance through the student's senior year in high school," adds College and University Business.

■

In conclusion the editorial states that "as long as college administrators delay until the spring of the high school senior year to advise successful applicants for admission, they will continue to reap the harvest of multiple applications."

College Roundup

Speaking at the recent summer commencement at **Tuskegee Institute**, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of **Fisk University**, told 186 graduates that: "The education which your degree symbolizes is wasted unless it has made a different person of you" . . . Clifton de Barks, speech and drama instructor at Nichols High School, Biloxi, Miss., received his masters degree from **Tennessee State University** . . . Faculty members of **Huston-Tillotson College** will meet on the campus Sept. 4-6 at their annual pre-registration institute . . . Albert W. Spruill, **A. and T. College** education professor, will receive the Doctor of Education degree from **Columbia University** in September at the close of the summer session.

Dr. S. J. Wright

Jackson State College will begin its 82nd session Sept. 9 when orientation for freshmen and new students begins.

The fourth Faculty Institute of **Philander Smith College**, Saturday, Aug. 30, will emphasize the improvement of the quality of education and better utilization of instructional resources by independent study on the part of students, according to President M. LaFayette Harris . . . Dr. James Breckenridge Jones, president of Abundavita Corp. of America, challenged **Bishop College** summer graduates to "fulfill the spiritual laws for the achievement of success through service."

Dr. Fisher

A March of Dimes grant for $110,000 will make it possible for **Tuskegee Institute** to improve its school of nursing and increase its fall enrollment . . . According to E. O. Bell, director of personnel, 18 new teachers will join the **Texas Southern University faculty** . . . Dr. Margaret Fisher, formerly dean of students and professor of education at **Mills College**, Calif., has been appointed assistant to the president at **Hampton Institute** . . . A bumper crop of more than 800 freshmen will begin orientation procedures at **A. and T. College** Sept. 10.

The 1958-'59 school term at **Wilberforce University** will begin Sept. 22 . . . In addition to its regular instruction on the campus in Langston, the **Oklahoma School of Religion** will offer courses in the extension centers at Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Lawton . . . Mrs. V. Carney Waddleton, registrar, **Jarvis Christian College**, reports that her office has been in communication this summer with 381 prospective freshmen . . . **Florida Normal and Industrial College**, boasting the best faculty in history, with seven persons holding doctorate degrees in a full-time faculty of 15, opened its portals on Sept. 4 . . . Richard Henry Lee Jones, former U. S. Navy trombonist, has been named director of the **North Carolina College** band.

Dr. Harris

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Reaches All-Time High

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Fall enrollment of full-time and part-time students in the nation's colleges and universities at the beginning of the 1958-'59 scholastic year reached the all-time high of 3,258,556, U. S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick announced this week. Figuring the Negro population at 15 per cent of the total, the Negro student enrollment can be placed at nearly 490,000.

The 1958 fall enrollment exceeds the previous record in the fall of 1957 by 190,139 or 62 per cent, Commissioner Derthick said.

This was the seventh consecutive year that new records were set in fall enrollments. The number of students enrolled in college for the first time rose to 781,075, a jump of 7 per cent or 51,350 over the fall of 1957.

The 1958 fall enrollees included 2,110,426 men and 1,148,130 women, compared with 2,003,424 men and 1,064,993 women in the fall of 1957.

Of the first-time enrollees last fall, 468,625 were men and 312,450 or 10 per cent, were women. In the fall of 1957, 445,324 of the new enrollees were men and 284,401, or just under 39 per cent, were women.

Commissioner Derthick said that the survey includes all degree-credit students. These are students whose current program consists principally or wholly of work normally creditable toward at least a bachelor's degree. It includes both resident and extension degree-credit scholars, full-time and part-time, taking their studies either in the day or in the evening.

All of the more than 1,900 institutions listed in the higher education section of the 1957-'58 Education Directory giving degree-credit courses were included in the survey, the commissioner said.

College Roundup

The United Negro College Fund has received a grant from the Esso Foundation for the fourth consecutive year, one of the largest of the 350 annual grants by the Foundation, which has contributed a total of $5½ million to privately supported colleges, including a total of $1,423,000 this year . . . Two anthropoligists, Dr. Elizabeth F. Colson, associate professor at **Boston University Graduate School**, and Thayer Scudder, **Harvard** graduate student, jointly discussed the story of what happened when 60,000 persons in Africa's Gwembe Valley were resettled in already crowded areas when that area was flooded to build the Kariba Dam, at a presentation in the Boston University Faculty Club.

Miss Hill

Dr. Patterson

"The Virgin of the Altar Apse," by the Russian artist, Vasnietsov, was portrayed by Lynda Hill of Winston-Salem, N. C., during the annual pre-Christmas presentation at **Bennett College** . . . Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and founder of the United Negro College Fund, was education consultant at **Livingstone College**, Salisbury, N. C. . . . Charles R. Gilbert, professor of biology and chairman of the division of natural sciences at **Bluefield State College**, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship for 1959-60.

Fisk University launched a research and experimental program of setting up rental collections of contemporary prints. The exhibition opened with a tea in the Carl Van Vechten Gallery with Aaron Douglas, chairman of **Fisk's** art department, as speaker . . . An exhibition of original watercolors by women artists was held in the art gallery of Savery Library at **Talladega College** . . . Five **Bethune-Cookman** students, Louise Calhoun, William Brockington, Vera McCoy, George Rhaming and Howard Carter have had their poems accepted by the National Poetry Association of America to be published in the college anthology, "America Sings."

Dr. Thomas F. Freeman returned to the campus with his victorious **Texas Southern University** debaters, who competed successfully in the 21st East Central **State College** forensic meet in Ada, Okla. . . . H. Ernest LaFontant, who received his Master of Science degree from **Atlanta University** in 1946, was graduated from the **John Marshall Law School** in Chicago with the highest scholastic standing in the evening division graduating class for the entire law school course . . . **Dillard University** has been awarded a March of Dimes grant of $168,000 to expand and enrich its nurse education program.

A $69,400 grant to sponsor a summer institute for high school teachers of science has been awarded to **Morgan State College** by the National Science Foundation . . . **Fisk University, Virginia State College** and **Fayetteville State Teachers College** have been designated as testing centers for the National Teacher Examinations on **Feb. 7.**

GROUP NAMES LA. COLLEGES

Dillard, Xavier Given Full Accreditation

Two senior Negro colleges in New Orleans and one in Baton Rouge were given full accredi-
It came from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, members ended a convention in Louisville, Ky.

The three were Dillard university and Xavier university in New Orleans and Southern university in Baton Rouge.

Others accredited were Christian Brothers college, Memphis, Tenn.; Sacred Heart Dominican college, Houston, Tex.; St. Edward's university, Austin, Tex.; Tennessee Wesleyan college, Athens, Tenn., and William Carey college, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Seven junior colleges received full accreditation.

Cisco Junior college, Cisco, Tex.; Southwest Mississippi Junior colege, Summit, Miss.; Southwestern Junior college, Keene, Tex.; Marymount Junior college, Arlington, Va.; Hiwassee Junior college, Madisonville, Tenn.; Frank Phillips college, Borger, Tex., and Asheville-Biltmore college, Asheville, N. C.

Other senior Negro colleges admitted to membership were: Barber-Scotia college, Concord, N. C.; Hutson-Tillotson college, Austin, Tex.; Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.; Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky.; Morris Brown college, Atlanta; Prairie View A&M college, Prairie View, Tex.; Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga.; Tennessee A&I State university, Nashville; Texas Southern university, Houston, and Virginia Union university, Richmond.

Placed on the group's approved college list for Negroes were Oakwood college, Huntsville, Ala., and Owens college, Memphis, Tenn.

The approved list is a slight degree less than ful accredita-

tion.

G. E. Metz, assistant to the president of Clemson college, was named chairman of the Commission on Colleges and Universities.

Dean Lewis Hammond of the University of Virginia was elected secretary.

14e(1) 1958 GEORGIA

Position Of Colleges In Urban Renewal Program Defended

Daily World, R-J - Atlanta Ga Fri 2-7-58

14e) Georgia

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

Tense moments of relief and dejection highlighted a discussion of the University urban renewal project Thursday as citizens in the area questioned officials and spokesmen for the program at a meeting in Warren Memorial Methodist Church.

A new issue was tossed into the discussion when a question was raised over the purchase of private property by colleges in the University System.

A large precentage of the land in the project area is already owned by the various colleges. Under the Urban Renewal Program, a small percentage of land adjacent to several of the institutions is scheduled to be cleared by the city and resold to the colleges which plan to expand their facilities.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, president of Spelman College, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, defended the move and explained that the colleges were not seeking to deprive individuals of their property.

Dr. Clement explained that the colleges made plans to expand several years ago.

Dr. Brawley said "it is unfortunate the project is called University Center." He explained that it is really a "westside project" and that the colleges were caught up in the web of urban renewal.

The University System will not be directly affected by the city's renewal program. Each institution will conduct its own renewal and expansion program.

Q. V. Williamson, president of the Empire Real Estate Board and a recent appointee to the mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee, explained the general boundaries of the project area.

Most of the property located in the area, excluding the colleges, is scheduled for rehabilitation. Under this program, property owners will be allowed to better their facilities in order to meet city standards.

M. B. Satterfield, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said the owners could get assistance from the federal government.

Most of the property west of the colleges is scheduled for rehabilitation while that on the east will be cleared and redeveloped for Negro occupancy.

There are about 2,000 families now living in this area, about 19 per cent of whom are home owners, Satterfield said. After development, about 1,100 of these families will have to settle outside the project area.

Warren R. Cochran, executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, warned that "we must insist that Negroes not be put all together on the westside." He said ghettos are some of the hazards of such a program as urban renewal if it gets out of control.

Cochrane estimated that Negroes now constitute one-third of the total population of Atlanta, and they occupy one-seventh to one-ninth of the land area.

"The Federal government says there should be no decrease in the land area," he said.

The citizens information meeting was conducted by the Rev. A. F. Fisher, who, with the Rev. E. W. McMillan, is co-chairman of a westside committee formed to interpret the Urban Renewal Program.

This committee is part of a citywide General Citizens Committee which is headed by Bishop W. R. Wilkes, of the Sixth Episcopal District of the AME Church.

Vandiver Is Considering Negro College Closing Bill

Atlanta

Gov.-elect Vandiver and his advisers are reported considering a law which would give the state power to close Negro colleges in case white colleges are ordered integrated.

Atlanta Ga

Under Georgia's present laws, funds automatically would be cut off from any college in which the races are mixed.

Wed 12-31-58

But at present the state has no authority to close any other University System branch.

The proposed law apparently would give the state a bargaining weapon—the threat of closing all state - supported institutions of higher learning for Negroes.

There is an integration suit now pending against the Georgia State College of Business Administration. State officials express private opinions that they will win this case, but they fear more suits.

14e(1)

Among the other segregation legislation being considered by the Vandiver administration is a law now in effect in South Carolina. Under that law, any white common school ordered integrated would be closed, as well as the Negro school or schools from which Negro pupils would be transferred.

That would be a milder law than the present Georgia statute, which requires the governor to **close all schools in any district** in which even one school has been ordered mixed.

However, a parallel law would not necessarily work in relation to colleges, since a Negro applicant to a white college might not come from a Negro school.

The college-closing law would doubtless be controversial, since it might give Negroes an added argument to be accepted by the remaining white schools.

The proposal apparently was suggested by a committee of lawyers named by Vandiver to study segregation problems in other states. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he knew nothing of the proposal.

Spelman, M'Brown Are Fully Accredited

At the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held in Louisville, Ky., December 1-4, two Atlanta colleges, Morris Brown and Spelman, were among fourteen colleges in the southern states accepted to full membership by that body.

The procedure of the Association followed the pattern which was begun last year through which eighteen other Negro colleges were accepted to full membership in the Richmond meeting of that group.

This brings the total to 32 Negro colleges which now hold full membership in the agency which rates and accredits all the colleges and secondary schools in eleven southern states.

Morris Brown and Spelman are therefore along with thirty other Negro colleges, on a par with all other fully approved member colleges in this region.

This action of the Southern Association of Colleges thus places these two institutions in the position of having full and equal participation in the future activities of this accrediting body.

Two Colleges Lose Ratings

Accreditation Taken From Miles and Rust

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Southern Association of Colleges dropped two colleges—Miles of Birmingham, and Rust of Holly Springs, Miss., and placed two additional colleges on the separate Negro-approved list—Oakwood of Huntsville, Ala., and Owens of Memphis.

The association also voted to return to Louisville next year because there are not many cities in the South where Negro delegates will be received in hotels with white delegates.

Accepted into full membership were the following:

Barber Scotia, Concord, N. C.; Dillard University, New Orleans; Houston - Tillotston, Austin, Tex.; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Kentucky State, Frankfort; Morris Brown and Spelman, Atlanta; Prairie View A&M, Tex.; Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Stillman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Tennessee State University, Nashville; Texas Southern University; Virginia Union University, Richmond, and Xavier University, New Orleans.

Meeting last year in Richmond, Va., the association for the first time in history accepted into membership 18 Negro colleges.

—Mark for your money in The

Our Opinions

The Pupil Placement Decision

There are some misgivings about the efficacy of the recent Supreme Court ruling on the Alabama pupil placement law. In a brief order, the court affirmed the finding of a Federal district panel of three judges "on the limited grounds on which the district court rested its decision."

The lower court ruled last May that the Alabama pupil placement law "furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color."

The Alabama act is similar to those enacted by a number of Southern states. It is clearly a device whose aim and purpose is to obstruct the integration law and prevent the admission of qualified Negro pupils to white public schools.

The statute directs school boards to consider such factors in assigning children to schools as mental aptitude, psychological qualifications and "the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers."

The suit was instituted by the parents of four Birmingham Negro children when the city school board failed to act on their application for transfer to white schools.

They challenged the constitutionality of the placement act and declared it a thinly veiled attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court integration ruling.

On the grounds that the pupil placement act was susceptible to equitable application, the district court which upheld it, refused to probe into the intent of those

who sponsored the statute. The district judges argued that the act should not be disallowed unless applied discriminatorily. But the act was applied discriminatorily, that was the basis of the court action against the Alabama school board.

Such specifications as mental aptitude, psychological qualifications and maintenance of social and psychological relationships can easily be manipulated to satisfy prejudicial interest. They are vague norms with wide margins for disagreement and suspicion.

The Supreme Court's sanction of the Alabama law will serve as hypodermic to the segregationists everywhere in the South who have entered into a conspiracy to defeat school integration. Though the high court may eventually strike down the Pupil Placement act, its present ruling prolongs the agony of "massive resistance," and as such it is an important victory, perhaps temporary, for the confirmed racists.

High Court Makes Stand Clear

'Pupil Placement Law' Cannot Be Used as a Bias Instrument

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Alabama pupil-placement law "on its face" cannot be considered unconstitutional as long as it is not used as a device to evade school desegregation, ruled the Supreme Court.

This law makes no mention of race, and unlike the Virginia placement law, it is not linked to any "massive resistence" moves.

A three-judge Federal court in Alabama had ruled that the language of the law was not unconstitutional, and as long as it was not applied as a means of preserving segregation it must be construed as a valid method for orderly assignment of students.

■

THE UNANIMOUS, unsigned, one sentence order issued by the court said it was upholding the lower court "upon the limited grounds" on which its decision had been based.

The lower court had ruled that the Alabama act only "furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered. If not, in some future proceedings it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

This suit was filed in Birmingham in the name of Ruby F. Shuttlesworth, the daughter of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who was recently arrested for challenging the city's segregated bus seating ordinance.

Her lawyers had contended that the pupil placement law was unconstitutional on its face in view of Alabama's record in racial discriminaton both before and after the High Court's desegregation decision.

■

"AND ACCORDINGLY," stated Miss Shuttlesworth's attorneys, "pupils should not have to wait for an application of such law in accordance with the state's segregation policy before seeking relief in the Federal court."

The High Court seemed to take the position that a state can devise its own placement standards so long as they are not discriminatory. And that the court should not presume a state has acted in bad faith until it proves it by its actions.

The Alabama placement law was enacted in 1955 and amended to its present form in 1957. It now sets up 11 standards for assigning pupils to schools. They include student aptitude, home environment, physical effect on pupil of attending certain schools, the possibility of a breach of the peace, economic retaliation, and social and psychological factors regarding relationship with other students.

■

THE CASE originated with the Shuttlesworths applied to the local school board for admission of their daughter to a white school nearer their home.

The law requires that school officials must act within 30 days. After three months passed without action, the suit was filed.

The District Court of Alabama, in May of this year, denied the appellant's application for a final injunction to restrain the enforcement of the school placement law on the grounds that her constitutional rights were being denied under such law which is applied in accordance with the state's segregation policy. It was then that the pupil sought relief in the Federal court.

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GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS EDUCATION
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP Testimony Ordered In Race School Suit Here

J. H. Calhoun, former president of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP, has been ordered to testify regarding alleged NAACP financial support to four Negroes seeking to breakdown racial restrictions at Georgia State College of Business Education.

Federal Judge Boyd Sloan issued the order which had been sought by Georgia Atty. General Eugene Cook.

For several weeks Cook had sought to secure pre-trial testimony from the ex-NAACP aide. Calhoun declined to answer questions relating to the NAACP in the action or his own assistance as an officer of the organization.

Cooks requested the motion in a brief filed Oct. 10 that Calhoun be compelled to answer questions relative to NAACP aid and contended that the civil suit brought by the four plaintiffs was "not being maintained in good faith." At that time, Calhoun was still president of the local chapter.

OFFERED DEPOSITION

On Sept. 26, Mr. Calhoun offered a deposition in the case presently set for Dec. 1. At that time, lawyers representing Calhoun maintained that his testimony on these questions were irrevelant to the case and that deposition questions could not "serve either the purpose of discovery or as evidence in the action."

Judge Sloan in ordering Calhoun to give testimony held that it was the court's opinion 'that information sought by the defendants has some relevancy to the action or might lead to discovery."

The jurist quoted "Moore's Federal Practice," second edition, which states "Every litigant is in justice entitled to know the identity of his opponents. He cannot be obligated to struggle in the dark against unknown forces." The order compelling Mr. Calhoun to answer certain questions said a time and a place should be agreed upon by counsel.

TIME AND PLACE

"If counsel are unable to agree as to such time and place, then, under proper motion, the same will be fixed by the court," Judge Sloan's order said.

Atty. Gen. Cook in commenting on Judge Sloan's order said the court order would compel Calhoun to answer pre-trial questions. But, he was not certain as to the matter of producing NAACP records.

"Since he (Calhoun) has resigned it may make a difference as to the matter of producing NAACP records," Cook said.

Four Negroes brought suit in federal court after they were refused admission to the Atlanta college. The plaintiffs complained in their suit that admission procedures applied to them were unreasonable and arbitrary.

Delay Sought in College Integration Suit

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has filed a motion to delay the Federal Court suit that seeks to integrate Georgia State College of Business Administration.

Cook, on behalf of Noah Langdale Jr., college president, and J. D. Blair, administrative dean, asked that the trial, set for Dec. 1, be rescheduled for the second week of January.

The delay was sought to permit Langdale and Blair to attend the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Dec. 1-4 in Louisville, Ky.

The motion contends that it is essential that they attend the meeting to assure that Georgia State's accreditation, previously granted on a transitional basis, be made "secure and permanent."

The suit was filed in federal court in September, 1956 by four Negroes who alleged they were refused admission to the college.

Federal Judge Boyd Sloan will rule on the delay motion at a later date.

"If the plaintiffs are genuinely interested in acquiring further education and training, they should be the last to insist on any course which might conceivably jeopardize the academic standings of the institution which they profess a desire to attend," Cook said.

Georgia University Rules Revised After Negro Applied

ATLANTA (UPI) — An official of the Georgia university system admitted in federal court Monday that most of the strict entrance requirements in the system were imposed after a Negro attempted to enroll in the University of Georgia.

The testimony by L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the Board of Regents, came during the first day of trial in the case of three Negroes seeking to gain admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta.

Siebert was asked if recent regulations about admission were not drawn up after a Negro, Horace Ward, tried to get into the University of Georgia Law School in 1950, and he finally admitted this was true.

The Negroes contended in the non-jury trial that they were barred from the institution solely because of their race.

The defending State Board of Regents argued that the Negroes were refused admission because they did not comply with entry requirements.

The plaintiffs — Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, and Myra Elliot Dinsmore—sat in the packed courtroom of District Judge Boyd Sloan as the highest officials of the state university system began testimony on what seemed to be a long historic case.

The main point of attack by the Negroes was a regulation requiring that two alumni and the county clerk or three alumni must sign applications of all college students in the system.

Under Georgia law public schools or state colleges that admit both Negro and white pupils would have all state funds withdrawn.

John T. Blair, registrar and director of admissions at the college; Chairman Robert O. Arnold of the Board of Regents and L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the board, denied in turn from the witness stand that the racial situation in Georgia affected in any way admission policies

Third Day Of Atlanta School Suit

Witness Asks If Lawyer In School Case Is Klansman

By JOHN BRITTON

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) When asked if he was ever a member of the Communist Party, a plaintiffs witness in the federal suit to end segregation in Georgia State College of Business Administration turned to the inquiring attorney and asked, "do you hold membership in the Ku Klux Klan?"

The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and Professor of Philosophy at Morehouse College added his probe to the terse verbal exchange that furnished color to the third day of testimony in the trial before U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan.

Williams was being cross-examined by state-hired Defense Attorney B. D. (Buck) Murphy when the state's counsel lashed out at the minister with the question regarding Communist ties.

Before Murphy could withdraw his question upon the insistence of plaintiffs' attorney, D. L. Hollowell, Williams wheeled around in his swivel chair to face Murphy and then asked the defense attorney if he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Williams said Murphy's intimation that he might have been a member of the Communist party justified his question about the he asked the minister was out of order in this case.

Williams was asked on numerous occasions if he was a member of the NAACP, to which the minister said that "I once said that any Negro in his right mind would be a member of the NAACP and I believe I am in my right mind."

The questions of Williams' affiliations came after the Baptist minister persisted in his testimony of Tuesday afternoon when he asserted that J. D. Blair, registrar of GSC, and the late Dr. George Sparks, who was president of the business school in 1956 when the Negroes applied, refused the three Negro applicants, saying the rejection was a policy of the board of regents.

NO GRADUATING CLASS

Williams also re-stated under cross-examination that he told President Sparks, Blair and L. R. Seibert, executive secretary of the Regents, that the required alumni certification from Georgia State graduates was not feasible because the school, as a separate entity, did not then have a graduating class.

He also repeated his Tuesday testimony that the three men he talked with gave no answer to his assertion other than saying that the alumni certification was still the governing rule.

Another witness took the stand at the end of the trial and also stated that he reminded Sparks, Blair and Seibert that no alumni existed at the local business school.

Edward Jacob Clemons, who applied to the business school in March, 1956, but is now a plaintiff to the suit, further stated that Seibert on the occasion also admitted to him that GSC had no alumni.

CLARK GRADUATE

Clemons, a Clark graduate and now an employee of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., said that the application blank he sent to the registrar at GSC required only the signature of two graduates of the University System of Georgia.

Clemons said he already had the signature of the Rev. James Weldon, a graduate of the University of Georgia, when he went to the registrars office with his application. Clemons also said he had secured from the Rev. Jordan also a University of Georgia graduate a promise to add his signature on the certificate when it was presented to the registrar.

Clemons said Jordan was with him when he went to see the registrar about admission and added that the minister stated verbally that he was ready and willing to endorse the necessary certificate.

ENDORSEMENTS REFUSED

The insurance employee further said, that the endorsements of the two ministers were refused by Blair and Seibert as the school officials pointed out that the rule listing University of Georgia graduates as eligible to certify had been scratched out.

Clemons told the court, however, that he knew for a fact the phrase qualifying University of Georgia graduates to certify was not scratched out when he sent the application to the registrar's office, thus inferring again that the rule was changed when he was able to secure the signatures of the two graduates of the University System of Georgia.

The admission clause also states that all applicants must have the certification of the judge of the Court of Ordinary. Clemons said Judge Eugene Gunby later promised he would sign the certificates of the Negro applicants if they were forwarded to him along with "the other batch of applications."

GUNBY'S "PROMISE"

Gunby's "promise" was listed by Clemmons as the reason why he sent his application by mail, to the school registrar even though he had been verbally refused acceptance while in the registration lines.

Others who took the stand at the shortened Wednesday hearing included Mrs. Marian McDaniel Moore, former office secretary for the NAACP Atlanta Branch and Mrs. Charlie Mae Knight O'Neill, another March, 1956 applicant to the school.

During the cross examination of Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. Moore, it was occasionally vague whether the trial was one of ending segregation or a hearing on the membership and finances of the NAACP.

Murphy attempted to extract from Mrs. Moore a statement regarding the method the Atlanta branch used to obtain finances but he was finally stopped short by Judge Sloan when Atty. Hollowell objected to the line of questioning as irrelevant.

The Wednesday session was recessed at approximately 4:15 p. m., after the judge held a hasty conference with lawyers on both sides. The hearing will resume this morning at 9:30 a. m. when what is believed to be the last plaintiffs' witness is scheduled to take the stand.

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START OF TESTIMONY

The heated exchange of verbal assaults came in the opening minutes of Williams' testimony in behalf of Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Elliott Dinsmore and Miss Iris Mae Welch who are seeking to break down the bars of segregation at the local business college.

Williams was reprimanded by Presiding Judge Sloan because of his retaliatory answer to Murphy's question. However, the judge also told Murphy that the question he asked the minister was out of order in this case.

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Judge To Weigh Ga. School Case

ATLANTA — U. S. District Judge Boyd Sloan took under advisement last week a suit by three Negro women seeking admittance to an all-white college here.

Sloan asked the plaintiffs and the defending board of regents to submit written arguments to him by Jan. 1, as the trial phase of the suit ended. He promised to render a decision by the second Monday in January.

The trial involving Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta took up five days of testimony. It was the first of two suits attacking racial segregation practices in Georgia schools and colleges. The other case, involving the entire Atlanta public school system, will be heard next year.

In the current trial, the plaintiffs charged that Georgia's segregation practices made it impossible for them to gain admission to white institutions.

Their attorneys singled out a registration requirement that three alumni from the white college had to certify the capabilities of the applicant as being purposely designed to reject Negroes solely on the basis of

However, defense attorneys sought to prove that the applicants did not measure up to college standards and that the suit was not filed in good faith. They maintained that the application requirements were made to uphold higher educational standards.

The plaintiffs — Barbara Hunt, Myra Elliott Dinsmore and Iris Mae Welch — admitted they had not filed transcripts which are required from all applicants.

LOOKING OVER COPIES of their subpenas in Atlanta are Barbara Hunt, Myra Ginsmore and Iris Mae Welch during recess of trial of their suit seek-ing admission to all-white Georgia State college. The suit, an effort to end segregation at the state-supported school, listed members of the state Board of Regents and officials of the college as defendants. UPI Telephoto

REGENTS CHIEF ADMITS SEGREGATION ATTEMPTS

By JOHN BRITTON

The chief administrative agent of the Board of Regents admitted under cross examination Thursday that he remembered saying at a previous school trial that, "I try, as far as possible, to maintain segregation in the state-supported institutions," as he testified at the trial seeking to end segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration.

After referring to the Horace Ward trial of 1950, Attorney D. L. Hollowell extracted the admission from Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, at the fourth day of hearings where Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Dinsmore and Miss Iris Welch are seeking to enjoin the Georgia Business School from refusing them admittance on a racial basis.

Caldwell said, in attempting to explain his statement for segregation in state supported schools that he recognizes the Board of Regents as a public approved entity.

PUBLIC OPINION

He further stated that "insofar as it is possible, I try to remain responsive to majority public opinion as expressed in state enacted laws."

Caldwell also said, over the objection of Attorney Hollowell, he personally believes members of the white race and members of the Negro race prefer to be segregated. Hollowell's objection was sustained when Presiding Judge Boyd Sloan agreed that Caldwell's opinion was not based on a proven fact.

The chancellor denied that the certification law, of which he admittedly was a major proponent, was designed for the exclusion of Negroes from schools listed as "all white."

He declared that the endorsement policy enacted by the Board of Regents on April 8, 1953, while the appeal of Horace Ward was still pending before the board for admission consideration, was patterned after what he said was the system used by Northern and Eastern colleges.

Caldwell said the certification requirement was initiated after a "thorough" study in 1952 showed the Georgia school system needed a more rigid and uniform standard of entrance regulations.

The chancellor, who appeared as a witness for the defense, said in reference to the allegations that there were no alumni of Georgia State when the Negroes applied, that some of the graduates of the school when it was a division of the university in Athens chose to be designated alumni of the business college.

NO NAMES

Caldwell declared that during the last year of the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia, all graduates were given a choice of which school they chose to be designated as alumni. He said some said they wished to be business school alumni, however, he failed to recall any names.

During the morning session of the trial, Attorney Hollowell along with the impressive legal oratory of Mrs. Constance Motley, NAACP counsel from New York City, attempted to insert the name of Edward Jacob Clemons as a party-plaintiff to the civil suit.

Hollowell made the motion on the basis of his contention that the present plaintiffs "may not" adequately represent the interest of Clemons, who also made an application to the business college in March, 1956 and was also refused admittance.

Mrs. Motley cited numerous legal precedents without benefit of the many cumbersome law books that defense attorney B. D. Murphy went scurrying down the hall to retrieve in substantiating his objection to the motion for Clemon's intervention into the suit.

Judge Sloan denied the plaintiff's motion.

The attorney ended her appeal in favor of the motion by delivering an indirect retaliation at Murphy's Tuesday tactics when she asked the judge to exclude any issues on so-called moral ground and pass only on whether the Negro plaintiffs are qualified to attend GSC and whether they did apply.

One of the first maneuvers Murphy made during the early minutes of the Thursday hearing was an attempt to throw disfavor on the colleges and high schools the plaintiffs attended by hinting in his questioning that the schools were not properly accredited.

He was stopped short in this maneuver when the plaintiff's attorneys called to the witness stand Dr. Gordon Sweet, executive secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Sweet read excerpts from the official association publication which disclosed that Clark College and Spelman College, in addition to the high schools attended by the plaintiffs, were on the "approved list."

Murphy attempted to make an issue of the fact that the schools were not listed as members of the association during the 1956 school year, however, Sweet pointed out that no Negro institution was accepted into full membership until 1957.

It was during his questioning of Sweet that Murphy was reprimanded for his obvious mispronunciation of the word "Negro." Hollowell objected to the terms Murphy used instead after listening to defense attorney's poor enunciation several times. Judge Sloan warned Murphy to be careful to pronounce the term correctly thereafter.

Others called to the stand Thursday by Murphy included J. D. Blair, registrar of GSC, and Charles Block, Macon lawyer and former chairman of the Regents education committee.

Both men testified in an attempt at re-confirming the reasons for the ruling requiring that all prospective applicants have the signatures of Georgia resident alumni of the local business college. They both declared it was not designed for discriminatory reasons.

Court was recessed at 5 p. m. Thursday and hearings will resume at 9:30 this morning with the defense attorneys continuing to present their arguments.

Ruling Expected In Georgia State Suit by Jan. 12

Integration Trial Ends in U.S. Court

By JACK NELSON

A federal court ruling on the Georgia State College integration suit is expected before Jan. 12.

A non-jury trial of the case ended in Judge Boyd Sloan's court here Friday.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook predicted after the end of the 4½-day trial that Judge Sloan will dismiss the suit.

Judge Sloan instructed attorneys for both sides to file written arguments with him "by the first of the year." He said he wanted to dispose of the case before presiding over a court session of criminal trials beginning Jan. 12.

HQ RECORDS

State attorneys attacked the NAACP-financed suit with evidence aimed at showing that the moral and scholastic records of the plaintiffs (three Negro women) would not meet entrance requirements at the college.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs—Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch and Myra Elliott Dinsmore—attempted to show that they were denied admission to the college in 1956 because of their race.

A motion to add a fourth Negro as a plaintiff to the suit Thursday was interpreted as indicating that plaintiffs' counsel believed their case had crumbled. The attorneys contended that the three plaintiffs "may not adequately represent" Negroes as a class. They asked that Edward J. Clemons, an Atlanta Negro insurance man, be included as plaintiff.

Judge Sloan denied the motion.

Cook told newsmen he was "very confident" that the court will dismiss the complaint in the integration case. In a prepared statement, he said:

"I feel we successfully demonstrated the fact that:

"1. The regulation adopted by the Board of Regents requiring endorsement of applicants by two alumni and the ordinary or clerk of the superior court, or three alumni in lieu of the ordinary or clerk in counties with a population of 100,000 or more, as to residence, character and ability to pursue a college education is reasonable, fair and non-discriminatory as applied to the Negro race; and,

"2. That the moral and scholastic background of the applicant cannot stand the test ordinarily required for admission; and,

"3. That the suit was not instituted in good faith by the complainants, but is simply an effort on the their part to perform a function for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—that is to say, that the complainants came into court without clean hands and without an honest motive to pursue a college education at the State College of Business Administration.

"These are three of the major issues in the case."

D. L. Hollowell, Negro attorney representing the plaintiffs, said he thought it would be "improper" for him to predict the outcome of the case "while it is in the breast of court."

FACULTY SIGNED

J. D. Blair, Georgia State registrar, testified under cross-examination Friday that non-alumni faculty members of the college were allowed to endorse students' applications.

Blair acknowledged that he had not been a student at Georgia State, but had endorsed some applications.

Hollowell asked if it wasn't true that white applicants could obtain endorsements from "faculty members who are floating around in the halls." Blair replied that he did not think it was done as a "common practice." But he said that as a matter of policy, all faculty members were considered as alumni for endorsement purposes.

The registrar conceded that it would be a rarity for a white applicant to be unable to obtain two alumni endorsements.

Hollowell asked if it wouldn't be extremely difficult for a Negro applicant to obtain such endorsements. Blair said that would be a matter for individuals concerned to answer.

State attorneys introduced in evidence Friday a large stack of applications from white students which had been rejected.

Ga. not jim crow U.S. judge told

(Special to the AFRO)
Photo On Page 9

ATLANTA — Georgia has no policy of segregation in state-supported colleges, the chancellor of the university system told a Federal court last week.

But he failed to explain why not a single person of color has been allowed to attend the University of Georgia in its 173-year history.

The chancellor, Dr. Harmon Caldwell, made the statement during trial of suit filed by three women seeking admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration.

DR. CALDWELL'S testimony was rebutted by the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and professor of philosophy at Morehouse College.

"The registrar and late president of Georgia State College said they were acting on orders of the State Board of Regents when they refused admission to colored persons," he said.

The conflicting evidence was heard by U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan.

Plaintiffs in the suit are Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Miss Iris M. Welch and Miss Myra E. Dinsmore.

In addition to Dr. Caldwell's testimony that the school had a no - segregation policy, four board members corroborated this assertion.

HOWEVER, THE Rev. Mr. Williams told the court that Mrs. Hunt's application was spurned when she submitted it to the college in 1956.

The minister said he was a plaintiff along with Mrs. Hunt at the time she applied for admission. He said she was told her application could not be accepted because the school was "under orders of the board."

In an apparent attempt to counteract the clergyman's assertion, the state sought to show that the NAACP was behind the suit.

The state also claimed the suit is not an honest effort by the plaintiffs to enter the school. It called the petition "spurious litigation financed by the NAACP."

* * *

STATE ATTORNEY Eugene Cook said he thought the state had shown that its regulations governing admittance to the school were fair and non-discriminatory.

He said the state had shown that the moral and scholastic background of the applicants would not meet the test required for admission. He added that the suit was not brought in good faith.

He alleged that the plaintiffs were acting for the NAACP and did not "have an honest motive for coming into court." All three plaintifs have denied Cook's charges.

Under state regulations, applicants must be endorsed by two alumni and the clerk of the superior court in counties of more than 100,000 persons before they are admitted.

ATTORNEYS FOR the plaintiffs emphasized that the requirements for admission are discriminatory against colored persons.

They argued that white institutions have no colored alumni.

Georgia law would curtail all funds to the school if it is ordered to integrate.

Judge Sloan ordered all attorneys to make final arguments last week in order that a decision in the case may be handed down on Jan. 12.

* * *

THE STATE sought to bring in the personal life of the plaintiffs in cross - examining them.

Mrs. Hunt testified that the requirement demanding alumni signatures disqualified her. None of the alumni she contacted would sign for her.

"As a result of this," Mrs. Hunt told the court, "the registrar stamped my application incomplete."

In another move obviously aimed at keeping Georgia State College lily - white, the state brought in its legal victory last year that threw out an integration suit by Horace Ward.

MR. WARD sought admission to the University of Georgia Law School.

His petition was tossed out of court on the ruling that he had not complied with entry requirements and had applied for admission to another college while his case was in progress.

State attorneys sought to prove that Mrs. Hunt had applied for admission to another school. They also tried to draw testimony that the plaintiffs were not paying the costs of court action.

The long, drawn out case, filled with hours of testimony, reached a near apex when another witness testified that his application to the college was endorsed by a white Decatur minister.

* * *

EDWARD J. CLEMENTS, an Atlanta insurance man, told a cross - examining attorney that his good character was attested to by the Rev. James L. Weldon, when he sought to enroll in the school.

Mr. Clements appeared as a witness for the plaintiffs.

He said despite the endorsement and the willingness of another white clergyman to sign for him, college officials turned his application down as "incomplete."

He said GSC Registrar J. D. Blair told him the endorsing ministers were graduates of the University of Athens, not Georgia State.

* * *

A CLAUSE on the application states that alumni of either school can sign, Mr. Clements pointed out.

Several other colored persons who had tried to enroll in GSC also testified they had been turned down. They all said they had retained copies of their applications.

Asked how he got the Rev. Mr. Weldon to sign his application, Mr. Clements said Mrs. Barbara Boone, who also had tried unsuccessfully to enter the school, obtained the signature for him.

While questioning the Rev. Mr. Williams, State's Attorney B. D. Murphy asked:

* * *

"ARE YOU a member of the NAACP?"

"Any colored man in his right mind is," the Rev. Mr. Williams snapped back.

"Are you a member of the Communist party?" the school board lawyer asked.

"Why, of course not," the minister replied, "and I'd like to ask if you're a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

* * *

RULING HIS question improper, Judge Sloan told the clergyman that witnesses "don't ask questions of attorneys."

Most colored witnesses questioned said they had submitted transcripts of earlier school work to the college up until the time their applications were rejected.

Judge Sloan heard the cases minus a jury. Final arguments were ordered to be presented in writing.

4 Regents Deny State Racial Bars

By GENE BRITTON

Four members of the Board of Regents swore in federal court Monday that no racial bars exist in admission practices at Georgia's state-supported colleges and universities.

The regents and the board's executive secretary were unanimous in denying that one regulation in particular—one requiring endorsement by two alumni of the college an applying student wishes to enter—is aimed at keeping institutions of higher education segregated.

The education officials appeared as "hostile" witnesses for the plaintiffs in the federal court trial of a suit brought against the Board of Regents by three Negroes who contend they applied for admission to all-white Georgia State College of Business Administration and were turned down because of their race.

COULDN'T QUALIFY

The plaintiffs, Barbara Hunt, Myra Elliott Dinsmore and Iris Mae Welch, said they were unable to meet the requirement which calls for endorsement by two alumni plus certification by the county ordinary.

Attorneys for the Negroes concentrated most of their attack during the first day of the trial on that requirement, attempting to show that it is intended to discriminate against Negroes.

They called to the stand Board Chairman Robert O. Arnold of Covington and Regents Everett Williams, Statesboro; Howard H. Callaway, Hamilton, and Morris M. Bryan Jr., Jefferson.

DESIGNED FOR QUALITY

Each of them testified that the purpose of the regulation was "to improve the quality" of students entering the state institutions.

Earlier, John D. Blair, registrar at Georgia State, testified he had never been instructed by the regents that the school "is operated exclusively for the enrollment of white students."

In response to questions by plaintiffs' attorney, E. E. Moore, Blair said the three Negroes who brought the suit submitted their applications in June, 1956, but that they were incomplete. He said they lacked the endorsement by two alumni of the college and by Fulton County Ordinary Eugene Gunby.

OUT-OF-STATE AID

Under general questioning from plaintiffs' attorney, D. L. Hollowell, L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the Board of Regents, told the court out-of-state aid is offered to all Negro students who apply for admission to white colleges within the university system.

Hollowell asked him if the out-of-state aid program were not maintained to encourage Negroes to attend colleges in other states "even when they want courses that are offered by all-white schools within the university system"?

Siebert said he couldn't answer that.

Hollowell also pressed Siebert for an answer as to whether the Regents' admission requirements were passed after Atlanta Negro Horace Ward tried unsuccessfully to enter the University of Georgia Law School.

JUDGE GIVES ORDER

After verbally sparring with Hollowell over his (Siebert's) knowledge of the exact date of Ward's application, Siebert admitted that they were. At one point, U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan—who is hearing the case without a jury—told Siebert, "I am getting a trifle tired of this quibbling," and ordered Siebert to answer the attorney's questions directly.

Board Chairman Arnold, under examination by Moore, said the Regents have no policy about any racial matter.

Moore asked him how, then, "did you get to operating completely separate schools for whites and Negroes." Arnold said they "were already that way long before I came on the Board" and haven't been changed.

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GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISCRIMINATION

Expect Ruling In January

WRITTEN ARGUMENTS TO CLIMAX COLLEGE SUIT

By JOHN BRITTON

The week-long federal trial involving three Negro women seeking to break down segregation at Georgia State College of Business Administration came to an end Friday morning at approximately 11 a. m. without a decision handed down by presiding Judge Boyd Sloan.

Defense Attorney B. D. (Buck) Murphy told Judge Sloan that the state had presented all its evidence after J. D. Blair, GSC registrar, and Dr. Noah Langdale, Jr., reaffirmed the state's contentions regarding the arbitrary certification ruling of the Board of Regents.

Murphy added at the end of Thursday's hearing that he had considerably more items to use against the plaintiffs. However, he ended his defense Friday morning on a comparatively quiet note as he replaced some of his prospective witnesses with written documents he submitted into recorded court evidence.

Russell T. Roberts, one of the original four plaintiffs to the suit who dropped out of the litigation one week before the hearing started, was scheduled to have been called as a defense witness, but Murphy failed to put him on the witness stand.

NO DECISION

No decision was handed down by Judge Sloan Friday pending the presentation of the final arguments to be submitted to him in writing by attorneys on both sides at a later date.

Plaintiffs' Attorney D. L. Hollowell told the judge he could present his written argument and contentions of law at the end of December while Murphy advised that he would make an effort to have his written argument prepared for presentation at a similar date.

The attorneys for both sides had the right to argue orally after the presentation of final evidence, however Judge Sloan suggested they submit a written brief of final arguments to afford him a better chance to study the case.

Sloan told the lawyers to include in the respective written arguments their contentions as to what they believe the court should rule from the evidence presented in court.

The case of Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Dinsmore and Miss Iris Mae Welch against the Board of Regents and officials at GSC ended on a note of speculation from supporters of both sides.

The vocal sympathizers of the state's case seemed to believe the plaintiffs would lose this case. They pointed out that Hollowell may have also thought the case was lost when he attempted to intervene another name as a party-plaintiff to the suit Thursday morning.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs attempted to gain court approval of a move to allow the name of Edward Jacob Clemons to be inserted into the list of plaintiffs contesting discrimination at GSC. Many persons expressed the belief that Hollowell made the move on behalf of the young insurance man because the plaintiffs felt they had a weak case and were likely to lose on the basis of existing evidence.

On the other hand, a few spectators said they believed Hollowell and his legal partners attempted to assert Clemons' name to test the validity of their contention that the present suit is a "class action."

CLASS ACTION

The plaintiffs argued Thursday that the three women involved in the legal skirmish are not merely seeking relief for themselves, but rather they are seeking "to establish the civil rights of every member of the class of which they are a part."

They were obviously recalling a statement made by former Georgia Governor Herman Talmadge who once said that every Negro seeking admittance to a school listed as "all-white" would have to file suits individually.

The move to insert the name of Clemons as a party-plaintiff in the present suit was thought to be an attempt by the plaintiffs' attorneys to clarify the policy of the court in regard to Talmadge's statement.

The judges' decision to disallow the intervention of Clemons may or may not be an attempt by the court to substantiate Talmadge's pledge, however, Judge Sloan ruled that the plaintiffs had not shown conclusively that the suit could be considered a "class action."

Judge Sloan cautioned the lawyers at the adjournment of the trial that he would like to have all arguments and any additional evidence before him by January 10 so a decision can be rendered before the Criminal Division docket begins on that date.

Sloan adjourned the major integration trial until further order of the court. A decision is expected from the judge approximately the first week in January.

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GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Court Backs College Ban On Negroes

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)— The Pennsylvania Supreme Court today upheld the naming of private trustees by Girard College to carry out Stephen Girard's wish that the school be attended by "white male orphans" only.

The state's highest court, in a 4-1 ruling, sustained a decision rendered last October by Philadelphia's Orphans Court.

The ruling held that the school, founded with money left by Girard—colonial Philadelphia merchant prince—could continue to operate under the terms of Girard's will.

Attorneys representing two Negro boys had sought to obtain a court ruling that their clients had to be granted admission to the school because the Board of City Trusts, a semi-official agency, was serving as school trustee.

sion, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld a September ruling in which the Philadelphia Orphans' Court named the private trustees after holding that "it is the universally accepted rule of law that the trustee must be fitted to the trust and not the trust to the trustee."

In upholding the Orphans' Court, the majority opinion of the State Supreme Court rejected the major argument of the city, the state and counsel for two Negro boys seeking admission to the school. The plaintiffs contended that Girard's primary object had been public administration of the school.

Segregation Issue Denied

The Pennsylvania and Philadelphia courts declared, however, that Girard's main purpose had been a school for "poor, white male orphans." The state court denied that segregation was an issue in the case, which, it said, involved nothing more than a man's right to leave property as he saw fit.

The nineteen-page prevailing opinion was written by Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones. Justices John C. Bell Jr., T. McKeen Chidsey and Benjamin R. Jones concurred. Justice Michael A. Musmanno wrote a twenty-two page dissent.

Chief Justice Jones stated that such a race limitation as Girard had written in his will was "but one of the manifestations of the right of private property." The preservation of this right, he said, "is as vital to our Negro citizens as it is to their white brethren."

The majority opinion also dismissed the contention that Girard College had become a public school through its long association with the city. "We hold on the basis of compelling testamentary evidence," the Chief Justice wrote, "that Girard College is private charity capable of being lawfully administered by private trustees."

Justice Musmanno's dissent took sharp issue with that conclusion.

"In order to make Girard College a private institution," he said, "it would be necessary to repeal at least five acts of the Pennsylvania General Assembly: nullify forty-eight ordinances of Philadelphia City Council, and strip the college of all the public maintenance, supervision, and operation it has had for 120 years.

"The Orphans' Court can brandish no legal wand," he added, "with which it can wipe out 126 years of continuous governmental control and shrink the oak tree of Girard College of today into the acorn left by Stephen Girard."

Girard died in 1831.

GIRARD COLLEGE WINS COURT TEST

Pennsylvania Bench Upholds Use of Private Trustees and School's Negro Ban

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24— The State Supreme Court upheld today the substitution of private for public trustees as a means by which Girard College could continue as an institution for fatherless white boys.

The United States Supreme Court had ruled last April that the refusal of public trustees, an agency of the Commonwealth, to admit Negroes had constituted discrimination by the state in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which protects the rights of citizens.

The school was founded 110 years ago under the will of Stephen Girard, a nineteenth century Philadelphia merchant. Girard had specified that the school was to be for "poor, white male orphans." It now has about 1,100 pupils.

In today's four-to-one dec

Girard College wins latest court test

PHILADELPHIA

According to the latest ruling of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, Girard College can remain a segregated institution "for poor, white male orphans only," and two colored youths must still be denied admission.

The ruling by the state high court on Friday upheld the September decision of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last April that the college was operating in violation of the 14th Amendment.

IN A 19-page opinion, the state and Orphans' Court denied that the main purpose of the founder of the 110-year-old school was segregation. The issue involved, it said, was nothing more than a man's right to leave property as he saw fit.

To get around the Supreme Court's ruling, the Orphan's Court substituted private trustees for public trustees, holding that "it is the universally accepted rule of law that the trustee must be fitted to the trust and not the trust to the trustee."

JUSTICE Michael A. Musmanno dissented in the 4-1 opinion — thwarting another move of two colored youths to be admitted to the school founded by a Philadelphia merchant.

"In order to make Girard College a private institution," said Judge Musmanno, "it would be necessary to repeal at least five acts of the Pennsylvania General Assembly; nullify 48 ordinances of Philadelphia City Council and strip the college of the public maintenance, supervision and operation it has received."

Girard rehearing requested

PHILADELPHIA

Seeking reargument of the Girard College case, a joint petition was filed with the State Supreme Court last Tuesday.

Reconsideration of the Jan. 25 ruling upholding substitution of private for public trustees was asked in the three-signature petition.

The local Orphans Court removed the Board of City Trusts as administrator of the school. This move followed a U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that public trustees could not bar colored pupils from the college. The court named 13 new trustees.

The reconsideration plea was made by counsel for William Foust and Robert Felder, ten boys denied admission, the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia.

Signing the petition were William T. Coleman Jr., attorney with Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, for the boys; Deputy Attorney General Lois G. Forer, acting for Attorney General Thomas D. McBride, and City Solicitor David Berg-

Girard College Case Appealed To High Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Wednesday was asked again to clear the way for admission of Negroes to Girard College in Philadelphia, a school founded over a century ago for "poor, white male orphans."

Stephen Girard, a 19th century Philadelphia merchant, made that specification in providing for the institution in his will.

Attorneys for two Negro boys seeking entrance to the school won a Supreme Court ruling on April 29, 1957, that their exclusion by the board of city trusts, a semi-official agency, which served as school trustee, was forbidden by the U. S. Constitution's 14th amendment.

The Supreme Court said the board was an agency of the state and, although acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit Negroes was discrimination by the state.

After that decision, the Philadelphia Orphans Court appointed 13 private trustees to administer the will. This appointment was upheld by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a decision last Jan. 24.

A new appeal filed by the Negroes' counsel with the highest tribunal again attacked their exclusion. Attorneys for the city and state joined in the appeal.

The appeal questioned "whether a state, consistently with the 14th amendment, can convert a publicly operated school into a private school solely for the express purpose of denying Negroes their previously adjudicated constitutional right to attend the school."

The appeal also questioned whether the Philadelphia Orphans Court in removing the board of city trusts had violated the 14th amendment "when the express and sole purpose and effect" of the action was to deprive the two Negroes of their asserted right to attend Girard College.

Controversial School Mixing Case Weighed

WASHINGTON (UPI)— The Supreme court may act today on one of the most ticklish school segregation cases yet.

The controversy comes from Philadelphia where two Negroes are seeking admission to Girard College, a school for orphan boys.

Stephen Girard, wealthy businessman and philanthropist, left the money to found Girard College in 1831. His will restricted admission to "poor, white, male orphans."

The court has been asked to let stand a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court denying admission of Negroes to Girard. It could do so in a brief order or it could set the case for argument next term.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last April racial discrimination by the school was unconstitutional because it was then administered by the board of city trusts, a state agency. Subsequently new trustees were appointed by Philadelphia Orphans Court and the case began another legal round.

Cases on which rulings could be handed down today include:

—Alabama's ouster of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

—President Eisenhower's dismissal of Washington attorney Myron Weiner from the now-defunct War Claims Commission.

—Security risk dismissal of Max Lerner, a New York City subway conductor, under the state's 1951 security risk law.

GIRARD COLLEGE BAN
ON NEGROES STANDS

Washington June 30 (AP)
The Supreme Court refused today to review an arrangement whereby Girard College in Philadelphia has continued as a school for white orphans only.

The high court ruled in 1954 that the school violated the Constitution in barring Negroes because the institution was governed by public trustees. To get around this private trustees were named.

Stephen Girard, colonial merchant prince, specified that the school was to be for white boys only in providing for the institution in his 1830 will.

Attorneys began legal proceedings in 1954 to compel admission of two Negroes.

REVIEW ALSO DENIED

After the 1954 Supreme Court ruling the Philadelphia Orphans Court appointed thirteen private trustees to administer the will. The Orphans Court action was affirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court last Jan. 24 causing attorneys for the Negroes to appeal again to the highest tribunal. Counsel for the city and state joined in the appeal.

Today's Supreme Court action was in a short order that said that a motion by the new trustees to dismiss the appeal had been granted. Futhermore, the court said it was also denying a petition for review.

The effect is to let stand the new arrangement whereby the school may adhere to the wishes of Stephen Girard that the school be operated for white orphans only.

CITY MAY APPEAL AGAIN

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30-City Solicitor David Berger said today that Philadelphia might ask the Supreme Court to rehear the case.

Girard College was opened in 1848 and now has about 1,100 pupils. Stephen Girard died in 1831, leaving a gift of about $2,000,000. The fund has grown since then to approximately $100,000,000.

Times. p.c. 19
Tues. 7-1-58
New York, N.Y.

Court Backs Race Barrier At Girard C.

Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Tues. 7-1-58

Associated Press

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review an arrangement whereby Girard College in Philadelphia has continued as a school for white orphans only. P.A10

The high Court had ruled in 1954 that the school violated the Constitution in barring Negroes since the institution was governed by public trustees. To get around this, private trustees were named for the school.

Stephen Girard, colonial merchant prince, specified the school was to be for white boys only in providing for the institution in his 1830 will.

Attorneys for two Negro boys began legal proceedings in 1954 to compel their admission.

Counsel for the Negroes won a Supreme Court ruling in 1954 that their exclusion under terms of the will by the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia — a semiofficial agency that served as Girard College trustee — was forbidden by the U. S. Constitution's 14th Amendment.

The Supreme Court ruled the Board was an agency of the State and although acting as a trustee, its refusal to admit Negroes amounted to discrimination by the State.

After this ruling, the Philadelphia Orphans Court appointed 13 private trustees to administer the will. The Orphans Court action was affirmed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court last January 24. Counsel for the city and State joined in the appeal.

Yesterday's action was in a short order that said a motion by the new trustees to dismiss the appeal was granted.

The appeal questioned whether a state "can convert a publicly operated school into a private school solely for the express purpose of denying Negroes" the right to enter Girard.

Counsel for the Board of City Trusts and for the 13 substituted trustees replied:

"The attempt by appellants to represent this case as an unwitting blueprint for evasion of the 14th Amendment is completely without foundation. Girard College is not a public school. It is a private charity established and administered according to the will of a private individual and maintained entirely by private funds."

IN PHILADELPHIA

Negro Fight To Enter College Ends

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The long and bitter battle over whether Negroes should be admitted to city-operated Girard College ended Thursday.

After dozens of hearings in Pennsylvania courts and in the U.S. Supreme Court, an audit of the Stephen Girard estate was filed by the Board of City Trusts. No opposition appeared.

This was the step leading to the final action—turning the operations of the college over to a new private board of trustees.

The accounting filed by the board showed the Girard estate to be worth about $2 million. It was nowhere near that to start with, but over the years careful investment has vastly increased the original fortune of Stephen Girard, pioneer merchant, industrialist and philanthropist.

The report was submitted to Judge Robert V. Bolger of Orphans Court. All parties to the litigation asked him to approve transfer of the assets to the new board. That it will be done is considered a certainty, for Thursday was the last chance for opposition to be voiced.

The litigation grew out of an effort to open the college to Negroes. Girard, in his will, specified that enrollment be restricted to poor white male orphans.

The city and state joined in the effort. The Supreme Court ruled that a public agency could not carry out Girard's provision. Later it upheld the transfer of control of the college from the public board to a private one, which will live up to the terms of the will.

The private board will assume control of both school and estate as soon as the actual transfer of funds is made.

To Pupils With Skills

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb 1-18-58 Negro

Hampton Offers 10 Scholarships

HAMPTON, Va.—Ten four-year college scholarships will be awarded to medal and certificate winners in Hampton Institute's sixth annual skills competition to be held on the campus April 26. Tuition scholarships for high school seniors will be awarded in each of the following areas in which degrees are given:

Architecture, building construction and engineering, electronics, industrial arts, electricity, radio-television, painting and decorating, plumbing and heating, masonry, and carpentry.

Competition will be divided into three sections: industrial arts, trade skills, architecture-engineering and building construction.

14e(1)

STUDENTS CURRENTLY enrolled in a senior high school industrial arts program are eligible to enter industrial arts competition. Projects submitted must be made during the current school year under supervision of regular teachers or supervisors, and may be mailed to the college. One contestant may submit as many as three entries, providing each represents a different area or division such as: metal, wood, leather, or plastics.

Participation in the trade skill competition is limited to seniors enrolled in any of the vocational trade courses in which scholarships are being awarded. Each contestant will be required to perform certain jobs or operations to meet set standard of skill and time. The operations selected for the test are those basic to the trade commonly included in the course content on the high contestant will be required to solve an elementary problem in drafting. Free lodging will be provided by the college for each contestant and one official sponsor from each school.

In order to be eligible for admission to any section, students must rank in the upper half of their class on the basis of cumulative average. Further information may be obtained by writing V. Marlin Smith, director of the Division of Technology, at the college.

school level. Students must appear in person.

THE ARCHITECTURE, engineering and building construction competition is open to high school seniors interested in pursuing a career in one of these areas. Each

Hampton scholarship coed delegate at student seminar

Afro American p. 5

HAMPTON, Va. — (Feb. 26, 1958) — A Hampton Institute general studies senior, Miss Margaret Howard, Montclair, N.J., recently attended the Carolina-Virginia Regional Internal Student Relations Seminar sponsored by the U.S. National Student Association.

Baltimore

The two-day seminar held on the campus of Woman's College of the University of N.C., Greensboro, was attended by 22 college student representatives from Sweet Briar, Duke, University of N.C. (Chapel Hill and Woman's College Divisions) and Hampton Institute.

Jan 3-8-58

HIGHLIGHTS OF the seminar included the fostering of better student relations at home and abroad.

Special attention was focused on methods of procuring a closer relationship with student unions throughout the world where the principles of the international student conference had been violated and to assist them in some way toward securing academic freedom.

The group also discussed suggestions for colleges admitting foreign students.

Last year Miss Howard was awarded one of five U.S. scholarships of $1,000 each to attend an international seminar at the University of Ghana, Gold Coast Africa, sponsored by the Canadian World University Service.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE TO HOST FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Baltimore Afro

Hampton, Va., June 27 — Hampton Institute will be host to a group of 70 foreign exchange students on its college campus July 2 and 3 under the auspices of the Student Christian Association, according to an announcement today by the Rev. James M. Jones, SCA director of Hampton Institute.

Representing 18 countries, these students have spent the past school year with an American family in the New York area. They are part of 1032 students who come from Europe, Central and South America, the Near and Far East under the sponsorship of the American field service to live with an American family while spending their senior year in a U.S. high school.

Their stay at Hampton is part of a three week bus tour which the American field service provides for the students at the end of their school year. The students on this tour will travel through eight states before joining other groups in Washington, D.C., where they will be received by President Eisenhower and congressional leaders.

Jan 13-58

The American Field Service hopes that the students, who represent 18 countries, will gain a broader view of American ways and life and that the 50,000 American people who meet these students will also gain understanding of other cultures through meeting these teenagers.

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton Gets $97,000 Grant For High School Science Teachers

Hampton, Va., Nov. 24—A $97,000 grant from the National Science Foundation has been given to Hampton Institute for support of a Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics, Dr. Monzo G. Moron, President, announced today.

Under the direction of Dr. Frederick D. Inge, Chairman, Department week Summer Institute to be held June 15-August 14 on the college campus, will point up the key role played by teachers of Science and Mathematics in increasing the technical potential of our nation.

Three courses will be offered in the areas of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. The in-service teachers would register for eight hours of academic credit and earn credit for four semester hours for the subject-matter course and four semester hours for the general seminar.

Major responsibility for teaching the courses will be assumed by instructors drawn from the regular faculty of Hampton's Department of Natural Sciences. This group will be assisted by instructors representing other disciplines and by visiting lecturers to be used in general seminars and for individual and small group conferences.

The faculty will consist of Dr. Inge; Dr. Victor L. Fields, Professor of Chemistry; Professor Severin R. Beyma, Associate Professor of Mathematics; and Professor William L. Fields, Associate Professor of Physics.

Seventy-five participants will be selected from the Southern Region of the United States who hold a Baccalaureate Degree from an accredited institution with, strong concentration in Science and Mathematics .

The applicant must be actively engaged in teaching the field in which he selects to study and must be recommended by his principal. He will not be charged tuition or fees and will receive in addition a stipend not to exceed $75 a week plus an additional allowance for dependents (up to a maximum for four) at the rate of $15 per dependent per week.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to Dr. Frederick Inge, Hampton, Institute, Hampton. Va.

Dr. Blackiston Named Dean of Teachers' College

ST. LOUIS! — (NNPA) — Dr Hart[illegible] S. Blackiston is the new dean [illegible] Harris Teachers' College. A professor of modern languages, his regular duties included the teaching of German and at times, assisting in English composition. As dean of men, however, his duties are much more widespread and varied.

He has direct charge of coordinating student interest and activities toward the end of aiding the student in making an adequate adjustment to the institutional environment."

In this capacity he assists various student groups such as the student council, the Inter-fraternity council and he is the veterans' counselor.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard Integration

A letter in the September issue of the Harvard Bulletin reminds alumni that Harvard University has been integrat-

At that time the application of one Beverly Williams came to the college authorities.

President Everett's ruling is a classic that ought always to be remembered. He said:

"Admission to Harvard College depends upon examination. If this boy passes the examination, he will be admitted; and if the white students choose to withdraw, all of the income of the college will be devoted to his education."

H.U.'s budget cut from 5 to 4 millions

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Howard University requested an appropriation of $5,455,000 from the Federal Government.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare trimmed the request to $4,100,000, and the Budget Bureau cut it down to $4,000,000, hearings before a House appropriations subcommittee disclose.

Pointing out that the cut amounted to $1,455,000, Rep. John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island, subcommittee chairman, asked Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, if there was a good reason for that.

"WE HAD a budget committee of our own review very carefully all the requests of the different agencies," replied Mr. Folsom.

"We knew we were going to face a tight budget situation this year and wanted to make as many reductions of the original requests as possible."

"You mean take out the fat that might be in there?" asked Mr. Fogarty.

* * *

"ANY FAT we could find or any items which we might consider not fat but important items that could, however, be deferred," replied Mr. Folsom.

In addition to the $4,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the university, recommended by President Eisenhower, the budget requests also include $171,000 for plans and specifications.

It asks $163,000 for liquidation of contract authorization for construction of buildings, making a total of $4,334,000.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, Howard University president told the subcommittee that the item of $4,000,000 for salaries and expenses represents an increase of $200,000 over the appropriation of $3,800,000 for the current fiscal year.

The increase, he explained, will be used as follows:

1. $107,407 to provide 14 additional teachers in medicine and dentistry to serve the scheduled increase of 81 in the enrollment of medicine and dentistry at the existing student - teacher ratio in these colleges.

2. $21,697 to provide instructional supplies and equipment for the scheduled increased enrollment in medicine and dentistry.

3. $63,000 for merit increases in the salaries of outstandingly able teachers.

4. $40,896 to complete the sum of $141,792 required to operate and maintain the plant and equipment of the new preclinical medical building.

* * *

THESE FOUR items total $235,000, but Dr. Johnson did not say where the additional $35,000 was coming from.

The university expects to get an additional $35,000 for instruction and departmental research through increased student fees.

The completion of the new preclinical medical science building last year, Dr. Johnson told the subcommittee, permitted the university to begin a four-year program, approved by the Congress, for a "practical doubling" of the physicians and dentists educated at Howard.

Budget Bureau Cuts Howard U. Approriation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Howard university requested an appropriation of $5,455,000 from the federal government. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare trimmed the request to $4,100,000, and the Budget bureau cut it down to $4,000,000 hearings before a House appropriations subcommittee disclose.

Pointing out that the cut amounted to $1,455,000, Representative John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island subcommittee chairman, asked Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare if there was a good reason for that.

"We had a budget committee of our own review very carefully all the requests of the different agencies," replied Mr. Folsom. "We knew we were going to face a tight budget situation this year and wanted to make as many reductions of the original requests as possible."

"You mean take out the fat that might be in there" asked Mr. Fogarty.

"Any fat we could find or any items which we might consider not fat but important items that could, however, be deferred," replied Mr. Folsom.

In addition to the $4,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the university recommended by President Eisenhower, the budget requests also include $171,000 for plans and specifications, and $163,000 for liquidation of contract authorization for construction of buildings making a total of $4,334,000.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard university president, told the subcommittee that the item of $4,000,000 for salaries and expenses represents an increase of $200,000 over the appropriation of $3,800,000 for the current fiscal year.

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The completion of the new preclinical medical science building last year, Dr. Johnson told the subcommittee, permitted the university to begin a four-year program, approved by the Congress, for a "practical doubling" of the physicians and dentists educated at Howard.

This plan calls for increasing the number of medical students to a net total of 400 (16 additional students are accepted in anticipation of a 4 per cent loss in four years).

The first step in these admissions, Dr. Johnson said, was inaugurated this year with the planned admission of 28 additional medical students and 53 additional dental students.

The second step, he said, provides for the admission of 28 medical students and 53 additional dental and dental hygiene students to be accommodated by the pre-clinical faculty of medicine.

The university plans to have these 416 medical and dental students served by a pre-clinical faculty of 63.8 teachers, representing an overall ratio of one pre-clinical teacher for each 6.5 students.

Congress provided for 11 additional pre-clinical teachers this year, making a total of 46. The number now required to complete the pre-clincial staff and make it efficient is 17.8, Dr. Johnson said. He proposed that seven of these teachers be appointed now and that the remainder be appointed as soon as possible.

Seven teachers would be appointed in dentistry. The Dental college has one teacher to eight students. Dr. Johnson said this is the average ratio prevailing in state-supported dental schools.

Flemming urges more H. U. aid

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (NNPA)—Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Monday said he favors enlarging and better equipping the Howard University Medical School to serve the entire nation.

Dr. Flemming made his statement at a press conference after his attention was directed to remarks made by Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, in a speech at the Albert Lasker Awards luncheon of the American Public Health Association.

In his speech, Senator Humphrey referred to the report of a group of medical educators and industry executives, headed by Dr. Stanhope Bayne - Jones on the continuing crisis in medical education.

THE REPORT said that to maintain the existing ratio of 130 doctors for each 100,000 population would require the construction of from 14 to 20 new medical schools.

At an earlier news conference, Dr. Flemming said the Bayne - Jones recommendations "will not be put on the shelf to gather dust" and that he would use the Budget Bureau preliminary estimates for the carrying out of some of the recommendations.

Declaring that "a watchful and inquiring eye" will be kept on the Secretary and the Budget Bureau, Senator Humphrey said in his New York speech:

"Low incomes, poor schools and social handicaps have combined to keep colored Americans a generation behind in the march toward better health and longer life. If the health of our colored fellow citizens is to reach the statistical levels of the rest of the population, we need a dramatic increase in the number of physicians serving the colored community."

* * *

IN SPITE of this, discriminatory barriers continue to exist in medical shcools throughout the country.

"Without in any way lessening the obligations of other schools to remove discriminatory barriers, we must plan a larger, even better equipped school at Howard University."

Asked to comment on the Humphrey remarks, Secretary Flemming said:

"If there is an opportunity to make that kind of contribution at Howard, I would be very much in favor of doing everything possible to see that it can be made."

According to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, if Meharry Medical College is excluded, the enrollment of medical and dental students at Howard University in 1957 exceeded the enrollment of colored students in all the other medical and dental schools in the United States.

Dr. Johnson added that the total annual output of colored physicians in the United States "hardly exceeds the number required to replace those who annually die."

"If today we were giving the segregated colored people in the Southern States the per capita relationship between a physician and the people that prevails in the country at large," he said, "we would need 15,000 physicians to do that."

Norfolk Woman Plays Important Role At Howard University

1 4 e (1)

Journal & Guide
4-26-58
Sat. 4-26-58
Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — If being a successful woman in today's highly competitive society means anything at all, it means doing an important job well enough to gain the attention and respect of the nation.

At least that is the story of Mrs. Avis Peters Robinson, a native of Norfolk, Va., who is nearing her 25th year as secretary to the president of Howard University and 29th year as a member of the school's staff.

HANDLING EFFECTIVELY for so long such an important position might have proved to be a most difficult task for someone of lesser abilities, but not for the well-trained Mrs. Robinson.

Her grasp of complex as well as routine matters connected with her job have made her a invaluable assistant to President Johnson.

• • •

IN FACT, IT was this ability that got her started on the road toward becoming a good secretary. After graduating from the old Norfolk Mission College in Norfolk, Mrs. Robinson secured a clerical job with a private concern.

When the principal of the then new Booker T. Washington High School in Norfolk got ready to organize a Business Department in the school, he remembered a former apt student, Avis Peters, whom he asked to set up the department.

• • •

THIS MRS. Robinson did and taught in Norfolk for 10 years. During this time she acquired additional study at Hampton Institute and Columbia.

Mrs. Robinson took a leave of absence from Booker T. to enroll in the College of Liberal Arts in 1929. The school was in a building boom and extra clerical help was needed.

MRS. AVIS PETERS ROBINSON
Top Notch In Her Field

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MRS. ROBINSON secured a part time position under the direction of Miss Lulu V. Childers, then director of the School of Music.

Help was also needed in the president's office and soon Mrs. Robinson was holding two part-time jobs and attending classes.

SHE RECEIVED her B. A. degree in English in 1932 and Dean William Stuart Nelson, administrative assistant to the president, persuaded Mrs. Robinson to accept a full time clerical appointment in the president's office.

After Dean Nelson left, Mrs. Robinson's next boss turned out to be one who would later gain international fame—Nobel Prize winner Ralph J. Bunche.

In 1934 Mrs. Rbinson was promoted to secretary to the president and four years later earned the M. A. degree in English.

• • •

FROM WHERE she sits, Mrs. Robinson has been able to lend a helping hand to the countless persons having business in the office of the president.

Mrs. Robinson was married to a Howard classmate, William C. Robinson, now deceased. Her son, Dr. William Robinson, Jr., is a professor at Central State College in Ohio.

Although Mrs. Robinson has

Solon Says Funds For Howard Same As Private School Plan

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia has sought to liken Federal support of Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital to a proposal to give Virginia property and Virginia funds to private institutions for the education of white children whose parents oppose integration in public schools.

"Under a law passed by the special session of the Virginia General Assembly in 1956 to keep Virginia public schools segregated, tuition grants are authorized to pupils in communities where public schools are closed because of integration.

Senator Robertson, a member of the Byrd machine which is committed to keeping public schools segregated in Virginia, finds support for his suggestion of giving state funds and property to private institutions for the education of white children in communities where the public schools are closed in a bill pending in the Congress to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University for a teaching facilities.

He told the Senate that persons who approve of the operation of Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital and want to see them continued, and particularly those who favor turning over Freedmen's to Howard, cannot with consistency criticize similar operations which might be considered by Virginia or other states to continue segregated schools.

Howard University is a quasi-public institution. Congress authorized Federal appropriations in 1928. Ever since it was founded in 1867 the Federal Government has contributed towards its support. Federal appropriations to it now run about $4,000,000.

FEDERAL AGENCY

Freedmen's Hospital is a Federal agency. The Federal Government appropriates funds for its salaries and maintenance. A part of its budget comes from pay patients.

Robertson told the Senate he realizes that it may be said that the purpose of a state law to give state funds and property to private institutions would be to allow white children to continue to attend racially segregated schools.

"But was not the obvious purpose of Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital to take care of educational and health needs of colored persons in separate institutions, rather than to try to make room for the former slaves in existing institutions which could have been enlarged to serve both races?" Robertson asked.

"And where in the Constitution is a Federal Court given the power to tell a state or its political subdivisions the terms on which publicly-owed property can be disposed?"

Robertson said the Federal Government has spent millions of dollars and proposes to spend more millions in a program which has been almost exclusivly for the benefit of colord people.

"Property seized from the white people of the South was sold and some of the proceeds which were not dissipated by corrupt bureaucrats were used to found a college for colored students and a hospital for colored patients in the District of Columbia," Robertson charged.

91 YEARS

"Education and hospital treatment have continued for 91 years on a subsidized basis."

Robertson pointed out that the Howard University Medical School has a few white students and that George Washington University has at least one colored student in its medical school.

If a Federal aid program is desirable, he asked, why should not George Washington share in the kind of grant proposed for Howard University -- the grant of a hos-

Howard U. Official to Go to Paris

Frank M. Snowden Jr., dean of Howard University's College of Liberal Arts, will represent the United States at the 10th session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Paris next month.

Snowden

Snowden, of 4016 18th st. nw., will attend a special session on "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values," Nov. 4.

During July and August Snowden and 11 other American professors toured Russia under State Department auspices to observe educational methods.

H.U. Women's Club sets annual weekend

WASHINGTON—The Howard (University) Women's Club of Washington, D.C. will present its fifth annual Women's Weekend at Howard, Friday, November 7th through Sunday, November 9th.

The theme of the program will be "Training Youth for Leadership." The subject will be discussed in a series of addresses and workshops.

* * *

AMONG THE speakers on the three-day program, which is co-sponsored by the Office of the Dean of Women at Howard, will be former Brooklyn Dodgers baseball star Jackie Robinson; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York; Miss Elizabeth Yates, author and lecturer; Mrs. Nina Trevett, director of the District of Columbia Commissioners' Youth Council; and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, wife of the president of Howard.

Mr. Robinson will speak at 1:30 p.m. Saturday; Dr. Gallagher at 11 a.m. Sunday; Miss Yates at 8 p.m. Friday; Mrs. Trevett at 9:30 a.m. Saturday; and Mrs. Johnson at 9 a.m. Sunday.

* * *

THE WEEKEND gets underway at 8 p.m. Friday with the annual Howard Women's dinner at Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College Streets, NW. At that time Miss Yates will speak on the life and work of two famous American women. They are Prudence Crandall, 19th Century educator, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher, noted author and lecturer. Both were the subjects of recent books by Miss Yates.

Mrs. Trevett will keynote the series of workshops which begin at 9:30 a.m. Saturday in the auditorium of the School of Engineering and Architecture, 2300 Sixth Street, NW.

Mr. Robinson will be the principal speaker at the annual Women's Weekend Luncheon, scheduled for 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Baldwin Hall. The former athlete will discuss several of the youth programs which he has organized in New York.

Mrs. Johnson speaks at the annual breakfast in Baldwin Hall at 9 a.m. Sunday, and President Gallagher at the All-University Religious Service two hours later. The religious service will be held at Andrew Rankin Chapel, Sixth Street and Howard Place, NW.

* * *

THE WEEKEND program was inaugurated at Howard in 1954, and since that time it has drawn more than 1,500 alumnae back to the campus. The purpose of the program, according to Mrs. Phyllis W. Hobson, club president, is to bring Howard women together for a discussion of problems affecting themselves, their families and their communities. Upward to 500 women are expected to participate this year.

Registration for the Weekend has been set at $8.00. The fee includes the three program meals and admission to other events. Out-of-town alumnae registering for the program have been asked to write to The Howard Women's Club, P.O. Box 788, Howard University, Washington 1, D.C. Alumnae residing in the Washington area may make reservations by calling the Dean of Women, DUpont 7-6100, Ext. 234.

Reservations for the Weekend will be accepted through Friday, October 31st.

Big Wheel on Campus

When Her Pen's in Hand, People Hear All About It

By Helen Austern

WHEN softspoken Sylvia Taylor, a Howard University senior, sits down to write a letter to her sister back home she has to give her subject extra-special thought.

For the same "Dear Sis" message that makes its way through the mails to Chicago also appears in Howard's weekly Hilltop newspaper, which keep students and teachers abreast of the latest campus events.

Publishing her letters home is only one of Sylvia's services to Howard community life. Her poised, quiet dignity has also made her a natural choice for the posts of president of the Alpha Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha, president of the student National Education Association and vice president of the senior class.

On top of that she manages to remain unruffled by a math major's schedule that sets her off to an early start three times a week for a full morning of physics and keeps her going through an afternoon of modern algebra. Crammed in between these labs and logarithms are courses in education, philosophy, and writing to prepare Sylvia for teaching in a Chicago public school.

"Taking courses isn't enough though," she says. "A teacher must know her students personally and know about them too." To this end, she applied for and won an American Jewish Committee fellowship last summer that permitted her to take a second look at her Chicago alma mater, Hyde Park High. Studying the effects of integration on the life of the school, Sylvia came up with a thesis that a high school level human relations course could help students adjust to the change.

The initiative and industry that carried her through this project also won her the Howard Woman's Club award as "Woman of the Year." In naming Sylvia the outstanding Howard coed, the alumnae group also took note of her high Dean's list academic standing and the $4000 scholarship that is carrying her through college.

Sylvia's sorority sisters in Alpha Kappa Alpha are also benefiting from the initiative of their brown-eyed basileus. For example, there's Sylvia's "Culture Unlimited" campaign that gives talented student musicians and speakers a monthly opportunity to perform, not to mention her hostess work project at D. C. General Hospital or the toys sent to Freedmen's Hospital children's ward.

WINNING the confidence of those she meets is one of Sylvia's topmost talents. Last summer, spruced up in a supersonic green double trapeze, she proved her prowess in salesmanship as a member of Chicago's Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. College Board. Her record of sales showed everything from college blazers to blankets for the bed, as she convinced the collegiate customers that they'd need everything new to get in step with the newness of college life.

The "newness" of Sylvia's own experience at Howard has been enriched by contact with students from many lands. "The idea of a world that is growing so small shocks many people until they actually meet foreigners," Sylvia says. "Then they lose their fears as they realize that these people aren't so different after all." These world-wide interests have made her a regular visitor at the International House where she has made friends from India, Africa and Europe.

In spite of the fact that her dormitory life has been spent in "a quadrangle consisting of five dorms," Sylvia's studies at Howard have proceeded with logical sureness toward their goal.

Next fall she will join her mother, Mrs. Leo H. Ellis, as a member of Chicago's public schools staff. And maybe, in addition to her classes in math, she'll convince the educators to let her test her theories about high school human relations as well.

American Arts, Topic

Dr. E. McLung Fleming, dean of the education program at the Henry Francis DuPont Museum of American Antiques at Winterthur, Del., will emphasize Early American arts when he speaks at the Washington Club on Dec. 2 at 11 a. m. His subject will be "Winterthur and the Amer[illegible] Heritage."

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

SYLVIA TAYLOR
. . . Woman of the Year

Howard Official Begins Tour Of 34 Dixie Cities

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-14-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard Universiay Field Agent Lawrence A. Hill, (Tuesday March 11) began a tour of 34 southern cities in an effort to enlist the aid of some 4,000 of the schools alumni in three projects which the University considers important to its growth and development.

Alumni in the communities to be visited will be urged to 1) asist the University in bringing its alumni files up to date; 2) seek out exceptional students and encourage them to enroll at Howard; and 3) contribute to the University's Scholarship and Student Loan Fund.

Mr. Hill's tour, which is expected to continue through April 18th, will cover five States. They are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The tour began with visits to alumni in Richmond March 11 and is expected to end at Charlottesville next month.

Dean To Investigate Social Welfare In Scandinavia

Journal Guide
Sat. 3-22-58
Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, dean of the School of Social Work at Howard University has been granted a leave of absence to conduct a two - month study of social welfare programs in two Scandinavian countries.

She leaves New York Friday (March 21) for Sweden where she will spend the month of April. She will be in Norway during May, and expects to return to the United States early in June.

DEAN LINDSAY is one of five American social workers selected by the U. S. Department of State to study and observe social work in Europe this year. Other countries where similar studies will be made under the State Department's reciprocal exchange program include Austria, Belgium and Yugoslavia.

In Sweden Dr. Lindsay will visit the cities of Stockholm, Gothenberg and Malmo where fectiveness in reducing family curiuty program and its effectivenss in reducing family tensions and material deprivation.

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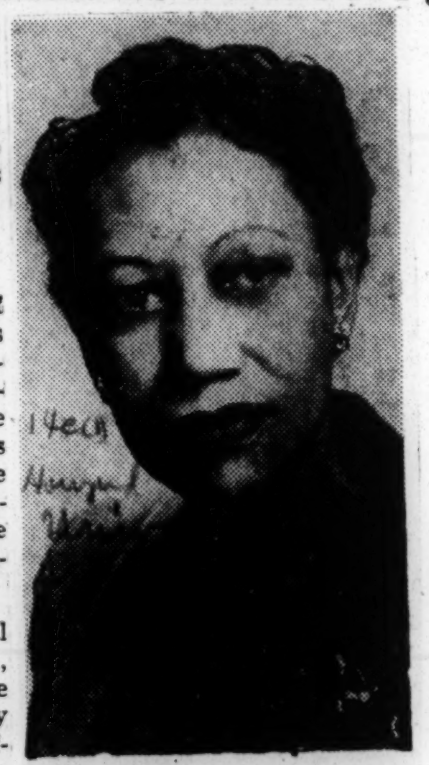
AT OSLO, Norway whe will investigate the country's program of special allowances for children born out of wedlock.

The results of both studies will be reported to the Departments of State and Health, Education and Welfare when she returns.

DEAN LINDSAY, who lives at 3300 - 18th Place, SE, has been a member of the faculty at Howard since 1935, and has served as dean of the School of Social Work since it was established in 1945. She is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard and



DR. INABEL B. LINDSAY
To Conduct Study

holds the Master of Arts degree in Social Work from the University of Chicago and the Doctor of Social Work degree from the University of Pittsburg.

Dr. Lindsay holds membership in the National Association of Social Worker American Public Welfare Association, Council of Social Work Education and the National Conference on Social Welfare. She has served on the Board Social Welfare Assembly and the National Association of Social Workers, and on several committees of the National Conference on Social Welfare.

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EARLIER THIS month Dean Lindsay was cited by the Howard Alumni Club of New York City for her contributions to the field of social work education.

Moms' Weekend At Howard

Journal & Guide p. 6

To Attract 200 Mothers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Some 200 mothers of Howard University coeds are expected to gather at Howard this week for the University's twentieth annual Mother-Daughter Weekend. The program begins at 2 p. m. Friday, May 9 and concludes Sunday afternoon.

The theme of this year's program will be "Home: The Forgotten Nucleus." The theme will be developed during a workshop Saturday morning and at religious services on Sunday.

Sat 5-3-58

MISS ELSIE AUSTIN, executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, will

MISS ELSIE AUSTIN
Keynote Speaker

be the keynote speaker for the workshop. Her address will be followed by a panel discussion of the conference theme.

Panelists include Dr. Sadie D. St. Clair, professor of History at District of Columbia Teachers College; Mrs. Viola Lee, assistant superintendent at the D. C. Board of Public Welfare, three students and three mothers.

The latter group is made up of Miss Ella Mizzell, a junior and her mother, Mrs. Minnie Jerry of New York City; Miss Brenda Lawson, a sophomore, and her mother, Mrs. Lamont Lawson of Washington; Miss Jacqueline Price, a junior from Bronx, N. Y.; and Mrs Helen Powell, a mother from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mai Padmore, wife of the Ambassador of Liberia, will be the principal speaker at religious services on Sunday. The services begin at 11 a. m. in Andrew Rankin Chapel, Sixth Street and Howard Place, nw.

The weekend concludes Sunday afternoon with the annual Mother-Daughter Dinner at Baldwin Hall.

Howard Compared To Virginia Schools

Robertson Cites U. S. Aid, Backs State Pupil Plan

Federal support of Howard University today was likened by Senator Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, to the possible transfer of public schools to private corporations in Southern States to avoid integration.

In a speech prepared for delivery on the Senate floor, the lawmaker from Lexington asked his colleagues if they could criticize a State's private school plans and at the same time support legislation beneficial to the predominantly Negro institution.

He cited in particular pending Senate Bill 3626, which would transfer Federally owned Freedman's Hospital to Howard University for use as a teaching hospital. The bill also would authorize use of Federal funds to expand the hospital, and provide for continuing annual appropriations.

"Is it not perfectly obvious that this proposal involves turning over Federal property and operating funds to a privately controlled institution which, although not required to do so by its charter, will carry on for the principal, if not the exclusive benefit of the colored race?" he demanded.

Parallel Claimed

He asked the Senate to consider the "parallel" between the Freedmen's transfer bill "and a bill which might be passed by the General Assembly of Virginia authorizing the transfer of title to certain public school properties to Boards of Trustees of nonprofit corporations established for the purpose of improving education and carrying on the training of children displaced by the closing of public schools."

Present indications are that the school segregation conflict will lead to the closing of public schools in some Virginia communities next fall, said Senator Robertson.

School officials who attempt to operate segregated schools in localities facing desegregation orders will be in contempt of Federal court, and those schools which admit white and colored pupils will be closed by Virginia law, he pointed out.

"Certainly no one, white or colored, will benefit from closed schools and if they cannot be operated in the future as they have been in the past some acceptable substitute means must be found for educating our youth," declared Senator Robertson.

Corporations Formed

Pro-segregationists in localities facing Federal court desegregation orders have formed corporations to educate children privately if public schools close. Nearby Arlington is one of the affected communities.

Senator Robertson asked why his State, if it wished, "should not be permitted to adopt for the benefit of its white children a plan which the Congress adopted 91 years ago for the benefit of colored students and has repeatedly affirmed by annual appropriations?"

"The plan to which I refer," he added, "is simply the giving of Government property and of Government funds to a private institution to carry on an educational program which the Government itself could not undertake."

Howard, he said, was established by an act of Congress after the Civil War when there was a need to provide education for recently freed slaves.

It is an independent educational institution, operating along the same lines as any privately endowed university, except that the trustees have to make annual reports to Congress, said Senator Robertson.

And while Howard's charter contains no racial restrictions, it operated as a segregated institution for many years and still has so few white students that "it can be considered integrated only in the technical sense," he declared.

Appropriations Listed

Since its establishment, said Senator Robertson, Howard has received $26 million in Federal funds for capital investment. Annual Federal appropriations for operating costs have risen to $4 million, or 54 per cent of the school's operating costs, he commented, noting that this amounts to approximately $1,000 per student.

"Why, then, if a Federal aid program is desirable, should not George Washington (University) share in the kind of grant proposed in S. 3636?" he inquired, adding:

"If members of the Senate approve of what has been done in regard to Howard University and Freedman's Hospital and are willing to repeat the process again through enactment of S. 3626, I frankly do not see how they could reasonably criticize a State which chose to turn over school properties to private corporations and to help those corporations carry on a program ofeducation."

Ike's '59 Budget Lists Cuts For Howard U. And Freedmen's Hospital

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — The Federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, sent to Congress by President Eisenhower Monday, shows cuts for both Howard university and Freedmen's hospital.

The budget carries a total of $734,000 for Howard — $68.000 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The appropriation for Freedmen's calls for $2,975,000 — $25,000 less than this year.

The difference between the estimate for the current fiscal year for Howard and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is due chiefly to a smaller sum proposed for the construction of buildings and an increase of $20,000 in the item for salaries and expenses.

An estimate of $4,000,000 was submitted as the Government's contribution for salaries and expenses, as compared with an appropriation of $3,800,000 for this purpose in the current fiscal year.

The total budget for salaries and expenses of the university amounts to $7,382,030, representing an increase of $272,030 over the current fiscal year.

The 1959 budget allots to general administration, $657,285; residence instruction and departmental research, $4,431,204; general library, $178,439; operation and maintenance of physical plant $991,381, and auxiliary enterprises and non-education expenses, $1,123,721.

Federal funds provide approximately 54.2 per cent of the operating costs of the university. The remainder comes from advancement and reimbursements from other accounts, $351,253, and from non-Federal sources — tuition, other student fees, gifts and grants, endowment income, and sales by auxiliary enterprises.

The dormitories, food service, bookstores, and athletic program included under auxiliary enterprises are intended to be self-supporting and render service at lowest possible cost.

The budget estimates also propose an appropriation of $171,000 for plans and specifications for a physical education building and a home economics building.

A master development plan and plans and specifications for 10 building projects have been authorized. Plans and specifications for a home economics building and a physical education building are underway.

The home economics building is to be completed and the physical education building is to be partially completed during the current calendar year.

Since 1945 the Federal Government has been financing a major construction program at Howard, which includes the erection of a number of new buildings and alterations and repairs to the existing physical plant.

Appropriations in the sum of $11,160,004 have been made to liquidate $12,754,804 in contract authority, leaving an estimated balance of $1,594,800 to be financed to the extent needed.

An apropriation of $163,000 is requested for the next fiscal year to liquidate a portion of the unfinanced contract authority for the men's dormitory which is to be completed next year.

The budget does not reveal how Freedmen's hospital plans to get an additional $76,000—whether by raising hospital rates, which are now almost prohibitive for low and middle-income people, or by an increased pay-patient load.

The hospital is financed by Federal appropriations and revenue from ay patients and payments from the District of Columbia and nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia for indigent patients.

Revenue from these sources is expected to total $41,216,000 for the current fiscal year. A total of $1,292,000 is expected from these sources in the next fiscal year. All of the increase is expected to come from pay patients.

Actual revenue from pay patients in the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled $822,562. It is expected to total $882,235 in the current fiscal year. The estimate for the next fiscal year is $898,225.

The general hospital consists of 350 beds and 50 bassinets. The tuburculosis hospital consists of 150 beds.

The average daily patient loads for 1959 are expected to be the same as they are in the current fiscal year — adults, 262; babies 33. and tuberculars, 52.

College Who's Who For '57-58 To List 32 Howard Undergraduate Students

Three Juniors Among Group Cited For Scholarship And Service To University

Washington, D. C. — Thirty-two undergraduate students at Howard University will be listed in the 1957-58 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities when it is published early next year. The names of the students, three juniors and 29 seniors, were announced today by James L. Cary, director of student activities at Howard. The honorees will be cited at the annual Student Council banquet, scheduled for next spring.

This year's listees were nominated for the honor by a joint student-faculty at Howard, and were selected on the basis of five criteria, according to Mr. Cary. The criteria were 13 academic achievement, 2) leadership, 3) participation in the student life program of the school, 4) service to the University community, and 5) potential for outstanding citizenship following graduation.

A list of the honorees follows:

Juniors

Name, College, and Permanent Address:

Charles L. Jenkins, Engineering & Architecture, 25 Nikendall, Aurora, Ill.

Clarence R. Laing, Engineering & Architecture, 1559 E. 115th St., Cleveland.

Arthur W. Wallace, Engineering & Architecture, 2731 Wentworth Ace., Chicago.

Seniors

Beckley, Anthony, Engineering & Architecture, Lagos, Nigeria, W. A.

Biscoe, Margaret, Liberal Arts, 4119 Illinois Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.

Boone, Velma, Liberal Arts, 66 Alden St., Springfield, Mass.

Braye, Marian A., Liberal Arts, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Bryant, Faye B., Liberal Arts, 2105 Rosewood, Houston, Texas.

Brown, James W., Liberty Arts, 24 Pine St., Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Chan, Wilmot F., Engineering & Architecture, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Collins, Loretta N., Liberal Arts, 717 Ave. I, Greenwood, Miss.

Davis, Lowell E., Liberal Arts, Port Antonio, Jamaica, BWI.

Gee, Barbara C., Liberal Arts, 2314 N. Aashburton, Baltimore.

Hammond, William H., Pharmacy, 716 Langston Ter., SE., Washington, D. C.

Hazelwood, Leyland, Liberal Arts, Georgetown, British Guiana

Horne, Theodore, Liberal Arts, Norven, N. C.

Idlett, Alice Y., Music, 1317 Booker St., SW., Atlanta.

Jeffries, Constance, Music, 2706 E. Preston, Baltimore.

Justice, Vivian, Liberal Arts, 2312 Cleburne, Houston, Texas.

Milton, Aaron, Engineering & Architecture, Monrovia, Liberia.

Mitchell, June T., Liberal Arts, Gatesville, N. C.

Pierce, Donald, Eng. & Arch., 24-38 Cilmore, E. Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Prince, Melvin K., Liberal Arts, 3116 Channing, NE, Wash., D. C.

Prince, Norman K., Liberal Arts, 3116 Channing, NE, Wash., D. C.,

Rogers, Celestine, Pharmacy, 6 N. Tarboro St., Raleigh, N. C.

Singleton, Barbara, Liberal Arts, 653 Kenyon St., NW, Wash., D. C.

Spaulding, Anthony M., Liberal Arts, Kingston, Jamaica, BWI.

Stuart, Leo D., Liberal Arts, Aruba, Neth. West Indies.

Warden, Donald, Libary Arts, 619 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh.

Womack, Angelyn T., Liberal Arts, 566 25th Place, NE, Wash., D. C.

Woods, Franklin L., Engineering & Architecture, 317 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Powell, Irene M., Liberal Arts, 5411 - 13th St., NW, Wash., D. C.

Ask $7 million for Howard U.

(By NNPA'

WASHINGTON

The Eisenhower budget submitted to Congress last week carries an appropriation of $7,340,000 for Howard University.

The total budget og $7,382,030 for salaries and total expenses of the university represents an increase of $272,030, over that of the current fiscal year.

The 1959 budget allots to general administration, $657,285; residence instruction and departmental research, $4,431,204; general library, $178,439; operation and maintanance of physical plant, $991,381, and auxiliary enterprises and noneducational expenses, $1,123,721.

THE DORMITORIES, food service, bookstores, and athletic program, included under auxiliary enterprises, are intended to be self-supporting and render service at lowest possible cost.

The budget estimates also propose an appropriation of $171,000 for plans and specifications for a physical education building.

The current appropriation provided $150,000 for plans and specifications for the physical education building and a home economics building.

* * *

A MASTER development plan and plans and specifications for 10 building projects have been authorized. Plans and specifications for a home economics building and a physical education building are und. way.

The home economics building is to be completed and the physical education building is to be partially completed during the current calendar year.

Judge Richardson to Be Honored

Washington, D. C.,—Howard University will observe the 91st anniversary of its founding Monday, March 3rd in Charter Day programs scheduled on the University campus at 11 a.m. and 8 p. m. The morning

Judge Richardson

program, the annual Charter Day assembly, will be held in Andrew Rankin Chapel, and the evening ceremonies three Howard alumni will be cited for outstanding post-graduate achievement. They are Dr. Julian W. Ross of Washington; Mrs. Ruth Stephenson Norman of Charleston, W. Va.; and Judge Scovel Richardson of New York City. Dr. Ross will be honored for his work in the field of medical education; Mrs. Norman in public education; and Judge Richardson in law. Each of the honorees will speak during the banquet that evening.

The Washington Post

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, at left, president of Howard University, and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York at yesterday's exercises marking the 91st anniversary of the school.

Lehman in Howard Talk Extols Negro Children

Herbert H. Lehman, former Democratic Senator from New York, said yesterday that the true heroes and heroines of this age are the Negro children who "have walked the gauntlet of hate and prejudice" to enter previously all-white schools.

He said that in all the cases he has heard about these children acted with grace and dignity.

The example of these young heroes and heroines should put to shame those timid men who say that we are moving too fast and have too little patience," Lehman declared.

Lehman spoke at exercises celebrating the 91st anniversary of Howard University.

Americans must find answers, Lehman said, to such questions as that posed by a teen-age Vietnamese girl to Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the The Washington Post.

Lehman noted that the girl asked Friendly if white Americans still think that black Americans are slaves.

"I hope that the day will come soon when we will be able to say to this girl and others that the evil conditions referred to no longer exist," Lehman said.

An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Lehman. Citations also were made to three Howard alumni —Dr. Julian Ross, Washington; Ruth Stephenson Norman, Charleston, W. Va., and Judge Scovel Richardson, New York.

The exercises were arranged by a committee of local graduates headed by Gladys D. Edmonson, 1928.

Ambassador Visits Howa

Howard University President Mordecai W. Johnson, left, is shown with the Hon. Daniel A. Chapman, Ambassador to the United States from Ghana, on the Ambassador's recent visit to Howard. During the visit Mr. Chapman was guest at a luncheon given in his honor by university officials.

Howard to cite 3 alumni at program

WASHINGTON

Two programs marking the 91st anniversary of the founding of Howard University are scheduled for Monday.

The Charter Day exercises will get under way with an assembly at 11 a.m. in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, and continued with a banquet at 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall.

Herbert H. Lehman, former U.S. Senator from New York, will deliver the principal address at the morning program. Later the university will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Lehman.

• • •

THREE OTHER citations also will be awarded Howard alumni who have distinguished themselves since graduation. This year's recipients will be Dr. Julian Ross of Washington, a 1911 graduate of the College of Medicine; Mrs. Ruth Stephenson Norman of Charleston, W. Va., a 1919 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts; and Judge Scovel Richardson of New York City, a 1937 graduate of the School of Law.

Dr. Ross will be cited for achievement in the field of medical education, Mrs. Norman for achievement in public education; and Judge Richardson for distinction in the field of law.

Each of the alumni honorees will speak at the Charter Day banquet.

• • •

DR. ROSS, a native of Albany, Ga., is professor-emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology at Howard. He joined the faculty

of the College of Medicine [illegible] 1925, and was named head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1936. He retired in June 1957 after [illegible] years of service.

Mrs. Norman is a native of Charleston where she has served as a high school teacher since 1920. She is currently an English instructor at Stonewall Jackson High School. Mrs. Norman is also an outstanding lay church worker and served as national radio chairman of the United Church Women of the World.

Judge Richardson was appointed to the bench of the U.S. Customs Court at New York City by President Eisenhower in March 1957. A native of Nashville, Tenn., Judge Richardson served as chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole prior to his present appointment.

• • •

THIS YEAR'S Charter Day programs are being sponsored by a committee made up of members of the Classes of 'Eights. The committee is headed by Mrs. Gladys D. Edmonson '28, and includes Dr. Edward T. Morton '30, Miss Catherine E. Martin '40, Miss Beatrice C. McNeill '46, Mrs. Dorothy Beckley '48, George E. C. Hayes '18, Dr. John S. Wright '18 and Dr. Adolphus Wolfe '18.

Also Miss Portia C. Bolden '28, Dr. Joseph N. Bouknight '28, Mrs. Travola Adams '28, Dr. Vincent J. Browne '30, Harry O. Reid '38, Mrs. Avis P. Robinson '38, Joseph C. Waddy '38, Dr. Walter Combs '48, and Dr. Herman Stamps '48.

All committee members are Washingtonians.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Speak At Huston-Tillotson College

AUSTIN, Texas — Huston-Tillotson College, one of the college[illegible] approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has just completed arrangements to present Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in a public lecture under the auspices of the college's Lyceum and Programs Committee.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

The college has recently adopted a policy to feature at least two national figures each year.

Mrs. Roosevelt will appear in the college's Mary E. Branch auditorium on Monday evening, March 3, at 8 p.m.

Internationally known as a lecturer and author, and for her [illegible] concerning world and [illegible] problems, Mrs. Roosevelt is rated one of the foremost thinkers of our times. Huston-Tillotson College and its president, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, deserve much [illegible] for [illegible] her and them her.

In commenting on Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance here, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Houston-Tillotson college said: "This is only the first gesture, in a series, of what we hope will be many, to bring to our students and faculty and the Austin community, some of the nation's most outstanding personalities."

Jarvis Observes Citizenship Day

Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, held its second annual observance of "Citizenship Day" on Friday, January 17 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

As the only institution of higher learning in Wood and several adjacent counties, Jarvis states Dr E. W. Rand, Executive Dean "feels keenly a responsibility for making available to citizens in surrounding rural areas information that might be helpful in overall community improvement and in the development of good citizens."

Theme of the observance was "Citizenship for Community Development."

Consultants were Bankers, Home Economists, Ministers, Lawyers, Experts in Farm Cooperatives, Laymen, Representatives from Health, Civil Defense, Character Building and Children's Agencies.

The consultants were: J. W. Rice, Executive Negro Chamber of Commerce, Dallas; Mrs W. L. D. Glass, Texas Education Agency, Tyler; J. R. Powell, Prairie View College, Jesse Davis, President, Farm Cooperative, Fairfield; Mrs E. C. Petty, Home Demonstration Agent, Longview; Mrs H. V. Shank, Christian Women's Fellowship, Fort Worth; L. H. Lacy, President the Lacy Company and the Board of Jarvis Christian College Dallas; W. J. Durham Atty, Dallas; Paul Engelman, Executive, Tyler Community Chest; U. S. Hammond, Dist Boy Scout Executive, Tyler; E. B. Germany, President, Lone Star Steel Co, Dallas; S. E. Palmer, Texas Education Agency, Tyler; A. A. Lenoir, Atty, Baton Rouge, La; V. B. Lacour Atty, Baton Rouge, La; W. S. Douglas, S. W. Regional YMCA Field Secy, Tyler, Dr Christine B. Cash, Marshall, Texas; Dr Joseph T. Taylor, Flanner House Indianapolis, Ind; Miss Lauretta Atkins, Camp Fire Girls Field Worker; Tyler, Teas; J. N. Winemiller, General Electric Company, Tyler; Mrs Loraine Flin, Smith County Chairman, Civil Defense Unit, Tyler; Rev S. Y. Nixson, Longview; Mrs R.. J. Randolph, Marshall Public Schools; Mrs Gladys Johnson R.N., Dallas Public Schools; Paul Rutledge, Area Farm Agent, Palestine; Dr Robert Fangmeier, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Keynote speaker at the 9:30 General Assembly was Dr A. A. Lenoir, Dean, School of Law, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. The famous Jarvis Choir under the direction of Mark A. Francis furnished music for both General Sessions.

Jarvis Honors Businessman And Religious Leader

At Commencement exercises Sunday, May 25, Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn, president of Jarvis Christian College, conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Humane Letters and Doctor of Divinity upon Mr. Kleber V. Lipscomb, Dallas businessman and the Reverend Mr. Emmett J. Dickson, Executive Secretary of the National Christian Missionary Convention, respectively.

Mr. Lipscomb is a native of the state of Tennessee. He came to Texas in his early years and became a business associate and leader in the Tennessee Dairies of Dallas, Texas, where he served as vice-president and treasurer. He was an early president of the Milk Dealers Association. For forty-five years he has been an active participating member and leader in the East Dallas Christian Church, serving as deacon, elder Chairman of the General Board and a trustee.

Two of his more significant contributions in the long line of Christian service have been felt through his devoted service as a member of the Board of Juliette Fowler Homes, beginning in 1942, and of the Jarvis Christian College Board of Trustees, which Board he helped to organize in 1926-1927. On the latter, he has had a distinguished career of service as an interested member, as its chairman, and as its secretary-treasurer, in which position he still serves.

Mr. Dickson is a native of Crockett, Texas. He received the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind. He has served as Head of the Department of Religion and Philosophy both at Lincoln Institute in Kentucky and at Jarvis Christian College. In addition to his position as Executive Secretary of the National Christian Missionary Convention, he presently serves on the Pension Fund Board, the Board of Higher Education, the Home and State Planning Council, the Disciples' Council of Agencies, and the Disciples' Conference Board on Policy and Strategy in Social Welfare.

Inauguration Chat—Dr. Rufus P. Perry (left) chats with Dr. G. L. Harrison (center), president of Langston University, and Dr. A. E. Manley, president of Spelman College, during reception following the inauguration of Dr. Perry as seventh president of Johnson C. Smith University. Dr. Perry served as vice president, administrative dean and professor of chemistry at Langston (Okla.) University before accepting the position of president of Johnson C. Smith University.

Colorful Ceremonies at J. C. Smith

Dr. Perry Inaugurated!

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier Managing Editor)

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Johnson C. Smith University, flavored and aged with 91 years of history, unveiled all of its pomp and splendor here a week ago in inaugurating its seventh president—Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry, a tall, prematurely grey, 54-year-old scientist.

The colorful ceremonies, which included a half-hour-long processional, also paid fitting tribute to founders of the university, an affiliate of the Presbyterian Church.

Some will argue that Dr. Perry actually is the eighth president of J. C. Smith, basing their argument on the fact that Dr. J. W. Seabrook was appointed to serve as acting president during the school year of 1956-57 following the death of President Hardy Liston.

Dr. Blake

Dr. Brown

THE INAUGURAL attracted representatives and guests from more than 100 colleges and universities from all over the United States, and there to record the historical event for newspapers, radio and TV was a galaxy of writers and photographers. The flashing cameras throughout the ceremonies added an extra touch to the occasion.

Dr. Perry, born in Brunswick, Ga., in 1903, received the B.A. degree from Johnson C. Smith in 1925. He earned the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at State University of Iowa. He taught chemistry and served as director of the Division of Arts and Sciences at Prairie View State College in Texas, and served as vice president, administrative dean and professor of chemistry at Langston University in Oklahoma before coming to J. C. Smith as president.

He was elected to the presidency of J. C. Smith in April, 1957. The previous year, he had been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by his alma mater. A member of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), President Perry is a ruling elder, serving the J. C. Smith University Church.

IN HIS ACCEPTANCE speech, Dr. Perry elaborated on his beliefs and stated his aims and goals for J. C. Smith in the future. He stressed the fact that the university is preparing students for a way of living once they go into the outside world.

The inaugural ceremony opened with Dr. Perry being presented to the board of trustees by J. W. Smith, secretary of the board. The induction was conducted by Dr. Walter L. Moser, president of the board. The charge to Dr. Perry was given by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Dr. Moser presided at the Founders Day program which preceded the inaugural ceremony. The Founders Day address was delivered by Kenneth I. Brown, executive director of the Danforth Foundation. Striking up a humorous mood, the Founders Day speaker advised President Perry to "enjoy your day in the sun, for it may rain tomorrow."

HE CALLED on President Perry and his faculty to teach and practice love, justice and goodwill at J. C. Smith. "The day lies ahead when justice will be given to all Americans by all Americans," he said. He told President Perry to "educate your students for a better tomorrow in order that the students may be better able to receive full justice when it does come."

Graduates and friends of the university began pouring on the campus at an early hour. Many of them remained after the morning ceremonies to attend the inaugural luncheon and for the presidential reception which followed later in the afternoon at the home of President and Mrs. Perry.

Mrs. Perry with daughter Patty.

Ninety-first Anniversary

J. C. Smith Univ. Planning Inaugural, Founders Day

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 3-15-58

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The 91st anniversary of the founding of Johnson C. Smith University and the inauguration of its seventh president will be combined into streamlined ceremonies on Easter Monday, April 7.

The services will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, executive director of the Danforth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo., will deliver the address in celebration of the 91st anniversary of the founding of the university.

P.10

FOLLOWING THE address, the program will continue with the inauguration of Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry as the seventh president of Johnson C. Smith University. The inaugural ceremonies will be conducted by Dr. Walter L. Moser, president of the university's board of trustees.

Dr. Perry was unanimously elected by the board of trustees last spring. He is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University in the class of 1925. He received the Master of Science and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the State University of Iowa.

An inaugural luncheon will be held at 12:30 Monday afternoon in the university Refectory. A large number of representatives from institutions of higher learning throughout the country, from learned and professional societies, civic and religious bodies, alumni and friends, are expected to witness the Founders Day and inaugural ceremonies and other activities of the day.

President and Mrs. Perry will be at home to visitors, representatives, alumni, faculty and friends from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Occasion To Be Founders Day

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-15-58

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P.20

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Dr. Perry taught chemistry and served as director of the Division of Arts and Sciences at Prairie View State college from 1925 to 1943. He became vice-president, administrative dean and professor of Chemistry at Langston university, Langston, Okla., in 1943. He was serving in this capacity when he was elected president of Johnson C. Smith University last spring.

The Founders' Day speaker, Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, received the Bachelor of Arts and the honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of Rochester. He received the master of arts degree and the Ph.D. degree from Harvard university; the LL.D. degree from Wittenberg college; and the honorary L.H.D. degree from Denison University and D.D. degree from the College of Idaho.

Dr. Brown has served as teacher in the Kalbfus School, Rochester, N. Y.; assistant in English at Harvard university; professor fo Biblical Literature, Stephens college, Columbia, Mo.; as president of Denison university; member of the Board of Education of the American Baptist Convention; president of the Committee on Colleges and Universities, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; and executive director of the Danforth Foundation since 1950.

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AT SMITH INAUGURATION — Three Georgia college presidents were present at the inauguration of Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry as president of Johnson C. Smith University on April 7. Left to right are: Dr. A. E. Manley, president of Spelman College, Atlanta; Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; William J. Trent, Jr., executive secretary, United Negro College Fund; Dr. Rudolph Jones, president, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., and Rev. N. C. Calhoun, president, Paine College, Augusta.

J. C. SMITH INSTALLS NEW PRESIDENT PERRY

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Dr Rufus Patterson Perry was inaugurated as the eighth president of Johnson C. Smith University Monday, April 7.

The 54-year-old chemist formally became president of the 750-student university in an elaborate academic ceremony which also marked the 91st anniversary of the founding of Johnson C. Smith University—one of the state's major institutions of higher education for Negroes.

Representatives from more than one hundred and sixty colleges and universities, including most of the major eastern institutions, attended the inauguration and founders day ceremony in the University Church.

The charge of responsibility to Dr. Perry was given by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., with which the University is affiliated. Dr. W. L. Moser, president of the Board of Trustees presided at the ceremonies and conferred upon Dr. Perry the authority of president.

Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, executive director of the Danforth Foundation, earlier gave the Founders' Day address. He spoke of the need for quality in education, for a lack of concern about status among educators and for a specific definition of the purpose of education.

Johnson C. Smith University was founded in 1867 by the Rev. S. C. Alexander and W. L. Miller. It was first named Biddle Memorial Institute.

In 1876, the name of the school was changed to Biddle University, and in 1922 to Johnson C. Smith University. Now the only Presbyterian co-educational college for Negroes in the State, women were first admitted to the college in 1932 and in 1941, to the Freshman class.

Dr. Perry, a 1925 graduate of the university, became president last July after serving as professor of chemistry, vice president and administrative dean at Langston University, Langston, Okla.

Dr. Perry succeeds Dr. Hardy Liston who was president from 1947 until his death in October, 1956, and Dr. J. Ward Seabrook, president emeritus of Fayetteville State Teachers College, who was acting president until last July when the trustees unanimously selected Dr. Perry.

Ocala Negro College Gets Cabinet Nod

TALLAHASSEE, April 8 (UP)—The Cabinet today authorized a new state junior college for Negroes in Ocala and called for early sale of $2,900,000 in bonds for a branch state office building in Miami.

Sitting as a Board of Administration, the Cabinet approved the fiscal soundness of a proposed one-million-dollar bond issue to acquire right of way to four-lane U. S. Highway 1 south of St. Augustine and finance other road projects in the area.

The approval is subject to court validation of the bonds and a ruling on use of such bond proceeds for improvement of primary state highways.

Target date of June 15 was set for sale of the Development Commission bonds to build the state office building in Miami, similar to projects already authorized for Tampa and Winter Park to save rent now paid by state agencies for offices there.

The Cabinet Board of Education chose Ocala as the site for a new junior college for Negroes to serve Marion, Citrus and Levy counties. It will be located next door to the Ocala Negro High School and serve an estimated 245 students.

In other actions, the Cabinet:

Approved new leases for outpatient alcoholic treatment clinics in Jacksonville and Tampa.

Approved purchase at a net cost of $1,996 of a new air conditioned automobile for State Industrial Commission Chairman James T. Vocelle.

2 Colleges For Negroes Authorized

TALLAHASSEE July 22 (UPI) The Cabinet Board of Education today authorized establishment of junior colleges for Negroes in Panama City and Madison, which already have similar facilities for white students.

The new Panama City institution, to be located on the campus of Rosenwald High School, will open its doors this fall to an estimated 75 to 100 students. C. C. Washington, principal of Rosenwald, is expected to be named president.

The Madison junior college, which will serve 150 to 175 students from Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Hamilton and Jefferson counties, will not open until September, 1959. It will be located adjacent to Madison Training School.

All counties to be served by the schools, except Jefferson, have agreed to help finance the operation. Only additional state funds in the first year will be $7,500 each to pay the presidents' salaries.

No capital outlay funds will be needed from the state in the initial stages beyond $9,500 already earmarked for each to plan facilities or buy equipment.

14e(1) 1958 KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

Racial Progress Noted at Commencement

TOP GRADUATES of Kentucky State College get together with the commencement speaker and college president. In front, from left, are Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Roger Conwell, Jr., Joyce Williams, Valinda Lewis, Bessie Johnson, and President R. B. Atwood. In back, from left, are Geneva Scott, Marcia Howard, Cleopal Burton, and Anna E. Mabson. Dr. Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church, Chicago, was the commencement speaker yesterday at Frankfort.

14e(1)

Kentucky State Gives Degrees To 82 Seniors

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—"America is great because all of us are here, and will be greater when every American is permitted to make his contribution to the common welfare."

So declared Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., to 82 graduating seniors of Kentucky State College at its commencement convocation Sunday.

Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Mar 6 2-58

Dr. Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church in Chicago, is a former delegate from the United States to the United Nations General Assembly. He is now chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policies.

Double Standard Cited

Speaking to a packed house in Bell Gymnasium, Dr. Carey noted that for 3½ centuries this country has maintained a double standard of morality, and that for 250 years there was human slavery.

"Although we have abolished slavery, it has been continued through discrimination," he declared.

Quoting from the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the Pledge of Allegiance, Dr. Carey observed that no other nation has set for itself nobler ideals.

Changes Taking Place

But he said changes are taking place—gratifying changes—that are moving the nation toward elimination of the double standard. He cited progress along these lines in the armed forces, in housing, and in public education.

"America is slowly changing and the face of our society is becoming more nearly like the ideals of our founding fathers," he said.

Why is this so? Dr. Carey said that for one thing, this is a smaller world, transportation is more rapid, communications are better.

"This may not make men brothers, but it sure makes them neighbors."

Further, the "so-called white powers" today find it expedient to make alliances with some of the colored peoples of the world to strengthen their defenses.

Says Attitudes Shifted

"Because we have had to look some of these colored peoples in the eyes abroad, we have had to revise our attitudes at home," Dr. Carey declared.

Also contributing to the change is the work of "movements and men of good will" which, although small by themselves, have in the aggregate made themselves felt.

And, Dr. Carey added, minorities have given an excellent account of themselves whenever they have been permitted to enter the arena of endeavor. He cited examples in literature, diplomacy, sports, and other fields where American Negroes have made outstanding contributions.

President Praised

Further, leadership provided from the White House by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower have played a major part.

"President Eisenhower has done more to implement and improve the lot of the Negro in America than any President since Abraham Lincoln," Dr. Carey asserted.

Last of all, he added, the "sheer courage of hundreds of Negro Americans who are literally living through an age of hell and terror so that unborn generations may be free."

What can the graduating Negro senior do about this?

"You must match the competition of the best. This is a new age. Integration is replacing segregation. This means we are in competition with the best," Dr. Carey said.

Must 'Alert America'

"Let the quality of excellence characterize our performance, whether it is on the production line, in our neighborhoods, in our communities."

Secondly, the speaker said, the graduates must alert America to the fact that every American can make a contribution to the common welfare.

And last, "hold high your own ideals—for yourselves, for your people, for your nation."

Eight seniors graduated "with distinction": Cleopal Burton, Scottsville; Roger Conwell, Jr., Louisville; Bessie Louise Johnson, Owensboro; Valinda Elizabeth Lewis and Anna Elizabeth Mabson, both of Lexington; Geneva Scott, Maysville; Marcia Jo Howard, Indianapolis, and Joyce Elizabeth Williams, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Class of 1908 Honored

Honored by President R. B. Atwood as members of the 50-year-club were those attending members of the Class of 1908: James Muir, Cincinnati; A. W. Montgomery, Chicago; Mrs. Juanita Morgan Robinson, Chicago; Mrs. Grace Buckner, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Julia Allen Colerane, Winchester.

Also honored upon her retirement as associate professor emeritus in business administration was Mrs. Cee Vee Smith, who was presented with a bound book of letters from faculty friends and well-wishers.

Kentucky State Seniors Told of Racial Progress

Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Mar 6 2-58 P.1

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Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—"America is great because all of us are here, and will be greater when every American is permitted to make his contribution to the common welfare."

So declared Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., to 82 graduating seniors of Kentucky State College at its commencement convocation Sunday.

Dr. Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. church in Chicago, is a former delegate from the United States to the United Nations General Assembly. He is now chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policies.

Double Standard Cited

Speaking to a packed house in Bell Gymnasium, Dr. Carey noted that for 3½ centuries this country has maintained a double standard of morality, and that for 250 years there was human slavery.

"Although we have abolished slavery, it has been continued through discrimination," he declared.

Quoting from the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the Pledge of Allegiance, Dr. Carey observed that no other nation has set for itself nobler ideals.

Changes Taking Place

But he said changes are taking place—gratifying changes—that are moving the nation toward elimination of the double standard. He cited progress along these lines in the armed forces, in housing, and in public education.

"America is slowly changing and the face of our society is becoming more nearly like the ideals of our founding fathers," he said.

What can the graduating Negro senior do?

"You must match the competition of the best. This is a new age. Integration is replacing segregation. This means we are in competition with the best," Dr. Carey said.

Eight seniors graduated "with distinction." They included Roger Conwell. Jr.. Louisville.

Kittrell College Plans 72nd Founders Day Celebration February 27th, 1958

Kittrell College has chosen the slogan "Teaching Freedom —Our Educational Task" in planning for the elaborate observance of its 72nd Founders Day Convocation, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Dr. Ben H. Hill, prominent clergyman of Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he pastors historic Vernon A. M. E. Church, has been invited by President Wisner to deliver the Founders Day address. Dr. Hill is one of the most eloquent pulpiteers of the church, and serves as the director of the Educational Commission of the Board of Education of the A.M.E. Church. He will speak at the convocation hour Thursday morning, February 27 at 11 o'clock.

Founders Day activities officially open on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock February 26 when Bishop Frank Madison Reid will preside at the session of Presiding Elders and Trustees, pastors and laymen from throughout the Second Episcopal District, who will gather to emphasize the importance of the Church and its relationship to the school toward expanding the horizons of freedom through educational, civic and social action.

Wednesday night February 26, the college choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Alston, will make its contribution to the celebration in the Musical hour using the theme "Let Freedom Ring."

Mrs. Vorheese Jamison of Baltimore, Maryland, the National President of Kittrell College Alumni, together with the other officers, Mr. P. B. Richardson of Nashville, North Carolina, Vice President, Miss Montrose Burks of Wytheville, Virginia, Secretary of Alumni Affairs, Rev. G. W. Larkin, Treasurer, will lead the Alumni from throughout the nation in a period of rededication toward the advancement of the ideal of their Alma Mater.

Professor Vernon D. Cowan of Asheville, North Carolina, the President of the Laymen's League for the Second Episcopal District, is calling the Conference Presidents and officers of Laymen's Leagues together with the Executive Board to meet on the campus of Kittrell College February 27 at 9 o'clock.

Among specal activities planned for the Founders Day occasion include the basketball game and formal reception Wednesday evening and Wednesday night. The trustees, faculty, student body, alumni and church leaders are looking forward to a great and colorful celebration for the 72nd Founders Day at Kittrell.

Kittrell College to cite founders

KITTRELL, N.C. — Dr. Ben H. Hill, pastor of Vernon Chapel AME Church, Tulsa, Okla., and chairman of the executive commission of the AME General Education Board, will be Founders Day speaker at Kittrell Junior College Feb. 27 at 11 a.m.

Others to take part in the celebration, which begins Feb. 26, are Bishop Frank M. Reid, chairman of the board of trustees; President R. W. Wisner, other trustee board members, the national alumni association and the Laymen

Knoxville College Marks 83rd Year

Courier p. 11 - Sat 4-5-58

Gettysburg, Pa

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Benjamin E. Evans, pastor of the Carmel Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, served as guest speaker for the 83rd Founders' Day celebration at Knoxville College.

Also appearing on the program were Mrs. Evelyn T. Edwards '26, first vice president of the National Alumni Association, Chicago; Atty. William N. Lovelace, '23, member of the board of trustees, Cincinnati, and, Dr. Joseph Copeland, pastor of Knoxville's Second Presbyterian Church.

Knoxville Octet In International Pageant Of Women

Nashville, Globe

P- June 13-58

Nashville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The Knoxville College Octet participated in a international pageant at the Women's General Missionary Society Meeting at Mt. Lebanon Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, May 27. Dr. Newell C. Fitzpatrick is accompanist director.

Women at the meeting represented Missionary Societies of United and USA Presbyterian Churches from all over the world. Lyric-soprano Sara Mitchell, graduated the day before, sang at a morning session of the history making merger of the United Presbyterian Church and Presbyterian Church USA bodies. Other Octet members are: Lucille Mounts, Miami, Fla.; Earnestinne Whitehead, Birmingham, Ala.; Everline Battle, Elliston, Virginia; Willie Bouie, Miami, Fla.; Everald McKinney, Miami, Fla.; Courtney Allen, Lexington, Ky.; Leander Morris, Martinsville, Virginia.

Trouble At Langston

Oklahoma's only colored university, Langston, is under legislative fire.

The reason: Its student enrollment has dropped from a 1943 high of 835 to its present low of 601.;

Its annual operating costs are too high averaging $1,000 per student, and

Charges have been made that the school is being mis-managed.

In order to find out if any suspicion could be justly directed toward the school's president, Dr. G. L. Harrison, a committee has directed him to submit his personal income tax returns for the last four years to determine how he acquired property in Lawton, Okla., Chicago and Cincinnati.

The enrollment at Langston is declining, but is increasing at integrated University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M.

Statistics show Langston's loss of students began in 1948, the year the University of Oklahoma opened its doors to all citizens.

Per capita student costs are higher because of the decline in enrollment.

If there's been financial mismanagement at Langston, the legislation could discover it easier by auditing the school's accounts than by looking at the president's personal income tax returns.

Langston University May Be On Last Leg

LANGSTON university is doomed if state regents for higher education carry out their sentiments.

Tuesday, there appeared little doubt that the first step in elimination of the all-Negro university will be to cut it down to junior college status. The reason: It's drawing too few students since former all-white colleges started accepting Negro students.

John Rogers, chairman of the regents board, said he is ready to recommend that Langston be converted to a junior college beginning in the autumn of 1959.

Needed to Cut Costs

He sees it as necessary in an overall effort to reduce higher education costs in schools which have such a low student load their annual per-student cost is far out of line.

"I'm ready to recommend we convert it next biennium to a junior college, and on down the line completely eliminate it," Rogers told the regents in discussing Langston in the capitol.

Several other regents agreed with him, and there was talk about recommending to the legislature next year that some schools with high per-student loads be "wiped out."

"If you're going to make any changes in these colleges, you ought to tell them and not wait until the last minute and tear them all to pieces," warned Guy M. Harris, Ardmore member of the board.

Budget Time

It was explained there would be plenty of warning if the board decides to recommend cutting back or closing any of the high-cost schools.

Such recommendation would follow preparation of the schools' budgets for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1959. It is for that period that the legislature will appropriate when it meets next January.

Rogers, re-elected to another year as board chairman, named three schools he said were too expensive if the board is to be justified in asking taxpayers for more money to operate and build for the 18 institutions of higher education.

'Why Are We Here'

"We can't have programs like we have at Langston, Warner and Claremore, with per capita costs at $1,000, and expect the people to give us more money," Rogers said.

Harris observed that "if this board can't take the lead, why are we here."

The discussion then moved into talk of eliminating some of the high-cost schools if their budgets cannot be pared or their student load increased to reduce the per-student cost.

Funds Needed

The board ordered its staff to make detailed studies of possible economies in the entire system, with particular emphasis on the high-cost schools.

"Realizing that additional funds must be provided if Oklahoma institutions are to be placed on a comparable basis with similar institutions in surrounding states," the regents said in a prepared statement, "regents want to be certain that there are no funds which might not be achieving the proper results at the present time before the legislature is asked to provide the additional funds."

The board approved a yardstick by which its administrative staff will measure the budget requests of the schools for the next biennium. It was qualified by the board's right to revise the budget of any particular institution if necessary.

Dorms Not Filled

Rogers speculated on the high per-student cost of such schools as Oklahoma College for Women at Chickasha and Oklahoma Military academy at Claremore.

"There probably is a trend away from girls' schools as well as boys' schools," he said. "The dormitories are not up to capacity."

"Generally(he commented, Oklahoma's higher education system is "in good shape."

Regents, he said, are particularly concerned with the percentage of available funds going into faculty salaries. Oklahoma faculties suffer losses to other states which pay more.

Letter from Regent Head Says Institution Is Doing Good Job In Field of Higher Education

Rumors that Langston university is about to close were killed this week when a letter to Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, was made public this week. The letter was from M. A. Nash of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education. The communication praised the institution for the work it has done in the past and the long tradition for which it stands. It cited the fact that the university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is one of seventeen Negro Land-Grant institutions in the United States.

"Langston university is one of the State's oldest educational institutions and has rendered valuable and outsctanding services to the state. The institution is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is one of seventeen Negro land-grant institutions in the United States.'

"Langston has a good physical plant and it has an outstanding faculty of many devoted men and women who are conscientiously endeavoring to serve the state. Many of its graduates have made outstanding records all over the nation. You will recall that less than a year ago, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education were quoted in a published statement as follows: 'The Regents believe that Langston university should have the whole-

The letter follows:

"In answer to questions which some have asked concerning the program at Langston university, this is to inform you that the Regents have made no changes in the functions of Langston university. Langston will continue to operate as an accredited institution of higher learning as in the past.

"It is the continuing policy of the Regents that funds available to each of the 25 agencies of the System be used as economically and as efficiently as possible, through competent administration by each agency.

hearted cooperation and good will of the citizens of Oklahoma.'

"For September 1958 it is the hope of the Regents that Langston will have another increase in enrollment; and that the young people of Langston university, you may be so fortunate as to attend may be assured that you and your governing board will have opportunity to discuss any such proposals in advance."

templated change in the functions

'If at any time there is a con

Harrison will fly to Harrisburg Friday, July 25.

Harrison to Attend Dinner-Reception For Ghana Official

Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, received an invitation to attend a dinner and reception at Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday, July 26, honoring Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana. Gov. Gary has asked President Harrison to represent the State of Oklahoma at the dinner... Dr.

How Powerful Is a Letter?

This One Upset College Campus and City Bosses

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Trustees of LeMoyne College buckled on their shields and sallied forth in defense of a fellow-member whose resignation had been demanded in a controversial letter from a student.

The letter in question, written by one Marion S. Barry, kicked up such a fuss among LeMoyne's hierarchy that one can well believe that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Remarks made by Walter Chandler, former mayor of Memphis, before a segregation hearing in Federal Court precipitated the squabble. Mr. Barry, after learning of the remarks, addressed a letter to President Hollis Price in LeMoyne's student newspaper, The Magician, in which Mr. Chandler's statements were considered as "humiliating and embarrassing."

AMONG THE things that Chandler had said, as he represented the city of Memphis at the hearings, was "The public welfare will not be served by changing the status and the Negro sitting on the front seat of the bus. On the contrary, the progress of the Negro will be set back seriously and the public safety and health may be seriously jeopardized. And all the testimony in the record is to the effect that it will be jeopardized. And while the police may say that they can handle this matter, they cannot promise to do it, because it may get out of hand and they may be loss of life."

It just so happens that young Mr. Barry is president of the LeMoyne College chapter of the NAACP, and his comments on Mr. Chandler's remarks did not go unnoticed by the Press-Scimitar and the Commercial-Appeal, local dailies.

These papers printed Barry's charges, which included such statements as " . . . Mr. Chandler's resignation should be requested immediately. Either that or the LeMoyne faculty should begin teaching the importance of second-class citizenship."

But, Mr. Chandler had also said, "And so much of the Negroes' advancement here lies deeper than the front seat on the bus. It lies in the development of higher moral standards of living, in good conduct, in the elimination of slums in which the Negro lives, the eradication of diseases which undermine them mentally and physically and in the realization that he, the Negro, has the responsibilities of citizenship which he cannot avoid with impunity."

■

THE MOUNTING furore resulted in a hurry-up meeting of LeMoyne's trustees. Present were Dr. S. A. Owen, Philip M. Widenhouse of New York, T. R. McLemore, Truman B. Douglass of New York, Charles F. Goodman, C. Arthur Bruce, Edwin Dalstrom and Dr. Price, LeMoyne's prexy.

After conferring, these gentlemen announced that Barry's letter was not only "impertinent" but was also "ill advised." The group also charged that the letter failed to "provide facts on which the conclusions it reached were based."

ferred to testimony given by former Mayor Walter Chandler two months ago in federal court in a bus segregation case. Chandler is now a trustee of LeMoyne.

The trustee board, in discussing the letter, said:

"The views expressed in the published letter and the views of campus organizations do not reflect the views of the administration and trustees of LeMoyne college... The letter was impertinent, ill advised, and did not provide facts on which the conclusions it reached were based."

The letter appeared in the student publication, The Magician. According to Barry, he had been approached by the paper's editor for permission to publish the letter and had told the editor to exercise his own discretion. Barry said the letter was given to Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne, with no intention of its being published.

Besides Dr. Price, other Negro members of the board are Dr. S. A. Owen, T. R. McLemore and J. E. Walker.

LeMoyne Board Calls Letter Impertinent

MEMPHIS. — (ANP) — The student letter asking removal of a LeMoyne college trustee for statements "insulting" to Negroes, brought a reply this week from the school's trustee board criticizing the letter as "impertinent and ill advised."

The letter was written by Marion Shepilovk Barry, president of the college NAACP chapter, and re-

LeMoyne's Budget Sets New Record

$319,000 Is $19,000 Higher Than Last Year

Trustees of LeMoyne College adopted a record $319,000 budget yesterday at their annual meeting at the college.

Dr. Hollis Price, president, said the new budget, a $19,000 increase over last year's, will provide faculty pay increases, more library money and pay the cost of LeMoyne's new public relations director and alumni secretary, B. M. Ratcliffe.

John W. Johnson of Chicago, publisher of four Negro magazines (Ebony, Jet, Hue and Tan) was elected to a three-year term as a trustee, succeeding Dr. Philip Bradley of Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. Bradley is now teaching in India.

Edwin Dalstrom of 905 Kensington Place was elected vice chairman of the trustees, succeeding Dr. J. E. Walker, who died earlier this year.

$25,000 Is Needed At LeMoyne College

Appeal Issued To Meet Current Operating Expenses

An appeal was issued yesterday for gifts totaling $25,000 to meet the current operating expenses of LeMoyne College for Negroes at Sol Walker.

C. Arthur Bruce, campaign chairman, pointed out that 80 per cent of Negro school teachers in Memphis and Shelby County are graduates of LeMoyne.

"LeMoyne merits your generous support," he said. "Its objective is to assist the Negro through education to help himself."

He said LeMoyne graduates also "constitute a large percentage of the doctors, nurses, dentists, lawyers, ministers and others in the professional and semi-professional fields of service in our Negro community."

The chairman said that a local gift to LeMoyne "actually increases in returns to the college." This is because the 87-year-old school is affiliated with the United Negro College Fund, which each year provides matching funds for private Negro colleges.

The fund adds $50 to each $100 local gift to LeMoyne.

MEMPHIS HAD SHARE IN GRANTS BY FORD

Colleges And Hospitals Received Funds

Two colleges and eight hospitals here shared in grants of 83 million dollars by the Ford Foundation last year.

LeMoyne College received $45,500 and Southwestern $112,000 during the period from Oct. 1, 1956, to Sept. 30, 1957, the Foundation reported.

The payments were toward total grants of $85,500 for LeMoyne and $227,000 for Southwestern.

Memphis hospitals also fared well in the distribution of funds. The hospitals and the amounts they received are:

Collins Chapel Correctional Hospital, $25,700; Crippled Children's Hospital School, $11,150; Hospital for Crippled Adults, $11,150; Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, $15,560; Memphis Eye-Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, $13,850; Methodist Hospital, $89,650; St. Joseph, $77,500 and Baptist Memorial Hospital, $125,000.

The Foundation's money was earmarked for privately supported institutions.

Ouster Of Trustee Chandler Sought By LeMoyne NAACP

A demand that Walter Chandler, veteran member of the board of trustees of LeMoyne College, be removed from that post has been made by the LeMoyne Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The demand that Mr. Chandler, attorney and former mayor, either resign or be ousted was made in a letter to Dr. Hollis Price, president of the college. The request was made because Mr. Chandler acted as special counselor for the city during a Federal Court trial involving segregation on Memphis Street Railway Co. buses.

Marion Shepilovk Barry, president of the NAACP chapter, wrote the letter. LeMoyne College is a Negro institution.

'Duty As A Lawyer'

Mr. Chandler said yesterday he had not received a copy of the letter "but I assume one will be sent to me."

"As an attorney at law," he said, "it is my duty to represent my clients to the best of my ability. I have no apologies to make for my part in the bus integration suit in Federal court."

A decision in the suit, filed by a Negro postal worker and prosecuted by NAACP attorneys, is pending.

The letter to Dr. Price was printed this week in the LeMoyne student publication called Magician.

The letter said that "you are no doubt aware of what we consider the disgraceful stand taken by one of the members of our board of trustees at the bus segregation trial last Jan. 6. We refer to the position taken by Walter Chandler who made insulting remarks about the Negro race on that occasion.

"His shocking statements not only had little legal bearing on the case but were some of the biggest monuments to demagoguery that we have yet seen constructed. His conduct showed a complete lack of good will and probably has had a devastating effect on race relations in this city."

Has Supported School

The letter said the NAACP members felt that "it is humiliating and embarrassing that such an obvious demagogue should have such direct connection with our college."

But we feel that this in itself does not excuse his actions," the letter said. "Nor do we believe that his dismissal would have any serious effect on the financial status of this institution. Mr. Chandler's resignation should be requested immediately. Either that, or the LeMoyne faculty should begin teaching the importance of second-class citizenship."

Dr. Price was out of the city yesterday.

The Magician, in printing the letter, carried this explanation:

"It should be kept in mind that the views expressed in the letter do not necessarily represent the views of the Magician staff and advisors, but in maintaining our policy of printing news unbiasedly, here is the NAACP letter."

College Rated Highly

LeMoyne, which occupies a block on Walker between Neptune and McDowell, is a private college depending for its support on contributions and endowments. It is a four-year school and one of five Negro colleges sponsored by the American Missionary Association, a branch of the Congregational Christian Church.

The college has an A rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the highest rating it gives.

Other members of the board are: C. Arthur Bruce, Edwin Dalstrom, Charles F. Goodman, T. R. McLemore, S. A. Owen and J. E. Walker, all of Memphis; Philips Bradley of Syracuse, N. Y.; Truman B. Douglass of New York; Eva Hills Eastman of Scarsdale, N. Y.; George Forbes of Cleveland, Ohio; Philip M. Widenhouse of New York, and William F. Frazier of New York.

The board is scheduled to meet here Tuesday.

LeMoyne Board Decries Attack On Chandler

LeMoyne College trustees scored a student's letter demanding resignation of former Mayor Walter Chandler from the board as "impertinent and ill advised."

The statement was released by Truman B. Douglass of New York, executive vice president of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Churches, after a day-long meeting at the home of Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne president. The Congregational churches underwrite most of LeMoyne expenses.

Mr. Douglass said the statement reflected the "unanimous view of the trustees." The letter was written by a leader of the campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter to Dr. Price from Marion Shepilovk of the campus NAACP, termed Mr. Chandler's court statement as "insulting" to the Negroes. It demanded his removal or resignation from the board.

NAACP Attack On Chandler Decried By LeMoyne Board

By REESE WELLS

LeMoyne College trustees yesterday scored a student's letter demanding resignation of former Mayor Walter Chandler from the board as "impertinent and ill advised."

The statement was released by Truman B. Douglass of New York, executive vice president of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Churches, after a day-long meeting at the home of Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne president.

The Congregational churches underwrite most of LeMoyne expenses.

Mr. Douglass said the statement reflected the "unanimous view of the trustees." The letter was written by a leader of the campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Not Trustees' View

"The views expressed in the published letter and the views of campus organizations do not reflect the views of the administration and trustees of LeMoyne College any more than does a letter to the editor express the views of a daily newspaper," the statement read.

"The letter was impertinent, ill advised and did not provide facts on which the conclusions it reached were based."

Mr. Chandler, who received a copy of the statement from C. Arthur Bruce, board chairman, said yesterday he is undecided as to whether he will resign anyway.

"I don't know about that," he said. "I haven't given it any more thought."

He added: "When you get into a situation like this you want to get out."

Mr. Chandler repeated his previous statement that he has no apology to make to LeMoyne students concerning his statements in a Federal Court bus segregation hearing Jan. 6.

Edwin Dalstrom, another member of the board, has said if Mr. Chandler resigns he will follow.

Resignation Demanded

The letter to Dr. Price from Marion Shepilovk Barry of 922 Latham, president of the campus NAACP, termed Mr. Chandler's court statements as "insulting" to the Negroes. It demanded his removal or resignation from the board.

The letter called Mr. Chandler's position in the lawsuit "a disgraceful stand" and said his "shocking statements not only had little legal bearing on the case but were some of the biguery that we have yet seen onstructed."

It was published in a new student publication, The Magician.

The campus NAACP head said the letter was given to Dr. Price with no intention of publication. He said he was approached by the editor of the mission to publish the letter and to him to exercise his own discretion.

Statement of Board

The trustees said yesterday it is their policy to recognize views of individuals. Their complete statement follows:

"The trustees of LeMoyne College in annual session today discussed a letter published in The Magician, a student publication, calling for the resignation of a member of the board. The letter addressed to the president of the college was signed by a student in his capacity as president of a campus organization.

"The views expressed in the published letter and the views of campus organizations do not reflect the views of the administration and trustees of LeMoyne College any more than does a 'letter to the editor' express the views of a daily newspaper. The letter was impertinent, ill advised, and did not provide facts on which the conclusion it reached were based.

"The board of trustees has always allowed academic freedom, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press to the faculty and students in accordance with the best democratic practices under our American Constitution. The trustees also recognize that the

views of the individual members of the board of trustees do not reflect the views of the college. The trustee has freedom of speech, freedom of action, and freedom in the exercise of his vocation.

Principles Outlined

"LeMoyne College is dedicated to the education of young people within the principle of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhodo of God. It has felt it more fruitful to practice this principle and to preach it as occasion offered rather than condemn those who differ. It has sought to communicate its ideals and to inspire rather than coerce their acceptance. It has enjoyed and valued the support of many who did not fully agree with its interpretation of those ideals.

"LeMoyne College has served the youth of the Memphis community for 48 years. During this long period of service the aims and purposes of the institution have not varied. It has always sought to educate young people to be responsible citizens and to dedicate themselves to the task of building a community in which all men can live together in mutual trust and harmony."

In other action the board approved a $309,000 budget—up $13,000 from last year.

Dr. Price said the increase would be more faculty pay and to employ a professor of French and German.

The board will meet again June 2, to elect officers.

LETTER BRINGS ACTION—LeMoyne College trustees who criticized a student letter demanding Walter Chandler's removal from the board as "impertinent and ill-advised" were (from left) Dr. S. A. Owen, Philip M. Widenhouse of New York, T. R. McLemore, Truman B. Douglass of New York, Charles F. Goodman, C. Arthur Bruce, Edwin Dalstrom and Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne president. Board members not shown were J. E. Walker, Philips Bradley of Syracuse, N. Y., Eva Hills Eastman of Scarsdale, N. Y., George Forbes of Cleveland, Ohio, William F. Frazier of New York and Mr. Chandler.

UNFC Allots $10,395 To Lincoln U

Lincoln University, Pa. — An allocation of $10,395 has been received by Lincoln University from the United Negro College Fund, according to Lincoln's Acting President A. O. Grubb.

"Lincoln University is one of the 33 independent accredited member colleges and universities of the Fund," Dr. Grubb said. "UNCF coordinates their efforts in seeking nation-wide public and corporate support.

"Beginning with its first organized appeal in 1944, UNCF has raised approximately 10 per cent of the annual operating expenses of its member colleges each year. The November 1958 allocation brings UNCF's appropriations to Lincoln University for the current calendar year to $32,786."

As the pioneer in cooperative fund-raising for institutions of higher learning, the College Fund set a pattern. Some 40 organizations are now conducting joint appeals annually for groups of American private colleges.

Stanley C. Hope, president of Sound-Scriber Corporation nd retired president of Esso Standard Oil Company, is national chairman for UNFC's 1958 appeal.

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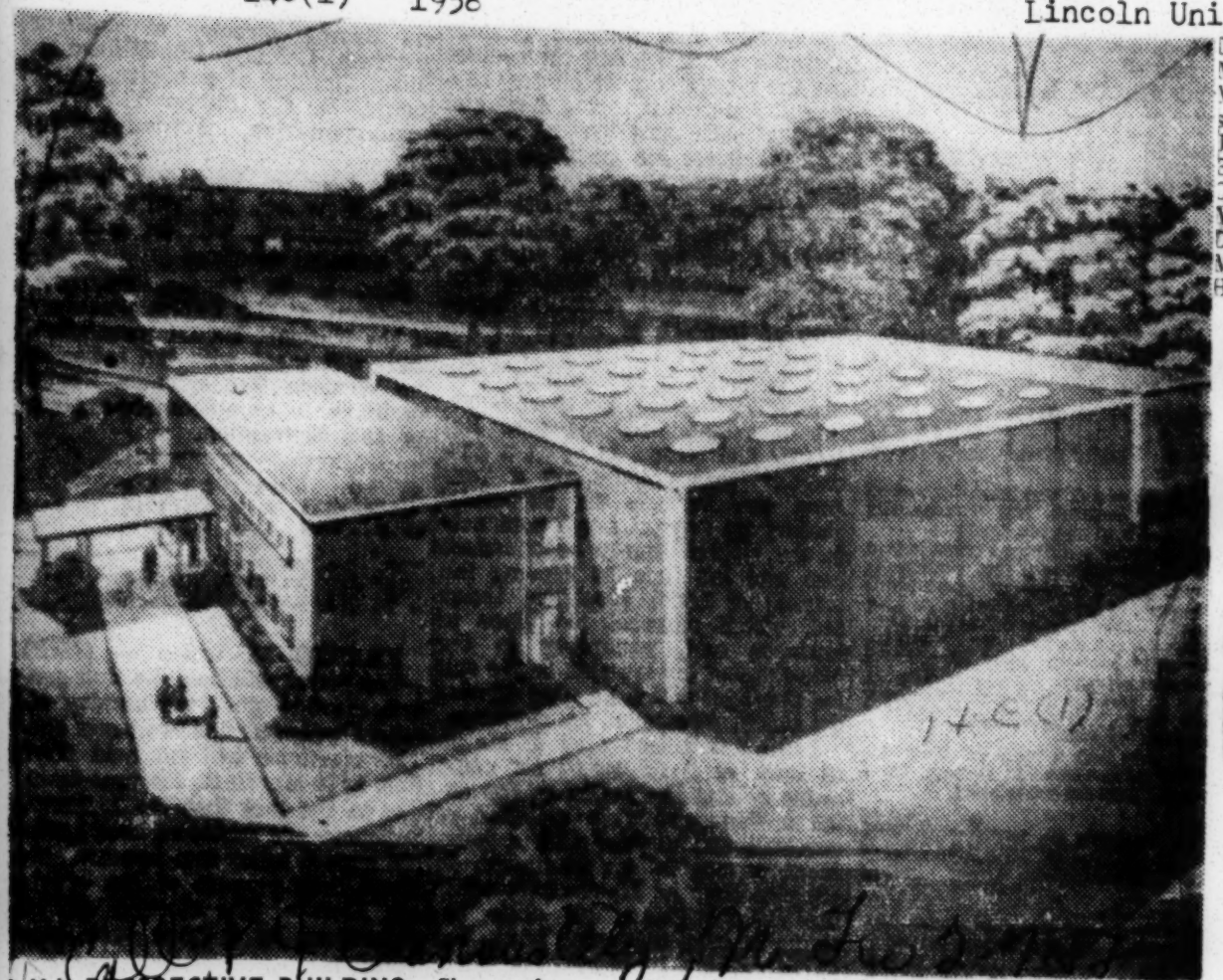
Lincoln University (JEFFERSON CITY, MO.)



L.U.'s PROSPECTIVE BUILDING.—Shown above is the new $700,000 Health and Physical Education building which will soon be under construction on the campus at Lincoln university. In addition to the most-up-to-date facilities for teaching instruction, the building will contain a gymnasium with a seating capacity for 1700 persons.

Lincoln University To Construct A $700,000 Gymnasium Building

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Lincoln university Board of Curators, through its president, Dr. Earl E. Dawson, has announced that theiplans and specifications for the erection of a new gymnasium building on the Lincoln university campus in Jefferson City are completed and that bids will be advertised for as soon as funds are made available from the $75,000,000 Bond Issue. Release of plans for bids is anticipated within the next two months.

The structure, designed by the Office of Marcel Boulenault, Architects-Engineers of St. Louis, will be of contemporary design; however, moderated to harmonize with existing buildings. The structure, which will cost approximately $700,000.00, has been planned to permit the future addition of two wings to house an all season swimming pool and facilities for a ROTC unit which is contingent to the University. The most modern facilities for the training of physical education and athletic competition are incorporated in the proposed building which will permit the University teams to compete on a college level with other Universities.

The building consists of a large gymnasium two stories high with a capacity of 1900 spectators. The gym area can be divided into two separate teaching stations by means of an electrically operated folding partition. The gym will be surrounded on three sides by a two story structure, the first floor of which will contain a large entrance lobby, large women's and men's locker and dressing rooms, a visiting team room, a varsity room, first aid room, and secondary room facilities. The second floor will contain staff offices, three classrooms, a large tumbling room and a large general purpose room which can also be used for a recreational room by the students.

The exterior walls will be of masonry with aluminum windows and stone trim and the entire structure will be of fireproof construction.

Lincoln University established in 1866 is approaching its century anniversary. Currently the main campus occupies fifty-two acres of beautifully landscaped slopes and flat lands which overlook much of the city. Three farms of 522 acres devoted to agricultural instruction make up another aspect of the University grounds. Academic work at the University is accredited by the North Central Association on the high school, undergraduate college and graduate levels through the master's degree.

Planning of the building has been developed with the active participation and co-operation of Dr. Dawson, President of the University; Head coach, Mr. Dwight Reed and members of the physical education staff, and the consulting firm of Engelhardt, Engelhardt, Leggett and Cornell of New York. As a result of this co-operation, a most modern and complete structure when completed will provide the University with top level competitive athletic facilities.

Members of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University are: Dr. H. Byron Masterson, Kennett, Mo.; Dr. J. D. Elliff, Columbia, Mo.; Mr. Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. George Rozier, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mr. John O. Bond, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Olive Decatur, Springfield, Mo.; Mr. Carl G. Stifel, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. August T Piper, St. Louis, Mo.; and Mr. George Roberts, Hannibal, Mo.

Carl Johnson Named To L. U. Board of Curators

Governor James T. Blair, Jr. has appointed Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City lawyer and municipal court judge, to the board of curators of Lincoln univesity in Jefferson City, it was learned officially this week.

The governor's office at the State Capitol said that Judge Johnson has been named to the L. U. board for a six-year term ending January 1, 1964. He replaces Joseph D. Elliff of Columbia, a member of the board for many years.

JUDGE CARL JOHNSON

Two other members of the board were reappointed for six-year terms, John O. Bond of Jefferson City and George E. Roberts of Hannibal.

Judge Johnson said this week that he had accepted membership on the board of curators.

Other members of the board are: Dr. August T. Piper, St. Louis, Carl G. Stifel, St. Louis and Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City, all of whose terms expire on January 1, 1960; Mrs. Olive J. Decatur, Springfield, George A. Rozier and H. Byron Masterson, Kennett, whose terms expire January 1, 1962.

Judge Johnson's appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Representative J. McKinley Neal, a member of the state legislature, told THE CALL this week by long-distance telephone that he is sure the judge's appointment will be confirmed.

Governor Blair has named Mrs. Frances Harriett Williams of St. Louis as a member of the State Board of Education, succeeding Frank W. Mitchell Sr., also of St. Louis. Mitchell, publisher of the St. Louis Argus, had been a member of the board since 1948 and was chairman at the time of his replacement. Terms on the board are for eight years.

Mrs. Williams is the daughter of the late Frank Williams, for many years principal of the Sumner high school in St. Louis.

Other new members appointed to the board of education are Elston J. Melton of Boonville, Rodowe H. Abeken of St. Louis and Jack Webster of St. Louis.

Melton replaces Ollin Drennan of Kirksville, Abeken succeeds Mrs. Charles A. Shaw of Clayton and Webster succeeds J. L. Campbell.

Unwilling College Head Visits Here

Former President Calvin Coolidge is credited with originating the often repaeted ultimatum: "If nominated I will not run; if elected, I will not serve."

But there are few who have actually had the opportunity to live up to this threat.

One such person was in Chicago this week. He is not a politician, but an educator.

He is erudite Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of Washington, assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, and chief of the adult education section.

Some years ago, Dr. Caliver was approached with an offer to become president of Lincoln university in Missouri. He was, as anyone would be, flattered by the offer, but indicated that he could not serve.

But his supporters ignored him, probably feeling that his rejection of the offer was simple modesty. They proposed his name to the trustees of the institution and he was duly elected president.

Informed of the action, he reiterated his position. Though elected president, he never assumed office, and subsequently another president was elected.

Dr. Caliver was in Chicago to meet with an exploratory committee to develop plans for a program of humanities education for labor unions.

Dr. Caliver who has served with the U. S. education department for 27 years initially was appointed as a specialist in the education of Negroes. Currently, his job crosses racial lines and is concerned with the education of all adults.

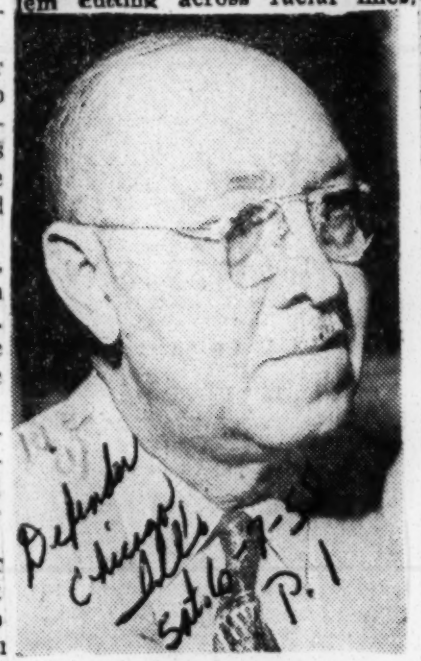
The meeting he attended at the LaSalle hotel here was sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education with headquarters in Madison, Wis., and the Center for Education in the Humanities for Industry of Amherst, Mass.

The eight-man committee which at the two-day session was headed by Dr. Max Goldberg, chairman of the department of English of the University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Caliver said that adult education is perhaps the most essential phase of education today because of the rapidity with which conditions are changing. "Adults need to be helped to keep abreast of things. Lifelong learning is absolutely essential," he declared.

His other interest in Chicago was to have conferences with educators and key persons in connection with the program for the National Commission for Adult Literacy.

Dr. Caliver pointed out that illiteracy is another national problem cutting across racial lines.



DR. AMBROSE CALIVER

Dedicate Million Dollar Fine Arts Center At Lincoln University

Four Daughters Of Clement Richardson Attend Ceremony

(By A CALL Staff Writer)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Approximately 800 persons attended the dedication Sunday of the million-dollar Clement Richardson Auditorium and Fine Arts building on the Lincoln university campus.

The building, erected at a cost of $1,300,000, includes an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,400 and classrooms for the study of art, music and drama.

The assembled crowd heard Dr. Philip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction in the St. Louis public schools, characterize Lincoln university as a school "with a long and distinguished history, marked with the courage, fortitude and perseverance of its founders."

Tracing the growth of the school from its founding as a land grant college in 1789, through the development of the arts and sciences college, the introduction of the law and graduate schools, and the addition of its journalism school in 1943, Hickey pointed to 1954 as the most significant date in the school's history.

Praise For Missourians

"In September of that year you opened your doors for the first time to all qualified students without regard to race.

"You have found here that men of goodwill find solutions to even the most pressing and difficult problems," Hickey said.

Without enunciating other sections of the country where integration has not proceeded so smoothly, the speaker, nonetheless drew instant applause when he declared that "the people of Missouri accept the laws of the federal government and the decisions of the Supreme court."

Referring directly to the need for the new building, Hickey spoke of the place of fine arts in the college curriculum.

"An appreciation for the fine arts is not essential for making a living, but it is essential to a liberal education," he said.

"Ours is an age which will demand an unlimited investment in education. The goals of the colleges and universities are to make young people aware and competent intellectually; to make them secure emotionally and to make them discerning and discriminating culturally," he said.

"No Hope In TV"

"Where else," he asked, "except in the universities can one get an appreciation of music, art and drama? Certainly little can be expected from the movies, radio and television."

The speaker was mildly critical of the current emphasis on scientific studies in the nation's schools.

Since the advent of Sputnik, he said, critics of American education have been loud and vehement in their insistence on more scientific training. Until now, he added parenthetically, many of these critics, had held no interest in the problems of education.

But, he emphasized, educators throughout the years have held out for a balance between science and the humanistic studies.

Human Relations Basic

"Any program of human relations is just as basic as the study of nuclear fission," Hickey declared.

The speaker was introduced by Earl E. Dawson, president of the university, who also presided at the program.

"Dedications," Dr. Dawson said, "are a means of giving honor to the farsighted men who labored to promote the purposes of the institution."

He described the late Clement Richardson as one such man. "It is particularly fitting that the building housing the area of fine arts at Lincoln university should be named for former President Clement Richardson. During his administration from 1918 to 1922, he initiated many programs which led both to an improved and to a more effective institution," Dawson said.

His Work Cited

Among these changes were the expansion and implementation of the agriculture and industrial arts areas of the institution through increased expenditures for farm lands and equipment; the introduction of medical service as necessary for the sanitation and well-being of the student body; the introduction of military training as a factor in the school curricula, and the acquisition of land for the establishment of an athletic field."

It was during Richardson's tenure also that the school achieved university status, resulting in a broader and richer curricula offering, Dawson pointed out.

After leaving Lincoln, Richardson served as president of Western college in Kansas City 1922-27), as president of Kansas Vocational school (1927-37), and as president of Western Baptist Seminary in Kansas City (1937-49). It was while serving in the last capacity that he died on December 25, 1949.

Four Daughters Present

Among the honored guests at the hour and a half ceremony were the four daughters of the late educator. Sharing the platform with political and educational leaders and a former governor were Mrs. W. O. Nixon, Mrs. J. M. Moore and Mrs Girard T. Bryant of Kansas City and Mrs. A. S. Jackson of St. Louis.

Speaking briefly, for herself and her sisters, Mrs. Bryant said, "It is a pleasure to be here to see honor done to a man who worked so hard and so diligently for this school."

Other special guests included Forrest Smith, former governor; Hubert Wheeler, state commissioner of education; M. E. Morris, state treasurer; Senator John E. Johnson, of the 24th Congressional district; W. Francis English, dean of the college of arts and sciences at M. U.; Haskell Holman, state auditor, representing the governor, and Dr. H. Byron Masterson, chairman, and Judge Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Mrs. Olive J. Decatur, and John O. Bond, members of the board of curators.

Ovation For Scruggs

An extremely popular platform guest was Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, former president of the university, who resigned several years ago because of illness. Dr. Scruggs received a standing ovation from the crowd, many of whom were alumni whose undergraduate years were spent during his tenure.

Dr. Scruggs, introduced by President Dawson as "the man who fought so long and so hard in the state legislature" to get the appropriations which made the fine arts center possible, described the occasion as an "honor to those who have gone before and a challenge to those now present."

Dr. Scruggs now lives in Kansas City, Kas.

-New Job-

N. C. Education Leader Becomes College Head

By CHARLES CLAY.

"Many schools in North Carolina are better because of his influence."

That's a high compliment. It was paid to Dr. S. E. Duncan by Dr. Charles F. Carroll, State superintendent of public instruction.

North Carolina's public school leaders agree that it's richly deserved.

Set apart from his colleagues in the Education Building on Edenton Street, Dr. Duncan has worked for the past 12 years to improve the educational opportunities of North Carolina's Negro children.

On July 1, he will leave his East Hargett Street office and the concentration of Negro professional people there to become president of Livingston College at Salisbury.

"If I've had any success at all, it's because I've stayed out of the spotlight except when I had to get in it," Dr. Duncan said of his work for the State. "I've looked at it as a cooperative enterprise where leadership has to be stimulated on the local level."

As State supervisor of public instruction for Negro high schools, Dr. Duncan works through North Carolina's Negro school principals.

A statistic which is significant to Dr. Duncan's purpose shows that the turnover of Negro principals in North Carolina is about four per cent each year. His chief aim has been to make the principals leaders in their communities and it takes time to gain the respect of a community.

In this connection, he points to a danger in the present trend for school consolidation.

"It's impractical to use the same criteria for the consolidation of Negro schools that are used in the consolidation of other schools," he said. "When you take our school out of a small community, there's nothing left. You take the heart out of it. I've never felt we couldn't have good high schools with 300 students in them."

In the course of making various studies which have done much to build his reputation as an educator, Dr. Duncan has come up with some significant facts not widely known.

"More than 90 per cent of all our so-called Negro high schools are really union schools, with one or more elementary grades in them," he said, "and better than 50 per cent of all Negro elementary pupils are in these union schools under high school principals."

Of the 228 schools, 167 have less than 300 students.

Of the integration crisis in the South, Dr. Duncan said:

"Fortunately, there has been no widespread emphasis upon the differential in educational achievement between groups in North Carolina. This is good, because to focus our attention upon differences in achievement between the white children of the North and the white children of the South, between urban children and rural children, rich children and poor children, Negro children and white children would form the basis for the deterioriation of public school education in North Carolina. I really believe that."

DR. S. E. DUNCAN

He has hopes for less difficulty in North Carolina than in some other states:

"As far as I'm concerned, the State made a step in the right direction when it integrated high schools in Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro last fall. I do not foresee some of the results that are envisioned for some of the other states because I believe that the leadership of both races in North Carolina is committed to the maintenance of law and order."

Challenge at Livingston.

Dr. Duncan looks upon his job at Livingston as a challenge. "It's also a matter of going back to serve an institution which had so much to do with my preparation for the work I've been doing," he said.

He attended high school and college at Livingston and later took an M.A. and a Ph.D. from Cornell University. His father once taught at Livingston before his death in 1931.

A three-letter man in college, Dr. Duncan still plays a good game of tennis.

Before taking his job with the State in 1946, Dr. Duncan taught in Reidsville, was a principal in East Spencer and returned to Reidsville as supervising principal of Negro schools.

Among other positions he now holds, he is a member of the National Committee on the Education of Negroes sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and North Carolina co-director of the National Assn. of Biology Teachers Conservation Project.

Dr. Duncan is a past president of the Assn. of Colleges and Secondary schools and has served as visiting professor at a number of institutions, including Tuskegee Institute and the University of Miami.

He's married to the former Ida Hauser and they have two children, a daughter who's attending Livingston and a son who finishes high school this year at Reidsville.

Dr. Duncan returned the compliment paid him. "I've had the utmost cooperation from the Department of Public Instruction They've given me tremendous assistance," he said.

On June 7 at Ligon School here some 250 Negro school principals will gather to pay tribute to Dr Duncan.

Livingstone Installs New College Prexy

SALISBURY, N. C.—Dr. S. E Duncan, newly elected president of Livingstone college, the capstone of education for the AME Zion church, formally took over his duties here last week after a brief welcome ceremony by the faculty of the Summer School and Dr. W. J. Trent, whom he succeeds.

Dr. Trent, who served as president from 1925 to 1957, and is president emeritus, pointed out that Dr. Duncan grew up with Livingstone and that his was a great heritage, having graduated from many of the departments of the school.

He spoke of how Dr. Duncan came through the elementary schools of Salisbury, thence through Livingstone and on to Cornell University, where he earned his Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy.

He ended by saying, "This is the happiest day of my life because I know your capabilities and I am sure Livingstone is in good hands."

Dr. Duncan Inaugurated As Livingstone President

SALISBURY N. C.—Dr. S. E Duncan, newly-elected president, Livingstone College, the capstone of education for the A. M. E. Zion Church, formally took over his duties here Tuesday, 11.00 A. M after a brief welcome ceremony by the faculty of the Summer School and Dr. W. J. Trent, whom he succeeds.

The ceremonies took place outside the office of the president where members of the faculty, bearing placards with varied welcome greetings on them, were present. Dr. Trent, who was named president-emeritus upon his retirement in 1957, spoke for the group and told how pleased he was to see Dr. Duncan at head of the institution that was so near and dear to him. It is to be remembered that Dr. Trent served as president from 1925 to 1957.

Dr. Trent pointed out that Dr. Duncan grew up with Livingstone and that his was a great heritage having graduated from many of the departments of the school. He spoke of how Dr. Duncan came through the elementary schools of Salisbury, thence through Livingstone and on to Cornell University, where he earned his Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy. He ended by saying, "This is the happpiest day of my life because I know your capabilities and I am sure Livingstone is in good hands."

PLEDGES DEDICATION

Dr. Duncan expressed his grateful appreciation for the warm welcome given by Dr. Trent and the group. He pledged his dedication to the forward progress of the school and said. "I pledge to devote myself and life to the perpetuation of the traditions of Christian Education for which Livingstone has been noted for more than three-quarters of a century.

Dr. Duncan then presented his wife, who also is a product of Salisbury has made a great contribution to the educational life of North Carolina. She was warmly received

The new president brings to the church-related institution a wealth of experience as an educator. His father, the late Samuel Edward Duncan, was principal of one of the local schools for a number of years. His mother, Mrs Lena B Duncan, received national honor for the contribution that her seven children had made toward the progress of human endeavor. a few years ago. Dr. Duncan served as the principal of Dunbar High School, East Spencer, and Washington High School, Reidsville. He has been State Supervisor of Negro High Schools for the past eight years. He has also served as visiting professor at several colleges throughout the Southern region.

Tribute To An Educator; Challenge To Successor

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-26-58
p. 9

(Editorial reprint from the Salisbury (N. C.) Evening Post)

Trent To Duncan

IN ITS 80 years of consecrated service to the Christian religion and sterling citizenship, Livingstone College has had only five duty elected presidents.

The newest, Dr. S. E. Duncan, has just been welcomed to his tenure succeeding interim-President, J. H. Brockett who had been efficiently filling the breach after Dr. W. J. Trent had been named President-Emeritus on his retirement last year from a 32-year career as the college's chief executive.

Prior to Dr. Trent, there had been only founder Joseph C. Price, Rev. W. H. Goler, and Dr. David C. Suggs to occupy the president's chair.

That Livingstone is and has been an institution of extraordinary stability and steadfastness of service and purpose could ask no better proof than this. That Dr. Trent remains President Emeritus after more than 3 decades of continuous tenure is companion proof that even the foment and turmoil of the educational world within the past quarter century have failed to agitate Livingstone with its tremors or beguile it into novelty and departures.

Yet in the increased tempo of its physical growth, the broadening of its curriculum, and the added stature of its faculty Livingstone, under Dr. Trent, has marched with the

DR. S. E. DUNCAN
New President

DR. W. J. TRENT
32-Year Career Ends

times, has approximated the general advances of its immediate environment, and has introduced the modern into the traditional at measured pace.

Dr. Duncan has stepped into a pair of big shoes; the shoes of a leader who, while epitomizing the spiritual dedication of a church-related institution to the unstinted admiration and applause of his colleagues in the educational world, and meriting the respect and veneration of his fellow-townsmen, has headed a regime which has seen the local college win approximately a half million dollars more from the nationwide United Negro College Fund, than has been donated to that fund from the local area.

It is well that the new president himself a Livingstone product, generously qualified by accomplishment of his own distinction of a number of his kin in the educational sphere, is prepared to continue the college administration at the high level with which it is long familiar, and with full acceptance of responsibility already defined and exemplified.

President Duncan takes command in the early days of an era which will frame its demands upon institutions such as Livingstone in a vocabulary which has but recently acquired new words, fresh invention of concepts, and confusion of definitions.

He merits the full measure of the support and confidence of his board of trustees, faculty, and students, and of this entire community.

Livingstone Faculty, Students Contribute $1,500 To UNCF

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — One of the highlights of a recent chapel program at Livingston college was the presentation of contributions for the United Negro College fund on behalf of the faculty and student body.

Mrs. Victoria P. Yates, chairman of the faculty committee for this fund presented to Acting President Brockett a check for $782, the amount given by the faculty and staff members. Henry A. Moses, president of the Pre-Alumni club, and representing the student body, made the presentation of a check for $672.39.

The United Negro College fund is composed of 33 member colleges, and is designed as an educational chest to make a single annual appeal to help meet the current operating cost of the member colleges.

Since its first appeal in 1944, the UNCF has raised nearly $20,000,000 for yearly operating purposes, and during this same period more than 40,000 young men and women have graduated from the member colleges.

Livingstone college, a member of the UNCF, has been greatly assisted by the fund for current expenses as well as for capital outlay.

Dr. Duncan New President Of Livingstone College

SALISBURY, N.C.—Dr. S. E. Duncan, a native of Salisbury and supervisor of Negro high schools in North Carolina, was elected president of Livingstone College last week. The 53-year-old state education offical will take over his new duties on July 1.

Dr. Duncan succeeds Dr. W. J. Trent, long-time president who retired last June bacause of poor health. J. H. Brockett has been acting president since Dr. Trent's retirement.

THE ELECTION of Dr. Duncan was a highlight of the annual Founder's Day program at the college. Another outstanding feature was the financial report which showed that contributions totaling $82,242 had been donated to the college from the Episcopal areas of the AME Zion Church.

Dr. Duncan was selected at the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees. He is a graduate of the college and has had considerable experience in the field of education.

• • •

THE NEW president is the son of Mrs. S. E. Duncan of Salisbury and the late Mr. Duncan. He attended grammar school and high school in Salisbury, was graduated from Livingstone and received his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University. He served as principal at the Dunbar high school and as principal at Reidsville high school before going with the State Department of Education in 1946.

The second highlight of the Founder's Day activities was the financial reports coming from the Episcopal areas of the AME Zion Church along with the college faculty, seminary and college student body. A grand total of $82,242.28 was presented to the Acting President J. H. Brockett to be used for current expenses during the school year. Of this amount $2,055 was contributed by the College personnel, and a special alumni contribution.

Livingstone Journal & Guide President Norfolk, Va.

DR. S. E. DUNCAN
Heads Livingstone

Succeeds Dr. W. J. Trent

Dr. Duncan Is Elected Livingstone's Prexy

SALISBURY, N. C.—Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, supervisor of Negro high schools for the state of North Carolina, was elected by the board of trustees as president of Livingstone College, succeeding Dr. W. J. Trent, who retired last spring after serving 32 years.

It was rumored on the campus that a bitter undercover fight had developed within the board of trustees over the election group.

One faction was led by Bishop W. J. Walls, senior Bishop of the AME Zion Church and chairman of the board of trustees who favored Prof. J. H. Brockett, the acting president, and another group favored Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, led by Bishop C. Eubank Tucker of the 10th Episcopal District.

It was revealed that Dr. Duncan was elected by a 2 to 1 vote over Prof. Brockett.

The Board of Bishops was also in session on the campus, attending to business that had not been completed at the regular meeting at Key West, Fla.

The following members of the board were in attendance:

Bishops W. J. Walls, Chicago; W. C. Brown, Brooklyn; Raymond L. Jones, Salisbury, N. C.; H. J. Medford, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; W. A. Stewart, Washington, D. C.; C. Eubank Tucker, Louisville, Ky., and J. D. Cauthen, Norfolk, Va.

Head of Negro College Denies Charge By Group

SALISBURY, (AP) — The acting president of Livingstone College defended the Negro institution Thursday against the American Assn. of University Professors' charge that it repudiated a teacher's contract on religious grounds.

"We don't make a policy of discriminating against people because of their religious beliefs," said acting President J. B. Brockett. "We have had Catholics and Jews on the faculty, as well as those of other religious denominations."

Livingstone was one of nine colleges and universities criticized by the AAUP Wednesday night for alleged violations of academic freedom in dismissing faculty members.

In Livingstone's case, the AAUP criticism stemmed from the breaking of a contract with Prof. G. M. Mertens before he actually joined the staff. Mertens is a Unitarian and the school is supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

"This was an individual action," said Brockett of the Mertens incident. "The contract was voided in a legal manner on a 60-day notice."

Brockett added, "The voiding of the contract between Livingstone College and Dr. Mertens was an action of the board of trustees. The board apparently felt that his religious beliefs were not in keeping with the overall beliefs of the school."

Journal & Guide p 13 col 3-8-58

Open Library Addition At Livingstone

Bishop Raymond Jones, chairman of the building committee at Livingstone College, receives keys for college's library addition fr om contractor Walter Wagner. The library was renovated at a cost of more than $62,0 00. Looking on is Bishop W. J. Walls. chair man of the college's board of trustees.

Remodeled Library Is Opened At Livingstone

Norfolk Va.

SALISBUTY, N. C.—A recent highlight on the campus of Livisgstone College was the formal opening of the remodeled and enlarged Carnegie Library.

The library facilities have been greatly expanded, the project only recently completed at a cost of approximately $62,000.

* * *

FUNDS FOR THE major project came from the contributions of the United Negro College Fund and the Founder's Day Fund.

A total of 3,200 square feet have been added to the main floor; 2,200 square feet for the mezzanine; and 1,844 square feet in a basement.

* * *

SEATING CAPACITY is around 170 persons. There are approximately 500 students in the college.

The library has been painted in soft beige and pastel greens. New furniture has been added, including chairs, reading tables circulation desk, periodical index tables, lounge furnishings, steel stacks, cumulative book index tables and other attractive features.

* * *

LIGHTING IS flourescent, and there is ample window area.

There are reading rooms, stack rooms, a staff lounge, a special classroom, an audio - visual aids room, a special work room for the storage space; in addition, there is a kitchenette,, a cataloging room, a receiving room and a librarian's office.

Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill, daughter of the college's founder and first president, Dr. Joseph Charles Price, is the librarian.

No discrimination at college, insists bishop; professor fired

Afro-American p. 1 Baltimore Md.

CHICAGO — "We will not take an atheist or a person of the Unitarian faith into Livingstone College as an instructor.

"Dr. Mertens is of the Unitarian faith. We don't believe in what he believes in and we have no apologies to make for our action in turning down his contract."

The speaker was Bishop William J. Walls of Chicago, chairman of the Livingstone trustee board.

At the same time, Bishop Walls made it clear there is "no religious discrimination at Livingstone."

"However," he added, "Livingstone is a church school designed to train leaders in the AME Zion Church. It could not employ any faculty members who do not believe in Jesus Christ."

* * *

BISHOP WALLS recalled that the college at one time employed a Jewish teacher of Hebrew, but that he was discharged when he told a class that the birth and resurrection of Jesus were myths."

The student body and faculty are interdenominational and three heads of departments at the college are not members of the AME Zion Church.

Sat. 4-12-58

HIS COMMENTS came in the wake of charges by the American Association of University Professors that Livingstone College had religiously discriminated against Prof. G. M. Mertens in repudiating his contract.

Prof. Mertens, who previously taught at Blackburn College in Illinois, submitted a contract to join the Livingstone faculty in March of 1957.

In June of that year, the Livingstone trustees voided the contract, according to Bishop Walls, because of Prof. Merten's religious faith.

"We don't choose to call it exactly religious discrimination We have none of that. Prof. Merten's beliefs differ religiously from ours and the trustees felt that the students at Livingstone should not be exposed to them," Bishop Walls explained.

* * *

THE AAUP accused Livingstone of violating academic freedoms in turning down Prof. Merten's contract.

Dr. Robert K. Carr, general secretary of the association in Washington, stated;

"We feel that Livingstone College failed to make its policies in this matter in the beginning.

"Prof. Merten had corresponded with the president and dean of the school and received word that he had been engaged on the staff.

Afro-American

"SUBSEQUENTLY HE made it known that he was a Unitarian and Bishops Walls wrote him that the trustees refused his contract because of the religious factor. Sat 4-12-58

"We recognize," Dr. Carr said, "that church - sponsored schools have the right to impose rules, but these regulations must be made clear in the beginning.

4-12

"This was not the case at Livingstone College in reference to Prof. Merten, even though he had not actually joined the staff.

"We acknowledge that trustees have the legal authority to act in such matters, but it is invariably the custom for department heads of schools to recruit faculty members.

* * *

"IT IS VIRTUALLY unheard of for trustees to refuse the staff recommendations of deans and other officials. Prof. Merten was highly recommended when he applied to the school."

Dr. Carr said his agency makes investigations of violations of accepted academic standards in colleges and universities and submits reports on the findings.

He said violations of standards can lead to recommendations that schools be censured.

In denying accusations that Livingstone practiced religious discrimination in the selection Walls said:

said:

"We have had teachers of all nationalities and colors on our staff, but have a right to turn down anyone who falls short of our qualifications.

"Dr. Merten was to teach the principles of theology at Livingstone. We did not want our boys and girls to be exposed to the ideals of religion that Dr. Merten undoubtedly would reflect.

"We have no fears, we're not a part of the National Council of Churches and we're not running from anything."

Reached for comment at his home in Salisbury, N.C., acting Livingstone College President J. B. Brockett stated:

"This event happened in March, 1957, under an action by the board of trustees, prior to my taking office.

"Prof. Merten never taught at Livingstone, his contract being voided in June, 1957. He was scheduled to join the staff in September.

"We don't make a policy of discriminating against people because of their religious beliefs.

"We have had Catholics and Jews on our faculty as well as persons of other faiths.

"This," President Brockett said, "was an individual action. The contract was voided in a legal manner on a 60-day notice."

Livingstone was one of nine colleges and universities criticized by the AAUP.

LOMAX-HANNON EVENT

AME Zion Church Reports $10,789 Educational Fund

Montgomery Ala
P 62
Feb
3-15-58

GREENVILLE, Ala. — In observance of Founders' Day of Lomax - Hannon College here, Wednesday, communicants of the AME Zion Church reported $10,789 for education.

"To review the work of the founding fathers, evaluate and keep up the spirit of the founders" was the subject of Dr. J. W. Eichelberger's address to the large group gathered here in the auditorium building for the observance. During his discourse, he said, "no institution can take the place of a Christian College, which trains people for Christian discipleship."

In reviewing the history of Christian education and church related institutions, Dr. Eishelberger pointed up, through examples, that God always provided leadership for every emergency. As he elaborated on keeping the spirit of the Founding Fathers alive, he used a phrase of the theme song, "Sure I Must Fight," to illustrate his thought.

Dr. Eichelberger, general secretary of Christian Education for the Zion Connection, was selected to deliver the featured address in absence of Bishop W. C. Brown who was programmed but unable to attend. Two other programmed participants, Bishop W. J. Walls, senior bishop and Bishop H. B. Shaw, were also unable to be present.

Presiding and presenting the speaker was the Rt. Rev. W. A. Stewart, presiding prelate of the Eighth Episcopal District, comprising five conferences in Alabama, who commended the presiding elders, pastors and laymen for a cooperative job.

REPORTS BY CONFERENCES

During the reporting period, records revealed financial reports as follows: Alabama Conference $1,208.10; South Alabama, $786.10; Central, $1,828.07; North Alabama, $2,889.50; and the Cahaba Conference $1,004.80. School personnel led by president T. M. Patton, $777, totalling $8,512.57. From other Episcopal districts, Bishop W. C. Brown, $305; Bishop W. W. Slade, $286; second district, Bishop W. C. Brown, $205; fourth district, Bishop W. L. Jones, $675; fifth district, Bishop H. T. Medford, $150; sixth, Bishop H. B. Shaw, $102; seventh, Bishop S. G. Spottswood, $1,095; ninth, Bishop D. C. Pope, $100; 10th, Bishop C. E. Tucker, $200; 11th, Bishop J. D. Cauthen, $235; and 12th district, Bishop C. C. Coleman, $200, making a grand total of $10,789.

Bishop Stewart reported that $42,107 would complete the new building which will make the campus a thing of beauty. This, he asked communicants to raise.

This, the Lomax-Hannon College is a church supported institution, loacted in Greenville on a 235-acre plot, approximately one and one-quarter miles from downtown business area; carrying a full curriculum, plus all extra curricular activities. The chorus rendered music for the program.

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Visiting Bishop C. E. Tucker of 10th Episcopal District spoke briefly on the plight of the Negro. He remonstrated that complete success depends upon faith in God and unity of though, deed and action.

Other speakers and program participants included Mrs. C. E. Tucker, wife of the bishop; the Rev. J. W. Hayes; Dr. Wm. Bascom and Prof. T. M. Patton, president of the host school.

Among the visitors was Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, connectional president of the WH & FM Society, headquarters in Louisville, Ky.

NEW BRANCH WILL OPEN WITHOUT SEGREGATION

NEW ORLEANS. — (UPI) — Two young Negroes registered at the New Orleans branch of Louisiana University Tuesday, the first of their race to be accepted as undergraduates in the LSU system.

The decision to admit the Negroes to the New Orleans branch marked compliance with a Federal Court order issued Monday which struck down segregation at the school even before it began its academic life.

The Negroes, a boy and a girl, appeared outwardly calm as were the hundreds of white students who roamed the large registration hall signing up for classes at the new "commuter college."

Most of the white students ignored the Negroes, 17-year-old Josephine Hill, who said she will major in elementary education, and Harold Fontenette, 18, a major in social science.

They were both neatly dressed, the boy in a conservative dark blue suit and the girl in a trim red and green checked dress.

School officials appeared friendly and helpful as the Negro freshmen went through the enrollment procedure.

The first Negroes appeared on the campus Tuesday morning, but were barred from the campus while officials at the main branch of the university met in secret session in Baton Rouge.

The LSU officials decided to obey U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry's order. A telephone call to Dean Hitt at the New Orleans college gave the Negroes a green light to register.

Dean Hitt said LSU attorneys in Baton Rouge instructed him to proceed to register all academically-qualified Negroes.

The school joins a small number of other Louisiana colleges that has Negro students in undergraduate classes. They are McNeese State College, Southeastern College and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

Negro graduate students have been attending classes at several branches of LSU, including the law and medical schools.

BULLETIN

Registration of Negro students at LSUNO was begun on Tuesday afternoon on the campus, despite conflicting reports that the Negro applicants were not allowed on the campus. Dr. Homer L. Hitt told this newspaper that the students were allowed on the campus, though actual registration was not begun immediately because the school awaited word from the legal counsel. The injunction was not to go into effect until it was received at the school. Dr. Hitt said it arrived about 10:25 a.m. Legal counsel for the school conferred, then came the announcement that Negro applicants would be registered. A group of students told the Weekly they had begun registration and were being treated fairly. Unconfirmed reports set the number of Negro students that had registered at 2, about 2 p.m. Actual figures were not immediately available. Meanwhile, Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion announced that attorneys from his office and from the school are set to request an order from the U. S. Court of Appeals to stop enrollment at least temporarily.

neys, Judge Christenberry pointed out the needlessness or the lack of logic, then ruled it out.

Under the injunction as signed by Judge Christenberry, LSUNO can no longer deny Negro students their right of an education there because of their race.

Special Segregation Counsel William Shaw, during the hearing, asked that Judge Christenberry revert from open court proceedings to an informal conference of attorneys in the jurist's chambers with the judge present also, in order that a matter might be discussed "which we feel should not be taken up in open court." Shaw gave no indication of the nature of the matter to be discussed, saying only that it was "another matter."

After expressing surprise over such a request, Judge Christenberry declared that "the court does not intend to become a part of any star chamber proceedings." The jurist denied the request with the following words: "The court is amazed at the request. Do you mean that a matter so important to the public should be discussed in private and be kept from the public?"

Continuing, Judge Christenberry asserted that the only step the LSU Board of administrators could take that would satisfy the court, would be to admit Negro students.

Another of the defense attorneys asked that the effect of the injunction not be felt until such time as the LSU Board of administrators met. To this request, the jurist, in calm but often bored tones, stated that he read in the newspaper that members of the board were available to meet sooner. He asserted that had they thought it important to meet they would have met and that the request would entail an unnecessary delay if granted.

Defense attorneys also brought up the fact that some "problems" would be created by the admittance of the students "at this time." Seemingly at the end of his patience with the efforts to stall, Judge Christenberry said flatly, "let's not anticipate any problems." He went on to cite cases where integration had worked smoothly without any incidents. Negro students have been attending school in a university right here "...in this city" without incidents," he stated.

After reflecting for a brief moment, Judge Christenberry added that he had confidence in the citizens of "this civilized community" that they would accept the rulings of the court without any incidents developing.

Earlier, Attorney Alexander P. Tureaud, counsel for the plaintiffs, presented for filing into the records letters that were received from LSUNO by the plaintiffs that stated they were not being accepted because the LSU board did not admit Negroes. Tureaud pointed out that they were denied admission only because of their race.

Tureaud said further that a delay in the injunction would cause damage to the students and would cause at least "one year's delay' in the students studies.

Seated in the courtroom were about twleve Negroes beside the plaintiffs as opposed to three or four whites. Satisfaction could be seen in the faces of the Negro spectators as the judge time and time again ruled on requests of the defense attorneys.

The plaintiffs that sought admittance were: Ernestine Lyons, Philip Mitchell, Louise Williams, Jacqueline Stansberry, Josephine Eli, Jamesetta Henley, Daniel Lewis, Walter Lee Peck, Wilson Fleming and Harold Fontenette.

After the hearing was completed, the group along with Attorney Tureaud and Attorneys Antoine Trudeau and Ernest Morial were besiged by TV newsreel cameramen and interviewers.

Some capsule comment by the students on the granting of the injunction:

FLEMING: "I feel just fine about the whole situation."

PECK: "I feel simply wonderful about it."

MISS WILLIAMS: "I would not have been able to attend college if I had not been able to attend LSUNO. The decision was just fine.'

MISS STANSBERRY: "I would have been disappointed if the injunction was not enforced. I feel fine too."

MISS ELI: "I won't say I feel fine. I'll say I feel wonderful.'

MISS LYONS: "I am so excited. I think it is great. I certainly will make the best of my opportunity."

FONTENETTA: "I am glad and happy. It will be a great aid financially."

MITCHELL: "I think it is the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to me. I'll make the best of everything offered."

Faulty Wiring Blamed In Negro School Fire

WEST POINT, Miss. (Special)—Authorities tod[illegible] tentatively blamed an electri[illegible] line as the cause of a fire which destroyed a dormitory at Mary Holmes Junior College for Negroes yesterday but a deputy state fire marshal was enroute there to investigate the blaze.

Sheriff L. W. Walker said early investigation indicated the blaze started from a short circuit in an electrical wire in the ceiling of the dormitory.

A deputy fire marshal was expected today to investigate further.

STUDENT IS BURNED

The two-story dormitory burned down early Sunday. Dawson Horn, administrator of the college, said a student sleeping in the building discovered the blaze at 2 a. m. and notified two other persons who were asleep in the building. One of the three suffered minor burns as he escaped.

Horn estimated damage at $50,000.

The junior college, operated by the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., was the scene of an integrated "work camp" last summer.

Residents of the area said feeling ran high when the school was integrated last summer. White students from Kansas cut short their tour on the campus as a result of a complaint from Clay county residents.

Fire Destroys Men's Dormitory At Mary Holmes Junior College

West Point, Miss., June 2—A men's dormitory at Mary Holmes Junior College, a Negro school which was the scene of a heated racial controversy here last year, burned to the ground Sunday.

Officials could not immediately determine the cause of the fire. The blaze was discovered by one of three students sleeping in the two story wooden structure. He turned in the alarm and then awoke the two other occupants. One of the students, Albert Smith, was burned on the right arm.

Professor Dawson Horn, Negro administrator of the junior college which is owned by the United Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., said final estimate of the damage had not been compiled but that it would be at least $75,000.

A controversy between white citizens of West Point and the school officials flared last year when a group of University of Kansas students, boys and girls, visited the campus and spent a week under integrated conditions.

Although feeling ran high in the Clay County Citizens Council, the situation cooled when the Kansas students cut their vacation short and returned home.

Professor Horn posed for newspaper photographers with white girl students who were clad in shorts and scrubbing the floor of the administration building.

In the fire Sunday, firemen said they were unable to save the building because of the insufficient water supply. The school is located about one mile west of the West Point city limits on State Highway 10.

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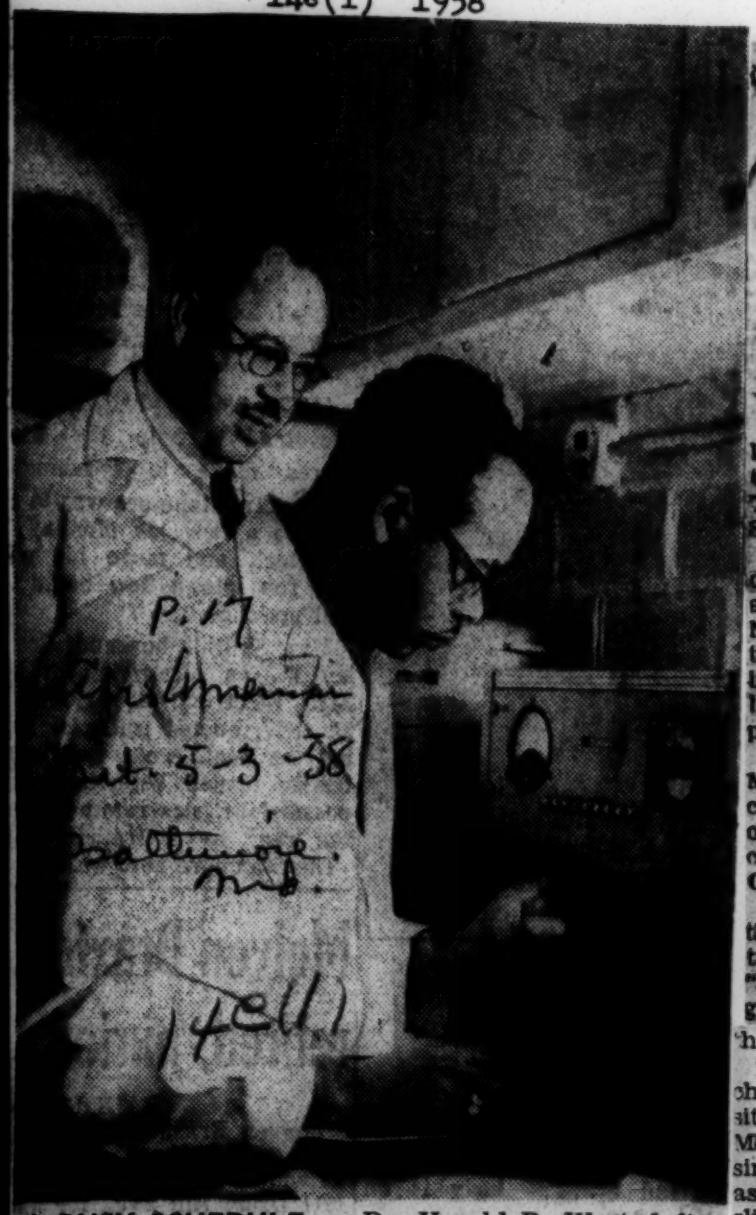
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE



P.17
Baltimore Sat. 5-3-58
Baltimore, Md.
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A BUSY SCHEDULE — Dr. Harold D. West, left, president of Meharry Medical College and professor of biochemistry, and Richard A. Ewing Jr., research assistant and medical student, study the activity of radioactive metabolite. Dr. West holds two research grants from the National Cancer Institute. Despite an extremely busy schedule as president of the school, he directs research on the use of radioactive silver in therapy of experimental cancer and studies of the fate of substances related to chemicals which produces cancer.

Meharry Has Two White Students

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Meharry Medical College, which graduated more than half the Negro physicians and dentists now practicing in the United States, has two white regular students — the first in its 82-year history.

They were enrolled without publicity a year ago and are back on the campus for their second terms. This was reported exclusively by Southern School News.

But Meharry's president, Dr. Harold Dadford West, emphasized in an interview with Southern School News that the college will maintain its primary objective of creating doctors, dentists, nurses, related technicians for Negro population.

"That is the purpose Meharry was established to serve," he declared, "and I think it will continue on that basis for a long time to come."

COLLEGE NEUTRAL

Dr. West, first Negro president of the college, asserted that the institution is concerned neither with "integration for the sake of integration" nor with "segregation for the sake of segregation."

The energetic, soft-spoken biochemist, a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, who has been with Meharry 32 years and its president since 1952, said the school's policy as to enrollment has "changed slightly recently, but only slightly."

"We had used the word Negro in referring to our students in publications but decided to eliminate reference to it after the court decision," he explained, referring to the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation action of 1954.

However, school literature still emphasizes Meharry's concern with serving the Negro population.

Meharry-trained physicians, dentists and nurses practice in three-fourths of the states, and in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America and the West Indies.

Meharry Prexy Clarifies Position on Integration

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Meharry Medical College, which graduated more than one-half the Negro physicians and dentists now practicing in the United States, has two white regular students—the first in its 82-year history.

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Negro Medical College Admits 2 Whites

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Meharry College, widely known as one of the nation's outstanding Negro medical schools, has come up with an integration wrinkle in reverse. It has admitted two white students.

Dr. Harold D. West, Meharry president, said the college still is oriented toward serving the nation's Negro population. But he said Meharry never has had a rule against admitting white students.

Southern School News, a publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, identified the two white students as Ralph S. Lachman of Philadelphia, a medical student, and Albert L. Goreman of Miami, Fla., a dental student.

Dr. West said the 82-year-old Meharry College is unconcerned with "integration for the sake of integration' or with "segregation for the sake of segregation."

Meharry officials said about 40 per cent of the nation's Negro medical students are enrolled at the Nashville school, established a few years after the Civil War to help educate the newly-freed Negroes.

The faculty members are all Negro but most of the visiting lecturers are white. Many of its part-time lecturers and consultants are members of the Vanderbilt University faculty here.

MSU To Learn Integration Fate

Smith Going To Nashville For Decision Today On His Request For Delay

Memphis State University will learn today whether integration will begin next month or be put off for a year.

J. Millard Smith, president, will go to Nashville this morning for a decision by the State Board of Education on his request for the delay.

The board promised an early decision when Mr. Smith appeared before it Aug. 8, with a prediction of "considerable trouble and even violence" if Negroes are admitted.

The university president said yesterday he would have no comment until after the board has acted.

8 Negroes Passed Exams

Eight Negroes have passed entrance examinations required by the university and are eligible to enter this fall under a desegregation plan adopted by the board last fall. Two others who took the examination failed.

Mr. Smith told the board he is convinced that another year is needed because the proposal is "not acceptable to a large majority of the people."

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MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Integrational Drive Planned In Memphis

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Attorneys for eight Negro students plan to ask a federal court in Memphis, Tenn., Monday that Memphis State University be ordered to admit them, all of whom have passed entrance examinations.

FRONT ROYAL, Va. — A group of 17 Negro teen-agers, armed with a court order, were turned back Saturday when they sought to enroll at Warren County High School already ordered shut down by Gov. Almond.

WASHINGTON — Congressional repercussions are expected in January in the Supreme Court's ruling Friday that integration should proceed immediately at Little Rock's Central High School.

VAN BUREN, Ark. — The nation's far-flung racial struggle leaves Negro children in this west Arkansas town caught in a dilemma—afraid to attend the city's legally integrated schools and unable to attend nearby segregated ones.

The answer to their problem lies in what could be a long, tedious court case.

Meantime the children—about 16 of them—gather in small groups to study in preparation for the day when they can return to school, wherever it may be.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A crowd estimated at 200 by police picketed Birmingham City Hall Saturday in protest against fines of $200 each assessed against three white men in connection with a demonstration at Phillips High School.

The three men were fined Friday for failure to obey a lawful command and for loitering. The charge grew out of a demonstration Sept. 3 at the school following rumors Negroes would attempt to enroll there. No such attempt was made.

NEGROES LIKELY TO REGISTER AT MEMPHIS STATE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — Negroes have passed Memphis State University's entrance examinations, "and it is my guess they will be admitted this fall," says President J. M. Smith.

"I've been against it (integration) and always will be," Smith said. "I'm being forced by the courts to admit some (Negroes)."

"I've been backed up and faced the jailhouse. I've decided I'm not going to run, but stay and face it and do the best I can."

Smith spoke to legislative candidates here yesterday. He urged them to endorse Memphis State's four-year, $4.5 million dollar expansion plan.

Solons Act To Improve State's Negro Colleges

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By TIM PARKER
Associated Press Writer

The Mississippi Legislature moved today to restore the standings of two of the state's three state-supported Negro colleges.

Quick action was expected on a bill to appropriate 1½ million dollars for new buildings and equipment for the schools, two of which have been put on probation by the Southern Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The measure was introduced yesterday by House Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County.

Major beneficiary would be Alcorn A and M College near Port Gibson, which would get $750,000 to finance a science-library building, a mechanical arts building and a gymnasium. Jackson State would get $575,000 for a classroom building, equipment and dormitory site. Mississippi Vocational at Itta Bena would get $175,000 for an infirmary and equipment.

BOTH ON PROBATION

Alcorn A&M and Jackson State are on probation but Dr. E. R. Hobe, executive secretary of the State College Board, said work planned under the 1½ million-dollar appropriation would restore their standing.

He said Mississippi Vocational never has been accredited but that the $175,000 appropriation, when carried out, should enable it to gain that standing.

But the Senate and House reconvened at 2 p. m. today with light calenders. A series of committee meetings this week should process some of the bills now mired.

Virdrine Jr., of Gulfport, Roland Cranford of Hattiesburg, Ted Wilbering more than 140, for floor consideration.

House action yesterday on two Ways and Means Committee measures was prevented when Rep. Hilton Watts of Washington County committee chairman, did not show up. Friends said he was in Greenville serving as attorney for the county board of supervisors.

Rep. Thompson McClellan of Clay County called the House Constitution Committee into brief session to approve a bill to implement a 1956-ratified constitutional amendment to close a car tax loophole.

ONE TRIP

The bill would authorize taxing authorities to collect ad valorem taxes on cars at the same time taxpayers buy car license plates.

Into the House hopper went a well-advertised bill by Rep. Clarence Pierce of Carroll County to re-apportion House seats by adding one member each from Forrest, Harrison, Jones and Jackson counties.

It also would make the present Hinds - Yazoo county floated a Hinds County representative and the Harrison - Jackson floater a Harrison County legislator.

Reps. Upton Sisson and Dan Guice of Harrison County joined 16 other legislators in co-sponsoring Pierce's bill but several south Mississippi advocates of "real apportionment" were expected to oppose it.

Sillers, often the decisive man in such questions, also may not be pleased with Pierce's measure. Sillers has said he hopes re-apportionment can be done without enlarging membership of either house. Pierce's bill would boost the House from 140 to 144 members.

ALLOCATION SOUGHT FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

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$1,500,000 Would Be Spent For New Buildings

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—Two of Mississippi's most ardent segregationists Monday proposed that the Legislature appropriate $1,500,000 for new buildings at the state's three major colleges for Negroes. They are House Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County and Representative Russell Fox of Claiborne County.

The $1,500,000 would be spent as follows—

For a science-library building, a mechanical arts building and gymnasium at Alcorn College for Negroes, $750,000, for a classroom building, a site for a dormitory and equipment of buildings at Jackson State College for Negroes, $575,000, and for an infirmary and equipment for buildings at Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes, $175,000.

At the November special legislative session, Speaker Sillers gained passage of an approval of an allocation of $150,000 for a student union building at the vocational college at Itta Bena.

7 Mississippi Colleges Aided By Foundation

News, p. 7

Seven Mississippi colleges today won financial aid from the United States Steel Foundation.

The colleges received grants from $2 million given 65% of the nation's privately-supported liberal arts colleges, science and engineering institutes, public and private universities and medical schools.

Belhaven College in Jackson, Blue Mountain College, Millsaps in Jackson, Rust College for Negroes at Holly Springs and Tougaloo Southern Christian College for Negroes at Tougaloo will receive financial aid through state, regional and national fund raising groups.

Mississippi College at Clinton will get direct operating aid from the foundation.

The University of Mississippi School of Medicine in Jackson will receive aid through the National Fund for Medical Education.

CLASSROOM BUILDING: The above is the model classroom building at Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena, one of the units of the nation's youngest institution for higher learning of Negro students on which the state has already expended some $5,000,000.

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MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Will Sue For Admission

Kennard Wants To Enter Mississippi Southern

APPLICATION IS DENIED

By The United Press International

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Dec. 13.—Negro Clyde Kennard, a former University of Chicago student who wants to attend all-white Mississippi Southern College, said Saturday he intends to file a court suit if it takes that to be admitted.

Kennard, 30, who lives on a farm near here with his mother, was asked if he would go into Federal Court if his second application for enrollment is rejected. "I hope it won't be necessary," Kennard said. "The people at the college have been quite considerate. I believe it would be best for the college and the community if I would not have to resort to court action. But it may be necessary to do that."

Dr. W. D. McCain, college president, announced this week that Kennard had told the college he would submit another application for enrollment as an undergraduate for the winter quarter beginning Jan. 6. His first application, submitted almost three years ago, was incomplete, McCain said.

Dr. McCain did not elaborate but Kennard said his application did not include the names of five persons who attended Southern who would vouch for his moral character. This is a requirement made by the State College Board for all institutions under its jurisdiction. It has never been tested in the courts.

He said the new application he intends to submit in a few days also will not contain the names of five former Southern students. "Some of the students who have been admitted to Southern have not met that requirement," Kennard said.

Kennard said he planned to confer with Dr. McCain again Monday and would decide after that when to submit the new application.

He said he wanted to attend Southern because he needs to stay at home to look after his mother and there is no Negro college in the area. He plans to major in political science and eventually earn a Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago.

State Preparing Defense Against Negro Student

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (UPI)—State and school officials were preparing today for another enrollment attempt by a Negro chicken farmer at all-white Mississippi Southern College.

Dr. W. D. McCain, school president, confirmed Wednesday that Clyde Kennard, about, 30, had informed the school he would try to enroll as an undergraduate next month. Registration for the winter quarter starts Jan. 3.

Kennard, who operates a small chicken farm near here, first applied for admission three years ago but officials said his application was not complete and he made no effort to submit a new one. He has done college work out of the state but still wants to earn a bachelor's degree at Southern.

"There are several things which can be done in connection with the application if it is filed," McCain said. He did not enumerate them.

In Jackson officials indicated the application would be submitted to the State College Board for study. The board has a regulation requiring persons applying for registration to colleges under its jurisdiction to submit the names of five alumni who will recommend them for admission.

The State Sovereignty Commission, the official agency for maintaining segregation, several days ago sent a secret investigator to Hattiesburg in connection with Kennard's attempt.

Mississippi has maintained segregation from kindergarten through the college graduate level and no court suits have been filed by Negroes seeking entrance to white schools. However, at least two other attempts have been made by Negroes to get in white colleges.

Medgar Evers, now state field secretary for the NAACP, was rejected as a University of Mississippi student several years ago on non-racial grounds. The Rev. Clennon King, a former history professor, tried to enroll at the university last June but was rejected by force.

Negro Renewing Try For College

Will Make Second Attempt At Mississippi Southern

WOULD BE STATE'S FIRST

By United Press International

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Dec. 10.—Mississippi Southern College announced Wednesday that a Hattiesburg Negro has renewed his efforts to enroll in the all-white college as the first break in the state's totally-segregated school system.

Dr. W. D. McCain, school president, said Clyde Kennard, about 30, who lives on a farm near here, informed the school he would make a second attempt to enroll as an undergraduate next month. Registration for the second quarter is Jan. 3-5.

Applied Three Years Ago

Kennard first applied for admission three years ago but officials at the time said his application was not complete and Kennard made no effort to submit a new one. He has done college work out of the state but still wants to earn a bachelor's degree here, Dr. McCain said.

"There are several things which can be done in connection with the application if it is filed," Dr. McCain said.

Officials indicated it would be submitted to the State College Board in Jackson which requires the recommendations of five alumni for persons entering colleges under the board's jurisdiction.

The State Sovereignty Commission, the state's official agency for maintaining segregation, several days ago sent a secret investigator to Hattiesburg in connection with Kennard's attempt to enter the college. He was reported seeking information on the matter.

No Suits Filed

Mississippi has maintained school segregation from kindergarten through the graduate level of college and no court suits have been filed by Negroes for entrance to white schools. At least two attempts have been made by Negroes to enroll in the University of Mississippi, however.

Medgar Evans, state field secretary for the NAACP, was rejected on non-racial grounds several years ago. Rev. Clennon King, a former history professor, also tried to enroll in the university last June but he was carried from the campus by the State Highway Patrol and admitted to the State Mental Hospital for observation.

The NAACP in Jackson said it had no knowledge of Kennard's intention to enroll at Southern next month.

Morehouse To Unveil New Health And Physical Education Building

Daily World Atlanta Ga P.1 Sted. 1-1-58

By JOEL W. SMITH

Morehouse College will unveil the many unique features of its new $835,000 Health and Physical Education Building Friday night, when the doors swing open for the

Doors Of $835,000 'Gym' To Swing Open For Friday Night Tilt

"Christening Game" between the Maroon Tigers and Fisk University Bulldogs.

City-wide interest has been centered on Morehouse since early last year when construction workers got busy on the campus and started unloading steel, concrete, bricks, other building materials and equipment. Now Atlantans want to get a glimpse of the interior of the new, multi-purpose building which is designed for extraordinary flexibility and comfort.

"BIG GAME" ADDS EXTRA INCENTIVE

The "big game" between Morehouse and Fisk, which will have a direct bearing on the SIAC visitation championship, provides and added incentive for a history-making crowd.

There will be no fanfare or ceremony, however, as "Open House" has been set for Sunday, January 19, and the spacious new building will be dedicated on Founder's Day February 18, 1958.

The new sports and recreation center has emerged after years of extensive research and planning, and according to Dr. Frank L. Forbes, director of Athletic and basketball coach, the major emphasis was placed on the instructional and service units.

ATLANTA'S LARGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE

The $835,000 for financing the construction and equipping of the largest and most costly building ever erected on the campuses of the Negro colleges in Atlanta came fro mlarge gifts to the college and funds raised by loyal Morehouse alumni throughout the country.

The imposing brick structure was designed by Edward O. Miller, prominent Atlanta architect and built by Barge-Thompson, Inc., a well-known local contracting firm.

Plans for the new building were disclosed in January, 1955, when Morehouse alumni launched "Operation Gym-Swim," a fund-raising campaign to raise the additional money needed for the swimming pool. The actual construction started two years later, after the ground-breaking ceremonies on February 18, 1957, during the 90 anniversary celebration of Morehouse College.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

In a nutshell, the essential features of the new Health and Physical Education Building include the combination gymnasium-auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2,300 for basketball games and approximately 3,500 for concerts and commencement; the large swimming pool (75 ft. x 42 ft.). with an automatic filter system and seats for spectators; and big locker and dressing rooms, with showers, rest rooms, classrooms and offices.

Then there are the large equipment rooms, with automatic laundry machines to wash and clean uniforms, towels, etc; a modern bowling alley gymnastic rooms; adequate space for all types of table games; a smartly designed lounge and snack bar; storage rooms a driving range for golf; and outside facilities for handball

Scholarship To Morehouse Offered

The Morehouse college is offering a four-year scholarship for the students who have completed at least two or more years of high school during the school year of 1958-'59.

The $2,000, four-year scholarship means $500 a year or $250 per semester. In order to keep this scholarship the student must maintain a C average

This scholarship is for young men whose birth date was on or after September 20, 1941. He must not be older than 17 by September 20, 1958.

The qualifications are based upon the following points:

1. The quality of the high school record.
2. Recommendations.
3. College aptitude tests.
   a. Cooperative Inter-Collegiate examination, or
   b. Test provided by Morehouse college, to be arranged.
4. Personal and social adjustment.

Morehouse Debaters Win Second Place In National Tournament

Daily World, Atlanta Ga.
Tribune 3-13-58

The affirmative and negative debating teams of Morehouse College attended the Brooklyn College Invitational Debate Tournament that was held in Brooklyn, March 7 and 8, and they tied for second place with Bowdoin College, Holy Cross College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Wooster College. First-place honors were shared by Dartmouth College and St. Peter's College.

This was the most significant victory of the Morehouse debaters so far, for it involved competition in which they won higher rating than such schools as Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, New York University, the University of North Carolina, Fordham, and William and Lee. Sixty-three institutions participated in the tournament. Upholding the affirmative side of the question on compulsory unionism were Morehouse students Robert Williams, a junior from Peoria, Ill., and Samuel E. Allen, a senior from Richmond, Virginia. Morehouse students Preston Yancey, a junior from Tifton, Geeorgia, and Frederick Williams, a junior from Chattanooga, Tennessee, debate the nagative side. The affirmative team won all five of its rounds of debate; the negative team won three out of five.

The coach of debate at Morehouse is Professor A. Russell Brooks, associate professor of English. Professor Brooks is greatly encouraged by the showing of his squad, which is now flexing its muscles for the West Point Regional Tournament at Wake Forest College next week, which may lead to participation in another national tournament at West Point Military Academy in April.

Dr. Mays New President Of United College Fund

Journal & Guide P. 11 Norfolk Va Oct. 10-11-58

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, was elected president of the United Negro College Fund at the organization's annual meeting held here last week. He succeeds Dr. F. D. Patetrson, founder of the College Fund, who has served as president since the fund-raising agency was chartered in 1944.

Dr. Mays was among the small group of college presidents who met in 1943, at the invitation of Dr. Patterson, to consider a new approach to college financing. They organized the College Fund, a pioneer venture in cooperative fund raising for institutions of higher learning. Dr. Mays has served as College Fund vice president since 1949.

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ONE OF America's leading clergymen, Dr. Mays is a former vice president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Prior to assuming the presidency of Morehouse College for men in 1940, he served as dean of the Howard University School of Religion in Washington, D. C.

In 1950, Dr. Mays was named "Alumnus of the Year" of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, where he received his master's degree in 1925 and his Ph.D. in 1935.

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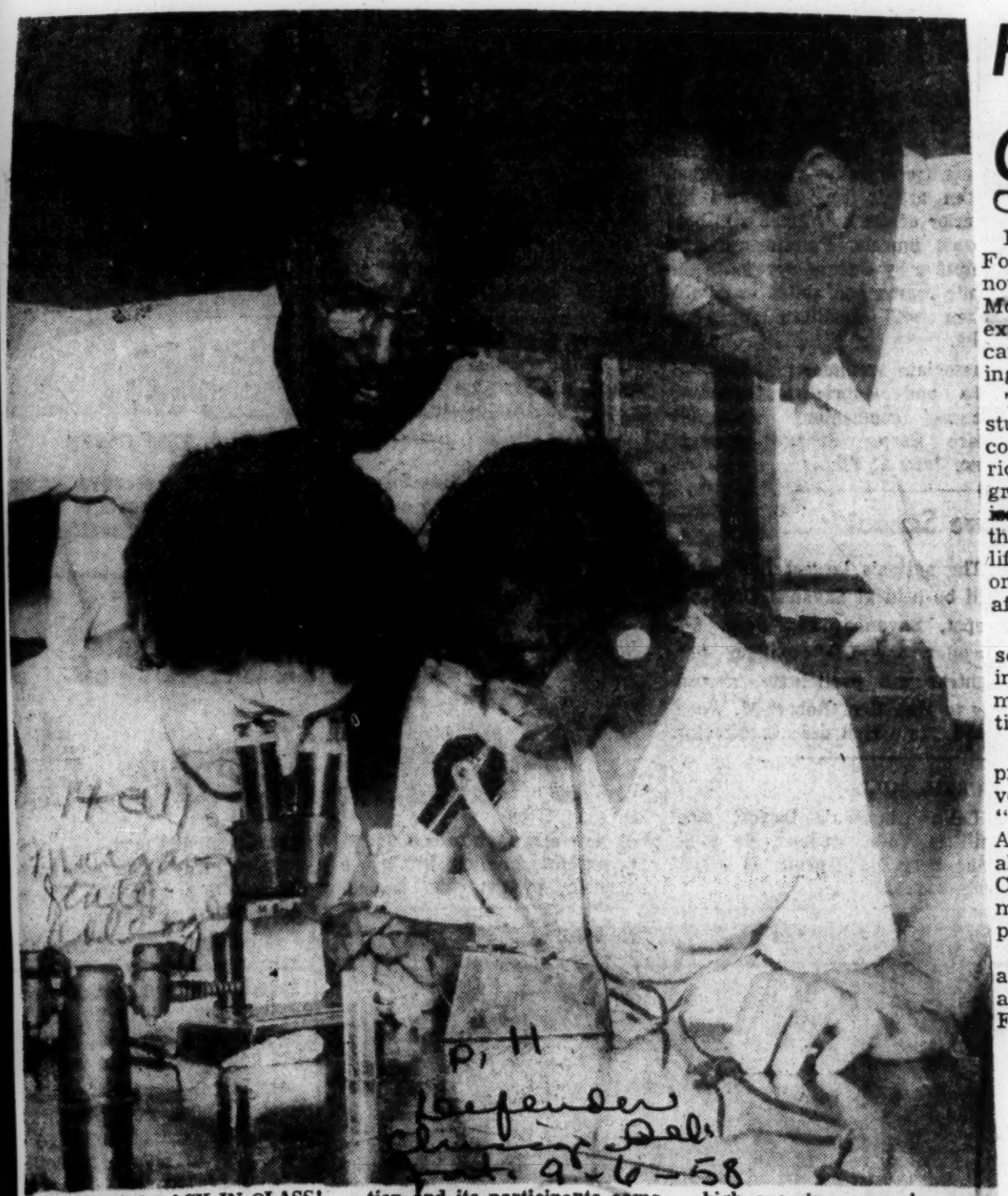
A KENT Fellow of the National Council of Religion in Higher Education, Dr. Mays has received honorary degrees from eight educational institutions. He initiated the Henry B. Wright lecture series at Yale in 1952.

Dr. Patterson, who is president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, and a former president of Tuskegee Institute, will continue to



TEACHERS BACK IN CLASS! —Going to class is the major activity of the 62 teachers who attended the Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science at Morgan State college. The institute was sponsored on a $63,700 grant from the National Science Foundation and its participants came from 11 states, the District of Columbia and Tripoli, Libya. Here in a biology laboratory class institute participants Marjorie Ring of the Woodbourne Junior High school in Baltimore and Mrs. Ruby Taylor of Baltimore's Dunbar high examine a specimen under the microscope. Looking on are Dr. Clarence L. E. Monroe, professor of biology, and David Ray, associate professor of biology, Howard university, and a consultant for the institute.

Foundation Gives Morgan College $103,000 Grant

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Ford Foundation has announced a $103,000 grant to Morgan state college for an experimental program of education and leadership training in public affairs.

The study, involving Morgan students and alumni, will be conducted over a four-year period in an attempt to create greater understanding of the modes of politics, of the methods of persons in political life, and of the obligations of ordinary citizens in political affairs.

THE EXPERIMENT will seek through its activities to involve the entire college community in a citizenship education program.

DR. G. JAMES Fleming, professor of policital science, veteran researcher, editor of "Who's Who in Colored America" and a former regional director of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, will direct the project.

The grant is the second awarded to the college within as many years by the Ford Foundation.

Grant goes to Morgan for institute

BALTIMORE

A $69,400 grant to sponsor a summer institute for high school teachers of science has been awarded to Morgan State College by the National Science Foundation.

The award is the third made to the college within the past three years and brings the total granted to $199,100 for the sponsoring of teacher-training institutes.

Teacher - training institutes are being sponsored on a nation-wide plan as part of the Foundation's attempt to provide opportunities for teachers of science "to cooperate in improving the quality of their teaching and to learn at first hand of recent research progress in their respective fields," Dr. Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation Director, explains.

The Morgan institute will be held June 22 to August 14, 1959 and will be directed by Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, professor and head of the department of science education at the college.

Dr. Fraser directed the other two Morgan institutes — the initial one held in 1957 on a $66,000 award and the 1958 program sponsored on a $63,700 award.

This summer fifty stipends will be available to teachers. The stipends will cover costs of tuition and other fees at the rate of $75 per week per participant.

Junior and senior high school teachers of science are eligible for the institute which will offer courses in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, physics and mathematics and an integrated seminar on improvement of science instruction in the secondary schools.

$1,700 In Cash Taken As Thieves Loot Morris Brown

Thieves looted the business offices of Morris Brown College of more than a thousand dollars in cash and a huge check belonging to the United Negro College Fund, police reported.

Carolyn T. Holmes and Ida Barnes quoted the school's business manager G. W. Moore, of Simpson Terrace, N. W., as saying the following was taken: A [illegible] and cash amounting to $1,700.

Officers said there were seven persons in the vicinity of the [illegible] when the thieves apparently entered through a window and went straight to the room where the money was in a safe.

Afro book critic to talk at Morris Brown soon

ATLANTA, Ga. — J. Saunders Redding, world known author will appear in the Morris Brown College chapel, Wednesday, April 16 at 8 p.m.

Mr. Redding, AFRO book reviewer, gained prominence after winning the 1944 North Carolina Mayflower Society Award with his non-fictional study of the South, "No Day of Triumph." Earlier, he had written "To Make a Poet Black."

His "Stranger and Alone," which Harcourt, Brace published in February, 1950, received highly favorable receptions. The novel was published in pocketbook size and translated into German for the "Books Across the Sea" program.

HIS "THEY CAME IN CHAINS," part of Lippincott's "People of America Series," was published in July, 1952. It tells the tale of generations of slavery, illiteracy, disfranchisement, and discrimination during which a race has been moving toward the gradually evolving status of "American Citizen, First Class." It examines the roots of the conflict that shaped the Civil War.

"An American in India," published in 1954, is a result of an invitation by the State Department to fill a foreign assignment in India. The author during the assignment made contact with Indians and explained the American way of life.

It became necessary for him to defend our pattern of life as well as the operation of democratic principles in America. The author states, "until I came to India, I had no idea that there was in me so great an urge to defend America . . . Communism meant little more than interesting reading in the newspaper."

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BOARD OF EDUCATION (NEW YORK)

New Honor for Dr. Bunche

A new honor has come to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations, and one of its intellectual authors.

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A citizen of New York City, Dr. Bunche has been appointed a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

The board has jurisdiction over New York City's four municipal four-year colleges: i.e., Brooklyn, City, Hunter and Queens; the two-year Staten Island Community and the planned Bronx Community College.

Sat 3-29-58 p.10

Other Negroes have served on this board, but we think that the naming of Dr. Bunche adds unusual lustre to the governing body.

INTEGRATED STATE HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD VISITS NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE — Durham, N. C. — Shown here with North Carolina College President Alfonso Elder (second from left) are three members of the integrated North Carolina State Board of Higher Education who visited NCC recently. At extreme left is W. J. Kennedy, Jr., president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham; Dr. Elder; Dr. Harry Burks, Raleigh, director; and D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville, chairman of the board. Board expressed itself as pleased with NCC's progress. Meeting was one of routine visits to state institutions to hear presentation of "present needs and future plans."

Workshop Of Principals Slated At NCC

DURHAM, N. C. — North Carolina College will hold its fifth Principals Workshop June 23-August 2.

As in past years, the workshop is sponsored by NCC in cooperation with the Southern Education Foundation, the State Department of Public Instruction and the NCC Summer School.

ADMINISTRATIVE Leadership in an Age of Crisis" is this year's theme. A special feature of the workshop this year again will be the annual principals conference, June 24-25.

Dr. J. H. Taylor, director of the summer school, has listed Dr. Earl C. Jackson, principal, William P. Bancroft High School, Wilmington, Del., and Dr. William V. Lockwood, principal in charge, Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. as chief speakers for the conference.

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DR. J. C. FINNEY, professor of education at NCC, will be in charge of the principals workshop. He will be assisted by Elwynn W. Midgette, principal of Burton Elementary School, Durham, N. C., and A. H. Anderson, principal, Paisley Junior High School, Winston-Salem.

Dr. W. H. Brown Named Dean Of Carolina Graduate School

DR. W. H. BROWN

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. William Harrison Brown, a specialist in evaluation, testing and human relations, has become dean of North Carolina College's Graduate School on September 1.

North Carolina College President Alfonso Elder said today his nomination of Dr. Brown to succeed Dr. Richard K. Barksdale, the retiring dean, is subject to approval of the college's trustees. A native of Atlanta and holder of B. S. and M. S. degrees from Atlanta University, Dr. Brown earned his Ph.D. at Ohio State University.

Dr. Barksdale, the first full-time dean of the NCC Graduate School, is resigning to become chairman of the Department of English at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. He received his A.B. at Bowdoin College, and master's degrees from Syracuse and Harvard Universities. His Ph.D. was also earned at Harvard.

Both Dr. Barksdale and Dr. Brown came to NCC in 1949. Dr. Brown, professor of education, was later named director of the Bureau of Education Research and Dr. Barksdale, professor of English, became chairman of the Provisional Graduate Faculty.

As chairman of the Provisional Graduate Faculty, Dr. Barksdale served as assistant to Dr. William Watley Pierson, dean of the University of North Carolina Graduate School and acting dean of the NCC graduate unit.

Dr. Brown is author of some 50 articles on testing, evaluation and human relations. He serves on several national educational research committees, and is currently coordinator of the Phelps Stokes Project on "Improvement of Instruction."

Prior to joining the NCC staff, Dr. Brown taught high school science and mathematics in Raleigh, Knoxville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. Afterwards, he taught at Alabama State College, Atlanta University and Spelman College. For a time Dr. Brown was a research associate at Ohio State University.

Dr. Brown came to NCC from Georgia State College where he was director of the Division of Arts and Sciences.

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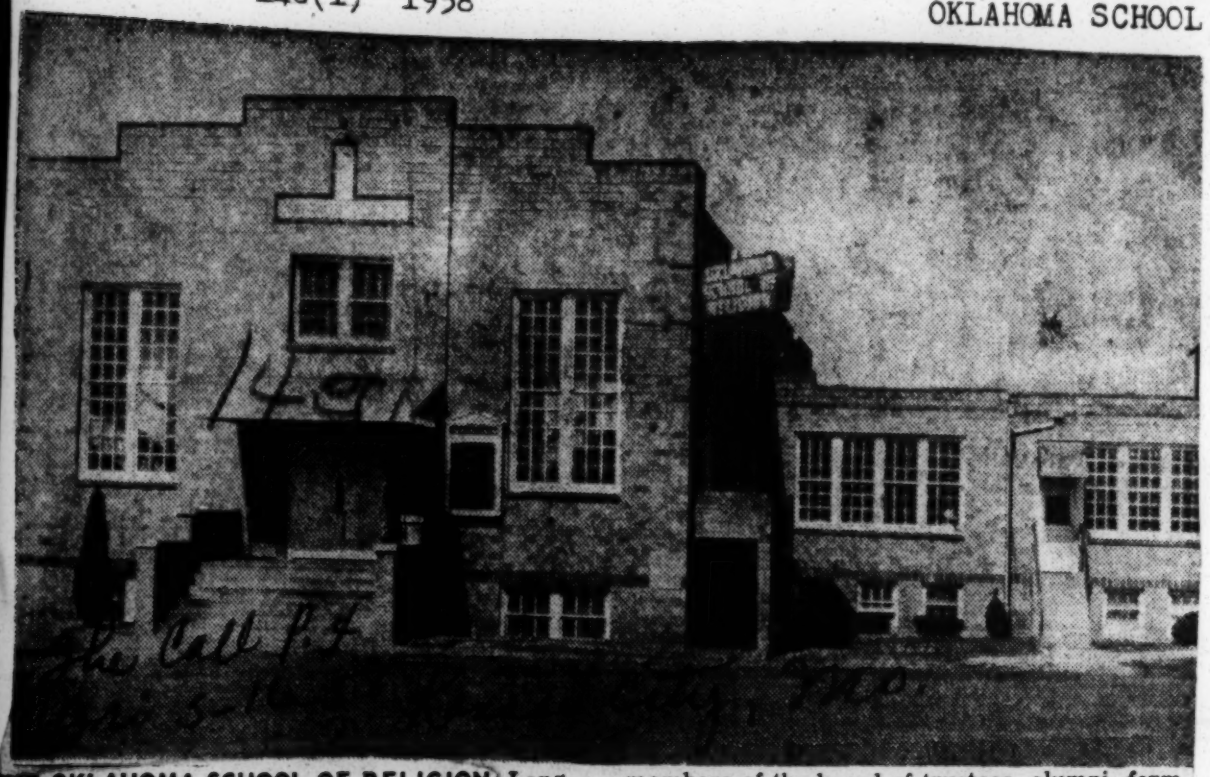
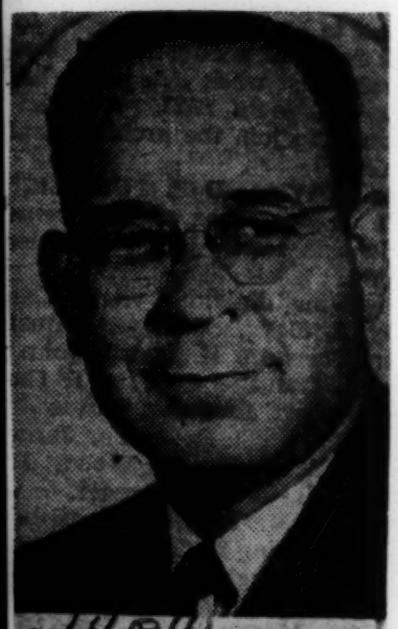
OKLAHOMA SCHOOL OF RELIGION



THE OKLAHOMA SCHOOL OF RELIGION, Langston, Okla., will observe its annual Founder's Day, Thursday, May 22, at 3 p.m. At this time, members of the board of trustees, alumni, former students, friends and supporters of the institution will be guests of the day.



CITED – President Levi Watkins of Owen College, Memphis, Tenn., was cited by Arkansas Baptist College Little Rock for "outstanding educational service" and was presented the degree of Doctor of Laws at the 74th commencement.

Congratulations To Paine College

Over at Augusta, a neighborly city and an educational center in her own right, Paine College, founded by the Methodist and CME Churches—will stage the week of January 24 her 75th Anniversary.

Early in her history, Paine shone high in the educational elements as a prophesy and a challenge in the intellectual world.

During her history she has adhered to high standards and among her graduates will be found the proof of this educational venture.

In the first place, Paine filled a long felt need on that end of the state where both Georgia and the Carolinas could serve as feeders to a program of liberal education. This proximity enabled many young men and women to prepare for professional training of high order.

Secondly, Paine is the expression of friendly whites and rugged initiative of pioneers of our group in the early stage of Negro education, who not only was instrumental in the placing of Paine well in its orbit, but helped on another hand grave spirits like Bishop Holsey and his associates in the founding of a branch of the Methodist Church.

Paine especially personifies in many of its aspects, another champion of human justice and a fine spirit in public relations In his time, Bishop Atticus Green Haygood, whose volume, "Our Brothers In Black" has not only been an inspiration to thousands, but has kindled the fires of faith and given fine relation material to writers all over the world.

Paine is hereby saluted for her enviable place. May she go on and upward in the grand glory of the great emphasis of character with which she is divinely imbued.

Thousands Attend Paine College's 75th Anniversar

By E. A. CHAPMAN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The 75th anniversary of Paine college drew several thousand visitors here for four days last week when leaders of the Methodist church and the Christian Methodist Episcopal church from all sections of America were here for the activities of the historic institution.

Paine college has the distinction of being the only college for Negro education which was established by Southerners for the education of Negroes. It is operated by a bi-racial committee which has continued without a break in its faculty and trustees. Paine college was established in 1883 in response to an appeal made to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal, South, (as it was then called) by Bishop Lucius H. Holsey, one of the most eloquent men of the Negro ra[illegible]

No Racial Rest[illegible]ons

There are no "racial restrictions" upon the enrollment, though because of its location the student body has remained predominantly Negro.

The Paine college faculty—made up of Southern white and Negro people—has the unique distinction of being the only one in deep Southern States where white and Negro faculty members work harmoniously for the betterment of the Negro race. Paine college is the sole Southern institution which has always had a Southern white man as the president. In the beginning, the faculty was composed of white people only; however, Dr. John W. Gilbert, because of his scholastic standing, was selected in 1888 as the first Negro teacher. Since then, Negroes have been added to the faculty and today Paine college ranks as one of the leading educational plants in the Southland.

Has Belgian Congo Students

Paine college boasts of having a screened student body. The students come predominantly from every State east of the Mississippi river; however, some come from foreign countries "as far away as the Belgian Congo." Five hundred students at present seek the advantage of a Christian education on the higher levels as are offered at Paine college. Paine college boasts of being "one of Methodism's oldest colleges for Negroes."

The school boasts of being a co-educational accredited "Class A" institution, being one of the few Southern institutions that is on the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It has membership in the Association of American colleges; the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; the Association of Church-Related Colleges of America; the American Council on Education, and the United Negro College Fund, Inc.

General Action in 1882

The first action of the Methodist Episcopal church, South (as it was then called) was in 1878 when the General Conference of the M. E. church, South took official action designed to bring about the establishment of a school for Negroes. The Southern Methodists, by official action of the Bench of Bishops, said: "The guiding hand and transforming spirit of the church must be felt in the work of education. From the date of organization to the present hour, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, has been thoroughly alive to the moral and religious welfare of the African race. It is not claiming too much when we affirm that for whatever is praiseworthy in their conduct during the trying ordeal through which we have just passed, for whatever is gratifying in their present condition, and for whatever is hopeful in the prospect of their future, the colored people of the Southern States are more indebted to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, than to any other agency. The changes of the past have wrought no change in the heart of the church; it is still ready to work for the salvation of this people to the full measure of its ability and opportunity."

This message was followed by appropriate action designed to aid the Colored Methodist Episcopal church (now the Christian Methodist Episcopal church) to establish an "educational institutions for the moral and religious training" of Negro people. "We bespeak the cordial sympathy and practical aid of our people," the message of the Bishops of the M. E. church, South, said in 1882. Paine college (Paine Institute as it was first called) came into being the following year.

Bishop L. H. Holsey Speaks

Bishop Lucius H. Holsey, one of the founding fathers of the CME church, made a passionate appeal on behalf of the Christian Methodist Episcopal church before the leaders of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Holsey suggested that a charter be secured for Paine college, to be located in Augusta, Georgia, which was the center of the great Negro population of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Accordingly, this was done, and Bishop George F. Pierce suggested that the new school to be established be named "Paine Institute," in honor of Bishop Robert Paine, who, in his early life, offered to go as a missionary to Africa.

The committee setup to organize Paine college was equally composed of three members of the two churches: Bishop L. H. Holsey and two others to represent the CME church, and William P. Patillo, Atlanta; Charles C. Goodrich, Augusta, and Warren A. Candler, Sparta (who later was elected a Bishop of the M. E. church, South), of the Methodist church, South, were the six persons named to setup the organization of Paine college. The committee named to organize Paine college were influenced by Bishop Holsey to setup the new institution at Augusta, Ga.

A charter was issued to the Trustees by name and without reference to race.

The trustees of Paine college have for 75 years been drawn from both races. At present there are 16 white members and eight Negroes. (The reverse percentage is true of the faculty which is two-thirds Negro and one-third white, though there is no requirement to that effect. The 1957-58 faculty also lists a Chinese professor). The division of the election to the Board of Trustees is denominational and only incidentally racial.

Bigger Campus—President M. LaFayette Harris of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., presents $77,000 check to Knox Banner, director of Little Rock's Housing Authority. Check represents final payment on 11 acres of land to be added to college campus. Newly acquired land is valued at $300,000. Plans call for construction of two dormitories, a library and student union hall this year. Foreground, left to right: Atty. William E. Nash, chairman of board of trustees building committee; Dr. Harris, the Rev. E. T. Wayland, chairman, executive committee of the college board, and Mr. Banner.

COLLEGE GETS $60,000

Negro Methodists Contribute To Philander Smith

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—A gift of $60,000 from the Negro Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church to the development program at Philander Smith College was announced here Wednesday.

"We are deeply gratified at this further evidence of public faith and confidence in Philander Smith College," Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president of the college, said.

This announcement follows one concerning a $77,000 gift from the general board of the Methodist Church and the White Annual Conferences.

"With our $300,000 new building reserve and the $800,000 loan approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government, we already had $1,100,000. These two contributions bring the program total to $1,237,000.

"The estimated cost of our new dormitory facilities and the new auditorium, fine arts and library building is approximately $1,500,000. Now only 12 days after our announcement of the building program—we are within $263,000 of that figure."

Methodists Give $60,000 To Negro Fund

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Philander Smith, church-related college with an al-Negro student body, last week announced receipt of a $60,000 gift from a white administrative unit of the Methodist Church to aid its building fund. The institution has a $1,500,000 building fund under way for the erection of three campus buildings.

The buildings to be constructed are an auditorium, a fine arts and library building, and dormitory facilities.

So far the school has realized all but $263,000 in the fund drive. Recently, it got $77,000 from the General Board of the Methodist Church, and also secured an $800,000 loan from the federal government. The college laso has a $300,000 new building reserve.

The $60,000 gift was given by an al-white Methodist general conference.

N. C. College Accepts Negro

MISENHEIMER, N. C. — (INS) —The first Negro to enter an independent all white North Carolina college was accepted last week by Pfeiffer college in Misenheimer.

The Methodist institution said Mrs. E. C. Noell, III, was admitted after her application was reviewed by the admission board and she was found to be qualified.

Mrs. Noell is enrolled as a junior. She had previously attended the University of Cincinnati, A&T college in Greensboro and Fisk university. She is the wife of an Albemarle doctor and will commute.

Pfeiffer College Admits Negro

MEISENHEIMER, N.C., Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. J. Lem Stokes, president of Pfeiffer College, announced yesterday that the college has admitted its first Negro student.

The student is Mrs. E. C. Noel III, wife of a physician. She began attending classes Tuesday with the beginning of the second semester. A junior, she is to major in the field of business administration. She will commute from her home in Albemarle.

Stokes said no special action was taken in connection with Mrs. Noel's application to the Methodist institution. The admissions board received the application, found her qualifications in order, and enrolled her.

Pfeiffer Accepts Mrs. Noel

Physician's Wife Commutes Daily From Albemarle

MISEMHEIMER, N. C. — The first colored student has been admitted to an independent white college in North Carolina. Mrs. C. E. Noel III has enrolled at Pfeiffer College, a Methodist supported institution, for the second semester.

Mrs. Noel, who is the wife of an Albemarle physician, is studying in the field of business administration. She began classes Jan. 25. She is a day student and commutes from her home at Albemarle.

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THOUGH colored students attend the Consolidated University of North Carolina, none had entered any private college. Dr. Lem Stokes, president of th ecollege, confirmed the report two days after Mrs. Noel enrolled at the college.

Dr. Stokes said no special action was taken in connection with Mrs. Noel's application for admission. The admissions board, he said, received the application, found her qualifications in order and enrolled her.

Mrs. Noel has attended Fisk University, North Carolina's A. and T. College and the University of Cincinnati.

First Negro Admitted To N. C. College

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MISENHEIMER, N.C., Jan. 30 (AP) — Dr. J. Lem Stokes, president of Pfeiffer College here, confirmed today that the college had admitted its first Negro student.

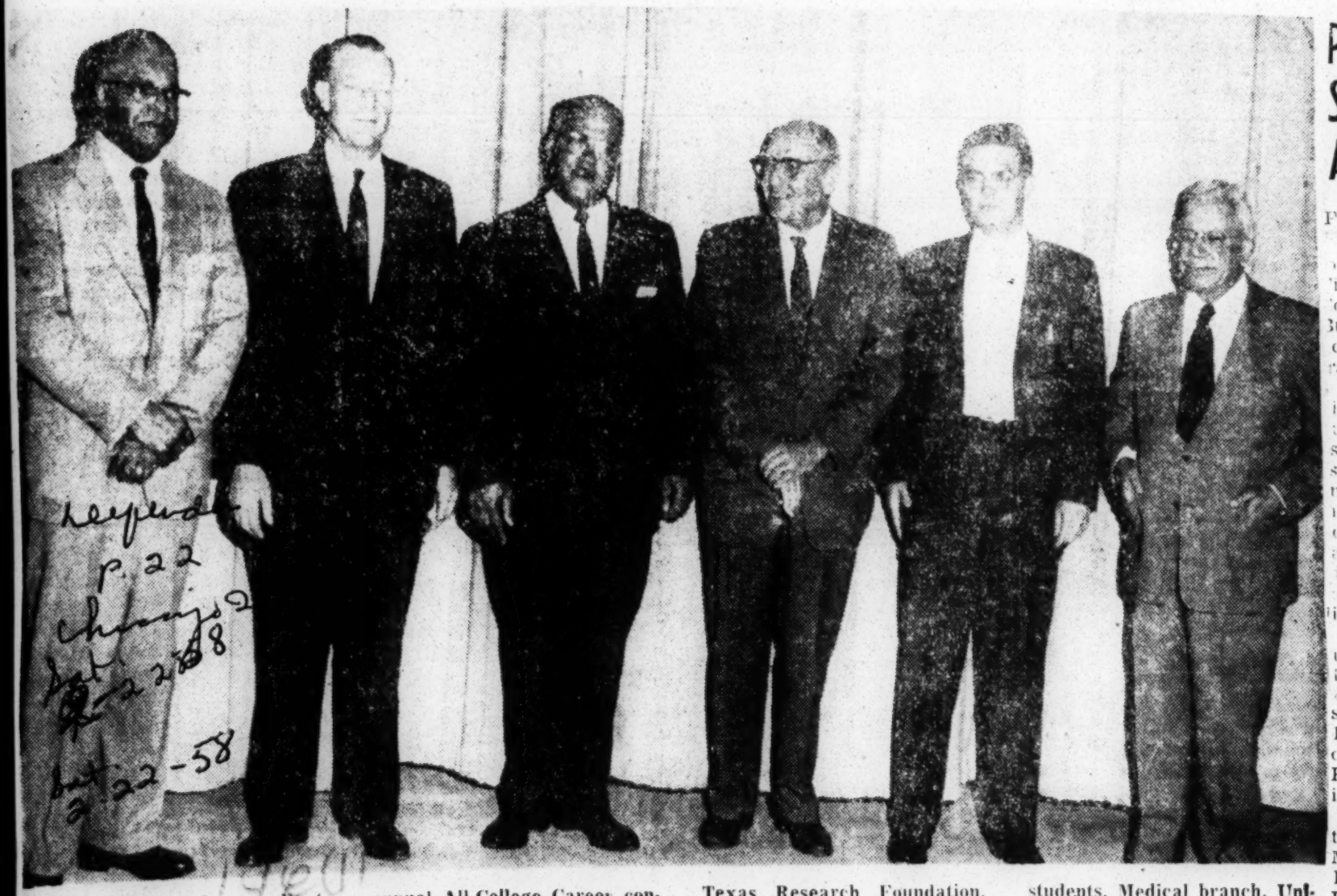
The student is Mrs. E. C. Noel III, wife of an Albemarle physician. She began attending classes Tuesday with the beginning of the second semester. A junior, she is to major in the field of business administration.

A day student, she will commute from her home in Albemarle.

Dr. Stokes said no special action was taken in connection with Mrs. Noel's application to the Methodist institution. The admissions board received the application, found her qualifications in order, and enrolled her.

Previously Mrs. Noel had attended Fisk University, North Carolina A & T College and the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Stokes said he believed Mrs. Noel is the first Negro admitted to an independent all-white college in North Carolina.



SPEAKERS and consultants in photo represented various employment areas in their work in Prairie View A&M college students during the annual All-College Career conference. From left: A. Maceo Smith, Federal Housing Administration, Dallas; Fred M. Shaw, agricultural relations, Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas; Dr. Fred D. Patterson, director, Phelps-Stokes fund, New York City; Dr. D. Bailey Calvin, dean of students, Medical branch, University of Texas, Galveston; Dr. F. M. Tiller, dean, School of Engineering, University of Houston; and Prairie View president Dr. E. B. Evans.

P. V. Conference Studies Ways To Avoid '58 "Crisis"

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—

"Economic Crisis of 1958: How to Meet It" was the theme of the fifth Annual Business Clinic. The conference was sponsored by the Business Department and the Business Club, April 21, in the Administration Auditorium.

The purpose of the Business Clinic is to bring together annually business men and women of Texas expecially those who are interested in small business enterprise and insurance, in order that they may gain new ideas and learn of new trends. Knowledge of up-to-date ideas and principles is expected to help business men and women solve some of their financial difficulties.

Mr. John A. Payton, Assistant supervisor of Agencies, Golden State Mutual Insurance Company Los Angeles, California was the key speaker. According to Dr. J. L. Brown, Head of the Department of Economics and Geography, Mr. Payton has a rich background in insurance work and as a speaker.

Following th opoming address there were three group discussions. Mr. Mack Hannah, a graduate of Bishop College, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Texas Southern University, led a discussion from the topic "Planning Future Expansion in the Face of Recession."

Mr. Hannah, Port Arthur, is at present leading a movement in Houston to establish a savings and loan enterprise.

The next group leader was Mr Joseph Funches, District Manager of the Houston Branch Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company. His theme was "Public Relations in a Recession-Minded Economy."

Mr. Funches is a progressive leader in the field of insurance in this area. He employs several Prairie View students, two of which are: Mr. James Rose, graduate of 1953, business administration Sulphur Springs and Mr. Aldolph Hantz, graduate of 1955, economics, Houston.

Mr. Funches has attended each of the previous Business Clinics.

The discussion "Employment Outlook in the Face of Recession," led by the main speaker, Mr. Payton, concluded the group talks. This subject was geared primarily toward the interest of business students.

Last year's Business Clinic theme was "Economic Education," which dealt with the nature of the economy and how it should work.

Miss L. B. Garnett, Head of the Department of Business said that the clinic was well attended, with about 200 persons present.

Mrs. Edith Sampson Keynote Speaker At P. V. College

Prairie View, Tex. — Attorney Edith S. Sampson, UN delegate and world-wide lecturer, will be the keynote speaker for the History Week celebration scheduled Feb. 9-14 at Prairie View A&M College.

The Houston Youth Symphony will present a concert at 4:00 o'cikeol aysFay wili vbgkq vmbkg o'clock Sunday afternoon which is a parto fthe opening activities of the six-day observance. Rave Relations Sunday is also scheduled Feb. 9 and the eleven o'clock worship hour will feature Rabbi Newton J. Friedman of Temple Emanuel, Beaumont, Texas. A Negro History Week program will be presented by students at the 7:00 p.m. Vesper hour.

Mrs. Sampson will speak at the special convocatio scheduled at 11 o'clock Monday. The Chicago attorney was oppointed in 1950 and 1952 as alternate representative of the Unite dStates to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Representing the Department of State, she has traveled and lectured in countries throughout the world. She presently a member of the staff of Chicago's city law department.

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QUEENS COLLEGE

City Will Probe Faculty Bias Row

A sub-committee of six members has been appointed to look into "anonymous" charges of discrimination in faculty appointments at Queens College Gustave G. Rosenberg, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, announced today.

The committee is headed by Porter R. Chandler, with Simon H. Rifkind as vice-chairmen. Other members are John J. Morris, Henry E. Schultz, Mrs. Ella S. Streator and Charles H. Tuttle.

Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that no faculty member of Queens College has brought the charges of discrimination before the board.

"Despite the anonymity of the source of the charges, we will investigate fully," he said. "The board has not tolerated and will not tolerate discrimination."

The question of alleged discrimination in faculty appointments at Queens College was raised this summer by the Tablet, Brooklyn Catholic weekly. It charged that bias was responsible for the dropping from the Queens faculty of Dr. Dale G. Fallon, an instructor in political science, shortly before he was scheduled to receive permanent tenure.

In a suit brought by Dr. Fallon for reinstatement, the court criticized the college for its handling of the case but denied Dr. Fallon's petition. Dr. Fallon did not charge religious discrimination.

Nevertheless, since the question arose, Mayor Wagner asked the State Commission Against Discrimination to investigate the allegation.

Roosevelt Gets $5,000 From Hillman Group

Roosevelt university has received two awards totalling $5,000 from the Sidney Hillman foundation in New York.

A grant of $4,000 will be used to enable Chicago - area students who qualify scholastically to attend Roosevelt university. This grant was one of six, totalling $13,000, that were awarded to American educational institutions.

An additional $1,000 was given to Chicago's youngest university for a special lectureship to be filled during 1958-59. Eight educational institutions were given similar grants, totalling $10,500.

The Sidney Hillman foundation, established in honor of the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America AFL - CIO, has given $41,000 for scholarships to Roosevelt university in the last 10 years. The 1958 grant will bring the total to $45,-

Savannah State College Begins $1,500,000 Building Program

SAVANNAH, Ga. (SNS)— With construction starting on the Sol Johnson High and Elementary Laboratory School and the new library, Savannah State College is a bee hive of activity. The laboratory school located on the Shell Road was made possible through the cooperation of the Chatham County Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. This new facility is costing nearly one-million dollars. This is a symbol of cooperation.

In an exclusive interview for the Morning News, Dr. William A. Early, superintendent of Chatham County Schools, said, "It is a real pleasure for the Chatham County Board of Education, in cooperation with the Savannah State College to make use of the recently acquired site donated by the Board of Regents for the Sol Johnson High and Elementary School." Dr. Early further stated that, "this school will serve the children of Chatham County in providing a top secondary and elementary school program as well as being a modern laboratory for Savannah State College student teachers."

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, MAYOR WILLIAM ENLOE, DR. WILLIAM R. STRASSNER.

Herter Tells Shaw Grads

Need For Understanding Urgent

A plea for education for international understanding was voiced here Monday by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in an address at the Shaw University graduation exercises.

The recent hostile demonstrations in South America underscore the urgent need for improvement in international relations, Herter said.

"The troubled world in which we live is a fact and we need to learn to live in and with it," he added.

Herter was introduced by Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw, who presided at the exercises which were held in Memorial Auditorium. Following the address, Herter was presented an honorary doctor of laws degree.

Others receiving honorary degrees were Asa Timothy Spaulding of Durham, vice-president and controller of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, a Doctor of Laws degree, and the Rev. William Lockett Mason, pastor of the Rocky Mount Baptist Church, and the Rev. Joshua Alpha Nimmon, pastor of the Sycamore Hill Baptist Church in Greenville, both noted ministers, Doctors of Divinity degrees.

The University Plaque for Distinguished Service was presented to Dr. George Oliver Bullock of Washington, D. C.

In his address, Herter told the Shaw graduates that, "You must be prepared to live as participating and contributing members of the international community that is slowly and painfully emerging.

". . . Education for international understanding is of paramount importance today," he stressed.

Reason For Urgency

One reason for urgency in this matter, he explained, is that lack of understanding between governments and peoples may lead to national policies that endanger other nations.

"Today," he warned, "the perfection of modern instruments of destruction makes limited military action very difficult."

Another reason for urgency, he continued, is the change in the membership and character of the family of nations caused by the emergence of new nations since the end of World War II. Extensive education is necessary in order to become familiar with the newly emerged nations.

Bachelor of Divinity degrees were conferred upon William M. Freeman, Isaac B. Horton, George A. Sellers, and Frederick D. Terry.

Golden Anniversary awards were presented to the following members of the Class of 1908: Frank W. Avant, Hartford H. Burwell, Charles R. S. Collins, Minnie A. Futrell, John T. Hairston, John R. Henry, Benjamin H. Lawrence, Calvin E. Lightner, L. S. Mitchell, M. Leary Perry, Dudley W. Turner, Thomas J. Williams, George W. Watkins, and George L. Winstead.

Award winners and their awards: Lucille E. Batts, Wilson, the N. C. PTA Congress $125 Award: Doris O. Hairston, Walnut Cove, the $100 Award of the Omicron Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Esther L. Sneed, Greenville, the $100 Award of Alpha Zeta Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Shirley Parker, Newton Grove, the $75 Award of Alpha Theta Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Shaw University Scholarships of $75 each went to Helen M. Sneed, Garner, and George P. Murphy, Ivanhoe, members of the junior class; Mary M. Taylor, Zebulon, and Nathaniel E. Mickens, Philadelphia, Pa., sophomores; and Vivian D. McKay, Lillington and Sylvia E. Sifford, Mount Holly, freshmen.

Tyron C. Reece, Raleigh, the $50 Award of the Iota Iota Chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity; Emma R. Melton, Spring Hope, the $50 Dr. Wendell C. Sommerville Scholarship.

The list of graduates follows:

Bachelor of Divinity Degree.

North Carolina: William Freeman, Lillington; Isaac B. Horton, Chadbourn; Frederick Terry, Wilson.

South Carolina: George Sellers, Marion.

Bachelor of Science Degree.

North Carolina: Raleigh—Emma Jean Mims, Marian Louise Paige; Eunice Mae Avery, Garner; Mary Everett, Asheboro; Margaret O. Floyd, Gastonia; Novella Greene, Chicod; Della Patricia Lewis, Littleton; Myrtle Owens, Columbia; Henry O. Perry, Knightdale; Howard Pritchard Jr. (with highest honor), Greenville; Anthony Kelly Sanders, Selma; Betty Ann Werta, Asheville; George Lee White, Clinton; Helen M. Williams, Helene L. Williams, Kinston; Emanuel E. Witherspoon, Durham.

Bachelor of Arts Degree.

North Carolina: Raleigh—William Cooley, Nannie Ruth Cotten, Mary Arinda Dunn, Virginia Hearns, Juanita Hicks, Edward Bernard Holden, Delores Johnson, Gloria Ann King, Minnie R. Mintz, Roman Lee Walton, Hermia D. F. Whitaker, Angenett Williams, Merca Yarbrough; William Black Jr., Tarboro; Jacob William Bland, Pittsboro; Agnestine Brewington, Greenville; Ollie Hollie Brodie, Franklinton; Marian L. Revels Brooks, Selma.

Gwendolyn Brown, Rose Hill; Jewel R. Bullock, Manson; James Franklin Campbell, High Point; Betty Walker Carl, Thomasville; Betty Mable Chasten, Rose Hill; Lilli Pearl B. Clark, Fayetteville; Murdis R. Cox, Farmville; Shirley F. Davis Currin, Canton; Thelma Lois Davis, Louisburg;

Celestine Debnam, Norlina; Henry Harding Greene, Macon; Letha B. Hardy, Clinton; Lorenza Harris, Henderson; Jean Ivory Hayes, Clinon; Betty Mae Hill, Warsaw; Helen Ann Hooks, Varina; Dorothy Hudson, Arapohoe; Marolyn Huntley, Wadesboro;

Joseph Jones Jr., Wilson; Thelma S. Jones, Whitakers; Ophelia Knight, Hobgood, Norris Kornegay, Faison; Judith Ann Lake, Hamlet; Charlie Lawrence, Woodland; Theodore R. Lucas, Spring Hope; Richard McClain, Whiteville; Mabel McRae, Maxton; Hershey Malette, Woodland; Andrew Mason, Williamston; Mary E. Mayfield, Henderson; Florence Yvonne Mebane, Tarboro; Dorothy E. Merritt, Rose Hill; Dorothy Joyce Murray, Williard;

Eula B. Norris, Salisbury; Myrdith Owens, Asheville; Zelma G. Johnson Penny, Rocky Mount; Relean Pettiford, Oxford; Mary L. Pruden, Washington; Mary A. Grant Pulley, Method; Anne Yvonne P. Raeford, Fayetteville; Amelia Smith, (with honor), Badin; Lewis Alexander Thomas Jr., Henderson;

Martha Ann Thompson, Durham; Louis R. Wade, Durham; Annie Marie Watson, Warrenton; Janie Earle Watson, Clayton; Gracie R. White, Scotland Neck; Johnny Williams, Whitakers; Emily P. Winstead, Roxboro; Marie Wood, Clinton; Josephine Yarborough, Louisburg.

New Jersey: George Amerson Jr., Montclair; Paul Comegys, Camden; Donald Counts, Roselle; Julius Cromwell, Orange; Thomas E. Daniels, Newark; Eleanor Stokes Hunter, Paterson; Leverne C. Hunter, Roselle; William Johnson, Newark.

Other states: Raymond E. Carl, Norwalk, Connecticut; Barbara Jean Cavness, Washington, D. C.; Connie Hayes, Milton, New York; Leroy Charles Kane, Cambridge, Maryland; Florence Montgomery, Springfield, Ohio; Margarette B. Purvis (with honor), Newport News, Virginia; Willie Sanford, Jacksonville, Florida.

Valedictorian: Howard Pritchard, with highest honor.

Salutatorian: Margarette B. Purvis, with honor.

One Prexy, Nine Profs Ousted

Heads Roll At 4 Colleges

(Courier Press Service)

Heads rolled in four Negro institutions of higher learning last week, and after all the chopping had taken place 10 faculty members and one college president were numbered among the nation's unmployed.

Down in Columbia, S. C., a total of six people received official dismissal notices where Gov. George Bell Timmerman precipitated a furors by levelling "pro-Communist" charges at Allen U. and Benedict staff members.

In North Little Rock, Ark., the Rev. T. D. Alexander, president of Shorter College since 1950 and three staff members resigned "by request."

AND IN LITTLE ROCK proper, Dr. Lee Lorch, stormy petrel of the ranks of the scholars, announced that he was leaving Philander Smith College to accept a job as visiting lecturer at Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.

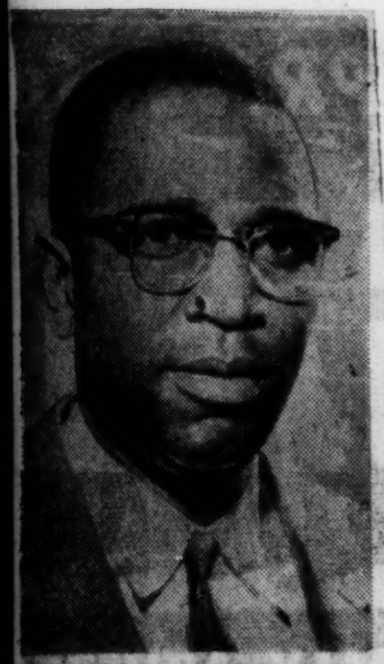
In Dr. Lorch's case a member of the Philander board announced that he had not been asked to leave by the school.

However, at Shorter College, Rev. Alexander said that "controversial issues" and "politics" were behind his ouster. Kicked out along with him were Dean A. J. White, who had been in charge of student guidance; Mrs. Vera W. Muldrew, registrar; and the Rev. C. M. May, instructor in philosophy. Bishop O. L. Sherman said the ouster was part of an "economy move."

■

MEANWHILE, MRS. GRACE LORCH, wife of the ex-Philander Smith prof, faced a second grilling by the Eastland-Jenner Senate Internal Security Sub-committee. Sen. James Eastland, Miss. Democrat, heads the group which intends to question Mrs. Lorch about "communism." The quiz will coincide with the beginning of the Arkansas election drive in which Governor Faubus is seeking an unprecedented third term.

Ousted at Allen were John G. Rideout and Edwin Hoffman, both white, and Forest O. Wiggins. The Benedict dismissals affected the jobs of three other white profs.



Courier-Journal Photo

THE REV. W. L. HOLMES
To head university here

New President Named For Simmons U.

The Rev. Willie Lawnsie Holmes will be inaugurated June 9 as president of Simmons University, 1811 Dumesnil St.

He has been acting president for about a year. He joined the Simmons faculty two years ago as an instructor.

Mr. Holmes, 45, was born near Selma, Ala. He has a bachelor-of-arts degree from the University of Louisville and has bachelor-of-divinity and master-of-theology degrees from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

He has just resigned as pastor of First Baptist Church in Eminence. He has commuted there for the past 6½ years. He is married and lives at 1044 S. Seventh.

Until Mr. Holmes was appointed acting president last year, the position was held by Dr. J. V. Bottoms, chairman of the school's board of trustees.

Simmons Univ. Inaugurates New President

Simmons University conferred five honorary doctorate degrees and graduated five students during its Commencement Exercises held at Zion Baptist Church Monday night.

Earlier during the day, the Rev. Willie Lawnsie Holmes was inaugurated as the new president of the Baptist school for teachers and ministers.

Receiving degrees from the institution were:

Mrs. Frances G. Smith, Louisvill, Bachelor of mission; Lawson Lee Diener. Louisville; John Robert Gant, Indianapolis; Jeffrey Joseph, Jennings, La.. and Robert T. Love, Louisville, all received Bachelors of theology.

An honorary doctor-of-letters degree was conferred on W. H. Perry Jr., principal of Madison Junior High School.

Receiving honorary doctor-of-divinity degrees were:

The Rev. Levi Abraham Offutt, Jr., pastor of First Baptist Church, Georgetown; The Rev, Thomas M. Pettus, pastor of First Street Baptist Church, Hopkinsville, and the Rev. John Howard Brooks, Magnolia denominational leader.

The main speaker at the inauguration service and commencment exerciss was the Rev Rev. W.H.R. Powell pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, Phiadelphia.

S. C. Area Trade School To Hold 10th Founder's Day

Journal Tribune 2/13
Norfolk, Va.
2-22-58

DENMARK, S. C. — Dr. Benner C. Turner, president of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, will give the principal address at the South Carolina Area Trade Schools, Denmark Branch, Founder's Day exercises on Friday, Feb.

The program will begin in the school's auditorium at 2:30 p. m. Greetings will be extended by B. R. Turner, director of the South Carolina Area Trade Schools; Dr. John F. Potts, president of neighboring Voorhees School and Junior College; and Miss Willie F. McNulty, secretary of the Palmetto Education Association. Music for the program will be provided by the Area Trade School choir.

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DR. TURNER IS a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He received his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1927 and three years later his LL.B. degree from the same university.

From 1930 Dr. Turner practiced law in Philadelphia, Pa. For the next nine years he engaged in the real estate business in Columbus, Ga. From 1943 to 1947 he served as Professor of Law in the Law School of North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina.

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IN 1947 HE accepted a position as Dean of the Law School of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C. On August 1, 1950 Dr. Turner was appointed president of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

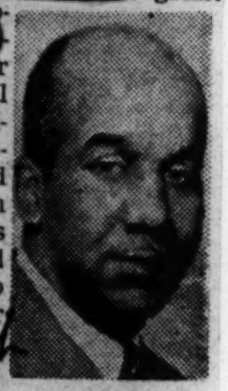
BENNER C. TURNER
Principal Speaker

14e(1) 1958

ST. AUGUSTINE COLLEGE

$51,000 Awarded To St. Augustine

RALEIGH, N. C.—The National Science Foundation has awarded St. Augustine's College a grant of $51,000 in support of a summer institute for high school teachers of science. This program is designed to help high school teachers of science and mathematics to improve their knowledge of the subject matter.



Dr. Boyer

Dr. James A. Boyer, president of St. Augustine's, has announced that the institute will be under the direction of Dr. Prezell R. Robinson, academic dean of the college.

This is the second grant to be received from the National Science Foundation. An in-service institute for teachers of mathematics is currently being held each Saturday, directed by Richard Matthews of the physics and mathematics department.

Professors in demand

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Six college professors, three each at Allen University and Benedict College, respectively, all targets of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., are now being eagerly sought by "almost a score" of other colleges.

Confirmation of reports that the sextet was being sought by other colleges, some of them state-operated and all of them in the Deep South or border states, came in "off the record" statements from the offices of Dr. Frank R. Veal at Allen, and Dr. J. A. Bacoats of Benedict College.

THE BENEDICT source said: "we've on hand a large number of requests from several colleges for the services of these people. The only stipulation is that none of them be listed by the U.S. Attorney General as a Communist or security risk."

At Allen, an administrative source cited six colleges from whom requests have come recently recommending that the three professors involved in the Timmerman move be referred to them for employment should Allen release them.

"As it is, I am two persons short in Ph.D. requirements," Dr. Veal said, pointing up the distress his college faces should it have to replace its three professors Timmerman wants fired, each of whom holds a Ph.D. degree.

* * *

TWO OF THE Benedict trio also have earned doctorates. The two colleges operate an exchange professorship, whereby students at both benefit from faculties of the two colleges.

Figuring the situation, it appeared that for five of the professors Timmerman demands dismissed, there are already three other colleges waiting for them with professors' chairs and higher salaries than they have been able to receive at either Allen or Benedict.

An administrative officer at one of the colleges told the AFRO that both institutions had been working on a program of enlarging upon the number of instructors on their respective faculties with doctorates as a means of meeting requirements of rating agencies.

"IT IS VERY difficult to find persons with Ph.D. degrees willing to work at the small salaries small colleges such as ours are able to pay. It's a great big headache," he said.

"The eagerness with which both of us are being contacted now by other colleges for the services of these professors, I think, proves the point and emphasizes the seriousness of the situation confronting both Allen and Benedict."

There was no indication from either college, however, that any of the professors would be dismissed, or resign, before the end of the current college year.

Trades Division Dropped By Saint Paul's College

Journal & Guide, Norfolk Va
Sat 5-3-58
P 2

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Saint Paul's College here has decided to discontinue its program of industrial (trades) education.

An effort will be made to insure that students presently enrolled in the division, and not graduating next spring, will be permitted to complete their studies but no new applicants will be accepted for the courses.

Announcement of the decision was made by Dr. Earl H. McClenney, college president, following the February 27th meeting of the board of trustees, which directed that the trades division be terminated by the end of the 1959-60 academic year.

The action has been under consideration by the administration and trustees for some time.

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IN A STATEMENT clarifying the decision, Dr. McClenney said:

"As a private, church-related college, it was felt that Saint Paul's must be unique to justify its existence. With the great technological advancements being achieved and the resulting and necessary emphasis on strengthening the training of teachers and developing departments of science and related subjects, we recognized a need to devote more attention to a broad liberal arts program and emphasize a program for the training of potential leaders."

Previously offering courses leading only to the B.S. degree, Saint Paul's this term inaugurated courses leading as well to the A. B. degree, with opportunities to specialize in preprofessional fields. All two-year, certificate courses had been discontinued earlier.

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DR. McCLENNEY said further: "As a matter of fact, the industrial education program was not entirely representative of the objectives of the institution. It was determined that to continue the trades offerings was under present conditions educationally and economically unsound.

"Throughout the years, and until 1950, trades education at Saint Paul's was financed almost entirely by the state of Virginia and Brunswick County. All such monetary aid is not now available.

"The enrollment in that division since World War II consisted primarily of veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights, so-called. Except for that fact the division of industrial education would have terminated itself some time ago. Few of our students or applicants are indicating a desire to be enrolled in the division.

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"THE COLLEGE can more advantageously devote the resources, personnel, and facilities now preempted by industrial education, to other courses and objectives—and their substantial improvement and development.

"To a great extent the demand for trades education is being met by vocational high schools, vocational divisions of other high schools, and by purely technical or trades schools. Beyond that level,, those wishing to specialize for careers in the field or for teaching the trades are going to the institutes of technology, polytechnic colleges, or other specialized schools.

"There was a time and a need for trades education for Negroes, and Saint Paul's served a good purpose then in helping to meet that need at that time. But conditions have radically changed since those days. Mechanization and automation rendered obselete the training in many of the areas in which Saint Paul's was specializing. Enroolments dropped in that area of study and courses had to be discontinued. In our view, the termination of the program was inevitable."

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SIMULTANEOUSLY with announcement of the decision to discontinue industrial education offerings, President McClenney revealed plans by the college to attain in the student body a wider geographical distribution and diversity in student backgrounds.

To this end he has appointed a faculty committee on student recruitment, headed by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, dean of the college. This committee will visit high schools in various states and, by interviews, examinations, and study of their scholastic records, offer students a chance to further their education at Saint Paul's

The college has launched a broadened program of scholarship awards and student aid through self-help activities which literally could make it possible for any qualified student of good character and ambition to finance his college work despite lack of personal or family funds.

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COMMENTING ON this program, President McClenney declared:

"The cost of education everywhere is necessarily increasing all the time. Here at Saint Paul's we do not believe that any aspiring college student should be priced-out of an education.

"We are emphasizing the self-help approach during the immediate years ahead. including part-time campus work, in order to attract and make possible the enrollmen of outstanding youth.

22 Students Win Awards At St. Paul's Honors Day

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va
5-10-58
P 13

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Twenty two students, mainly seniors who will get their degrees on May 26th, were presented awards Friday (May 2) at the annual Honors Day ceremonies at Saint Paul's college.

The principal speaker was the president - elect of Livingstone college, Salisbury,, N. C. Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, now supervisor of Negro high schools for the North Carolina department of education.

The prizes and awards had a total monetary value of $520, with several being as high as $50 and $100.

THE WINNERS represented five states and the District of Columbia, Honors Day is an annual event during which outstanding undergraduates are recognized for high scholastic achievements, musical talent, athletic ability, personality, character, and leadership qualities.

Dr. Duncan lauded the Honors Day project "as indicative of Saint Paul's philosophy and emphasis on education for leadership."

He added: "We have learned to live easier; we have even learned to die easier. But it is a moot question as to whether we have learned to live happier. Out of the changes in our time have come moreo problems and out of the problems have come new responsibilities...The dynamics of all this is that a competitive society places a premium upon the superior achievement of those who have the ability and know - how."

AT ANOTHER point the speaker observed: "The further integration of qualified Negroes into industry, government, education, and the sports world proceeds at a rapid pace....Preparation for participation in this world rests largely on educational achievement..."

Pointing out how the Negro had come "from slavery to emancipation, from emancipation to segregation, and from segregation to the frontier of integration," Dr. Duncan concluded:

"Blind indeed must be the eyes of those who cannot see the dawn of that (new) day, and blinder still must be the eyes of those who do not sense their responsibility for the acceleration of the coming of that day by superior performance."

His speech was warmly applauded. Dr. Earl H. McClenny president of Saint Paul's introduced the speaker as a longtime friend, able civic worker, scholar, and educational administrator.

AT ANOTHER point in the program President McClenney acknowledged the presence in the audience of 168 seniors from half dozen high schools in the Southside Virginia area.

They were touring the campus and visiting classrooms, laboratories, and the buildings under the sponsorship of the graduate chapter here of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, with the assistance of the undergraduate chapter and other student leaders who served as guides.

Dr. McClenney warmly welcomed them to the college, which hosted them at a special luncheon, and the audience applauded the young visitors.

ONE OF THE highlights of the event was the singing of the a cappela choir of the col-

lege under the baton of music director Roland L. Allison. Their three numbers, "God of Our Father;" "The Creation," "Lift Up Your Heads," and "In Dat Great Gittin' Up Mornin'", drew thunderous applause. Insistent listeners prompted an encore.

The prizes and awards were presented by the dean of the college, Dr. Walter N. Ridley, who presided. The invocation and benediction were by Chaplain Alexander H. Easley. The singing of the Alma Mater and the academic recessional by the seniors and faculty climaxed the program.

These 22 Won Awards Worth Over $500.00

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Following is a list of the winners of awards and prizes at Honors Day ceremonies here at Saint Paul's College:

Future Business Leaders of America Senior Award, $5, to Miss Lillie Walters, Wicomico Church, Va.; the Gloria S. Allison Memorial Music Interest Award, $5, to Miss Charlotte Baskerville, Lacrosse, Va.; the J. F. Ragland Chemistry Award, $5, to Miss Shirley Perkins, Emporia, Va.; Major Giles B. Cook Conduct Award, $10 to Joshua Hutchins, Huntington, Md.; Elizabeth Belle Jones Memorial Business Award, $10. to George Hatten, Hobson, Va.; James A. Ford FTA Award, $10 to George Hatten and David Busch, Portsmouth, Va.

James A. Ford Elementary Education Award, $10, to Garland Wesson, Lawrenceville, Va.; C. F. Nelson Biology Award, $10. to Miss Dorothy Powell, Washington, D. C.; the P. B. Young Sr. English Composition Award, $10, to Mrs. Delores Downey, Philadelphia; Delta Sigma Theta Senior Woman Award, $10, to Miss Dorothy Wharton, Onancock, Va.; the Merritt O. and Ethel Poole Memorial Prize, $10 to Reuben Williams, Philadelphia, Penna.

THE JOSEPH Bourne Athletic Award, $25, to Charles Wardell, East Orange, N. J.; W. S. Peebles Home Economist Award, $25, to Miss Gloria Morris, Powhatan, Va.; W. S. Peebles Industrial Education Award, $25, to Raymond Banks, Holland, Va.; Ridley Memorial Music Award, $25, to James Crumble, Norfolk, Va.; John T. Thornton, Vocational Efficiency Award, $25 to Robert Meadows, Lynchburg, Va.

The Alumni Valedictory Award, $25, to Miss Ella Ruth Jones, Freeman, Va.; Marie V. King Memorial Scholarship Award, $50, to Miss Mildred Daise, St. Helena Island, S. C.; and Miss Fannie Midder, South Hill, Va.; Omega Psi Phi Scholarship Award, $50, to Charles Travis, Lawrenceville; Sigma Gamma Rho Award, $50. to Miss Teola Thomas, Emporia, Va.; Delta Sigma Theta Award, $100, to Miss Joyce Graves, Rawlings, Virginia.

Announcement of several customary awards was delayed until a later date.

3 Named To St. Paul's Board; New Building Set

Special to Journal and Guide

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Several actions of significance were reported following the annual fall meeting of the board of trustees of Saint Paul's College, held in conjunction with the fall convocation formally marking the opening of the institution's 70th year. The session, held last Friday (Oct. 24), was attended by 15 of the 18 members of the board.

Of primary general interest was the taking of initial steps toward construction of a new and imposing building, long regarded as a priority need, and the election of three new trustees to fill a vacancy on the board and to succeed two members whose terms were expiring.

THE TRUSTEES authorized President Earl H. McClenney to arrange for a survey leading to the construction of a Health and Physical Education Building.

One of the facilities to be provided will be a gynasium to replace the present one in the Chicago Building.

Funds for the survey were appropriated at the meeting.

While no official announcement was made, subject to formal notification to the new trustees, it was learned that those added to the board were:

LESTER B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, New York City, and a nationally recognized leader in education, social work, and community affairs. He was one of the two Negro members on the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, and is a member of its successor organization, the National Citizens Council for Public Schools.

The Rev. Thomas B. Barrett, rector of the Robert E. Lee Memorial (P. E.) Church, Lexington, Va., one of the leading clergymen and scholars in the South.

Dr. John M. Hunter, dean of Virginia State College, Petersburg. He is a graduate of Cornell University, a member of numerous learned and honorary societies, and a top-ranking physicist.

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THE RETIRING members of the board are Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Harris Hart, of the Virginia State Department of Education, Richmond.

Another major step authorized by the trustees was the development of a plan to establish a retirement system for teachers. This will be placed in the hands of a faculty committee.

In the interest of faculty development, the trustees approved a program permitting members of the faculty to study for a year with substantial pay from the college, effectively immediately. Faculty quality is and has been a long-term objective of Saint Paul's administration, and has received special emphasis during the administration of President Earl H. McClenney.

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ADDED TO the executive committee of the board was the Rev. Dr. Richard B. Martin, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Norfolk, and one-time archdeacon for the diocese of southern Virginia of the P.E. Church.

Chairman of the committee is the Rev. Dr. G. MacLaren Brydon, Richmond, Va.

Present at the board meeting was the Rt. Rev. David Rose, recently ordained as suffragan bishop for the southern Virginia diocese of the P. E. Church.

Trustees present were the Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn, Norfolk, chairman; John Bates Jr., Richmond; the Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, Portsmouth; Dr. Brydon; the Venerable John M. Burgess, Boston, Mass.; Paul C. Edmunds, South Boston; the Rt. Rev. Robert F. Gibson, Richmond; John H. Graves, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Moultrie Guerry, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. Dr. Martin; William S. Peebles Jr., Lawrenceville, Va.; Oliver J. Sands, Richmond; B. W. Sebrell Jr., Lawrenceville; the Rev. John P. Williams, Richmond; and President McClenney.

The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, Roanoke, Va., was prevented from attending because of a previous engagement.

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

$4,583,117 BUDGET FOR SOUTHERN IS APPROVED

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana State Board of Education has approved a budget request of $4,583,117.00 for Southern University and A & M College, for the session of 1958-1959, according to a report from the President of the University.

Stated Southern's President, Dr. Felton G. Clark: "We are appreciative of Board's recognition of our problem as the country's largest college of our group, trying to procure additional, highly-qualified teachers at a time when trained personnel is scarce and where we are competing with America's industrial giants and America's greatest Universities for the best Negro minds to be found anywhere."

He added: "We also appreciate our Board's sensing that nothing should be spared in giving our teachers and students the amount and quality of instructional equipment demanded by these 'up to the minute' times. Nothing should be held back now, when the very security of the United States and the free world are at stake." He continued: "That Negro scientists, engineers, research workers, humanists and soldiers are increasingly becoming apart of our national defense structure makes the highest and best education of all members of the group a practical necessity."

First call on the funds that Southern hopes to receive will be for additional teachers including twenty who wil lbe brought in at a professorial level with the minimum academic training of the Doctor of Philosophy degree. This will give Southern approximately eighty persons who possess the Ph. D.

Supplementing this request for a maintenance appropriation of $4,583,117.00 at a future date will be a request for several millions of dollars for capital outlay. This request will be for educational buildings and equipment, demanded by Southern's 5,000-odd students and the additional ones anticipated next year. Southern's enrollment has outrun the predictions of all of the surveys that have ben made in Louisiana in the past ten years.

"This means," stated J. J. Hedgemon, registrar, "that expanded facilities are a must if the State expects us to provide an acceptable quality of college training for the students who want to come to us."

$4,583,117 Budget For Southern Univ.

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana State Board of Education has approved a budget request of $4,583,117 for Southern University and A&M College for the session of 1958-59, according to President Felton G. Clark.

First call on the funds that Southern hopes to receive will be for additional teachers, including 20 who will be brought in at a professorial level with the minimum academic training of the Doctor of Philosophy degree. This will give Southern approximately 80 persons who possess the Ph. D.

Supplementing this request for a maintenance appropriation of $4,583,117 at a future date will be a request for several millions of dollars for capital outlay. This request will be for educational buildings and equipment, demanded by Southern's 5,000-odd students and the additional ones anticipated next year.

Southern Gets 4 Million Dollar Operating Budget

Baton Rouge - The Louisiana State Board of Education has approved a budget request of $4,583,117.00 for Southern University and A&M College for the session of 1958-1959, according to a report from the President of the University.

Stated Southern's President, Dr. Felton G. Clark, "We are appreciative of the Board's recognition of our problem as the country's largest college of our group, trying to procure additional, highly-qualified teachers at a time when trained personnel is scarce and where we are competing with America's inductrial giants and America's greatest Universities for the best Negro minds to be found anywhere."

He added, "We also appreciate our Board's sensing that nothing should be spared in giving our teachers and students the amount and quality of instructional equipment demanded by these 'up to the minute' times. Nothing should be held back now, when the very security of the United States and the free world are at stake." He continued, "That Negro scientists, engineers, research workers, humanists and soldiers are increasingly becoming a part of our national defense structure makes the highest and best education of all members of the group a practical necessity."

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"This means," stated J. J. Hedgemon, registrar, "that expanded facilities are a must if the State expects us to provide an acceptable quality of college training for the students who want to come to us."

Dr. Poole Appointed To SREB Ruling Body

ATLANTA, (Special) — Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson College, has been appointed to the executive committee of the Southern Regional Education Board by the chairman, Luther H. Hodges, governor of North Carolina.

Dr. Poole has been a member of SREB since Sept. 14, 1951, and has served on numerous other committees.

SREB is the interstate agency of the Southern states concerned with helping states share their resources for higher education, particularly in specialized graduate and professional fields, across state lines. Its members are the governors of 16 Southern states plus four others from each state appointed by the governor.

Besides Dr. Poole, SREB members from South Carolina are Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., Dr. Marshall W. Brown, president of Presbyterian College, State Rep. Edward C. Cushman of Aiken and Dr. Neill W. McCaulay of Columbia.

Southern U. Becomes Largest Negro University

CHICAGO—Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has become the nation's largest Negro University, and it's 900-acre plant is still growing to provide for the enrollment expected, relates Ebony in the April issue.

Southern with an enrollment of 5,745 students is in the midst of a building program that will cost seven and a half million dollars, and construction crews are constantly at work.

Though hampered by over-crowded conditions, Southern boasts a widely diversified curriculum, including a comprehensive teacher-training program, courses in physical and social sciences, business, engineering, law and a graduate school authorized to award the master's degree in education.

Academically, Southern has two programs aimed at giving students individual attention. The first allows students to follow a liberal arts course for the first two years and then branch to major fields. The second consentrates on superior students by making sure that the top five percent of the freshmen study under the best teachers.

Pending social changes in the South spell no threat to Southern's future says Ebony. Southern's president, Felton G. Clark, predicts that his school "will continue to grow like most public schools and the private ones that have finances."

Southern's current operating budget includes a $3,690,000 appropriation from the state, plus additional auxiliary funds totaling $1,200,000.

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Tougaloo College Is Granted Beta Kappi Chi Charter

Tougaloo, Miss., May 19.—Tougaloo Southern Christian College has been granted a charter for forming a chapter of Beta Kappa Chi. The charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Beta Kappa Chi upon the recommendation of Dr. Theodore A. Love, a professor of mathematics at Fisk University, who visited Tougaloo in March in the interest of establishing a chapter.

Beta Kappa Chi is a national Scientific Honor Society. Its aim is to stimulate and inspire young people in science, to encourage research, high scholarship and intellectual integrity. Membership is open to outstanding junior and senior science majors. Scientific papers are presented by members at national and regional meetings.

The initiation ceremony was held Saturday, May 17, 1958. The new members are Miss Cornell Edwards, Miss Danette Salone. F. D. Ceruti. Richard Evans, Lewis Helm, Joseph Custard, J. W. Rushing and Emmett McCaskill. The following science instructors were already members: Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Dean A. A. Branch, Mr. Wendell Edwards and Mr. James Pulliam. Dr. Harvey E. Stork and Dr. Chas. B. Arzeni were elected to membership by the Grand Chapter earlier this year.

Honor Spelman As First Women College

ATLANTA — The 77th anniversary of the founding of Spelman College was celebrated last week with services honoring the memory of the two New England women, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles, who founded the institution in 1881.

A seminary then — a liberal arts college now — Spelman was the first college for Negro women. It is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities.

Spelman Appoints Mrs. Irene Asbury New Dean Of Women

President A. D. Manley has announced on July 1, 1958 Mrs. Irene

MRS. IRENE ASBURY

Moore Asbury will assume the duties of Dean of Women of Spelman College.

A native of Kentucky, Mrs. Asbury is an honor graduate of Spelman College, class of 1948 with a major in English. She received the Master of Science degree in Speech Pathology and Audiology from Washington University and has done post graduate work in Special Education and Psychology of the Typical Child at this same institution and at Harris Teachers College.

After her graduation from Spelman College, Mrs. Asbury served as assistand psychometrist and Vocational Appraiser of Veterans Guidance at Atlanta University for two years. Later she was Director of the Speech and Hearing Clinic in Atlanta, Georgia and taught speech and English at Spelman and Clark College and at Atlanta University. For the past year, Mrs Asbury has been Speech Pathologist and teacher of retarded children at the Mirjam School for Retarded Children in Missouri.

Mrs. Asbury is a member of Mu Iota Fraternity of Speech and Hearing Therapists. She is married and the mother of two small daughters.

Talladega College Receives Third UNCF Grant Of 1957

14e(1)

An allocation of $16,403.87 has been received by Talladega College from the United Negro College Fund, President Arthur D. Gray announced today, Jan. 27, 1958.

"This is the third and final allocation to Talladega College from proceeds of the 1957 UNCF nation-wide campaign," President Gray said. "This amount brings the total received by Talladega College from the 1957 national appeal to $41,199.77."

Talladega College is one of the 33 private, accredited member institutions of the United Negro College Fund. The first of America's education chests, the College Fund has conducted annual campaigns to help meet the yearly operating costs of its member schools since 1944.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Talladega College represents approximately 10 per cent of its budget, or that amount net met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring grants," President Gray said.

During the current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment; and to pay teachers' salaries.

A $300 award has been announced for the Talladega College library by the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

Miss Margaret Scott, Savery Librarian, states that the grant which has been made from funds contributed by the Remington Rand division of Sperry - Rand Corporation, will be used to purchase standard shelving for phonograph records.

Art Professor David Drishell is for the third year attending the annual meeting of the College Art Association of America, convened in Washington, D. C., Jan 29 - Feb. 1.

Talladega College Gets Allocation From Fund

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE PROFESSOR

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Talladega College Receives Gift Of $10,400 Estate

President Arthur D. Gray announced this week that Talladega College received a gift of $10,400.00 from the estate of Alice F. Cochran. This gift marks the second portion of a $25,000.00 bequest from this estate.

The gift will be used for capital purposes.

Dr. Gallagher Will Speak At Talladega On June 2

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, New York, since 1952, and from 1933 to 1943 president of Talladega College, will return to Talladega to deliver the commencement address June 2.

Dr. Gallagher is a speaker with broad educational background and international concern. He has taught in Doane College, Nebraska, and the Pacific School of Religion, California. He has been a consultant to the U.S. commissioner of education; assistant commissioner for program development and coordination, U.S. Office of Education; and assistant commissioner for higher education, U.S. Office of Higher Education.

He is American chairman of World University Service, president of Youth Aid, Inc., and member of the Metropolitan Educational Television Assn. He has recently returned from a speaking engagement in Israel.

A graduate of Carleton College, 1925, and of Union Theological Seminary 1929, Dr. Gallagher became an ordained Congregational minister in 1929. He continued his graduate study in the London School of Economics and Columbia University (Ph.D. 1939). He holds honorary degrees from several colleges and universities.

Dr. Gallagher is author of "American Caste and the Negro College," published in 1938 during his presidency of Talladega College; "Color and Conscience: The Irrepressible Conflict," 1946; "Portrait of a Pilgrim: A Search for the Christian Way in Race Relations," 1946. He is a member of the board of directors of NAACP.

Dr. and Mrs. Gallagher reside in The Gate House, City College, New York.

RE-VISITS TALLADEGA COLLEGE—After 15 years, New York playwright Loften Mitchell '43 (fourth from left) visits with Little Theatre Director James O. Hopson and students. Michael Butler (fourth from right), junior from St. Petersburg, Fla., has the role of school superintendent in Mr. Mitchell's segregation-integration drama, LAND BEYOND THE RIVER, as produced by the Talladega Little Theatre. Others shown (from left) are William Harvey, freshman from Brewton, Jeanette Walker, Marion freshman, Eunice Davis, from Birmingham, Alma Johnson, visitor from Fisk University ,Barbara Rose Johnson, Birmingham freshman, and Stephen Henderson, Pensacola, Fla.

Talladega Gets $13,752 From College Fund

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Talladega College has received an allocation of $13,752 from the United Negro College Fund.

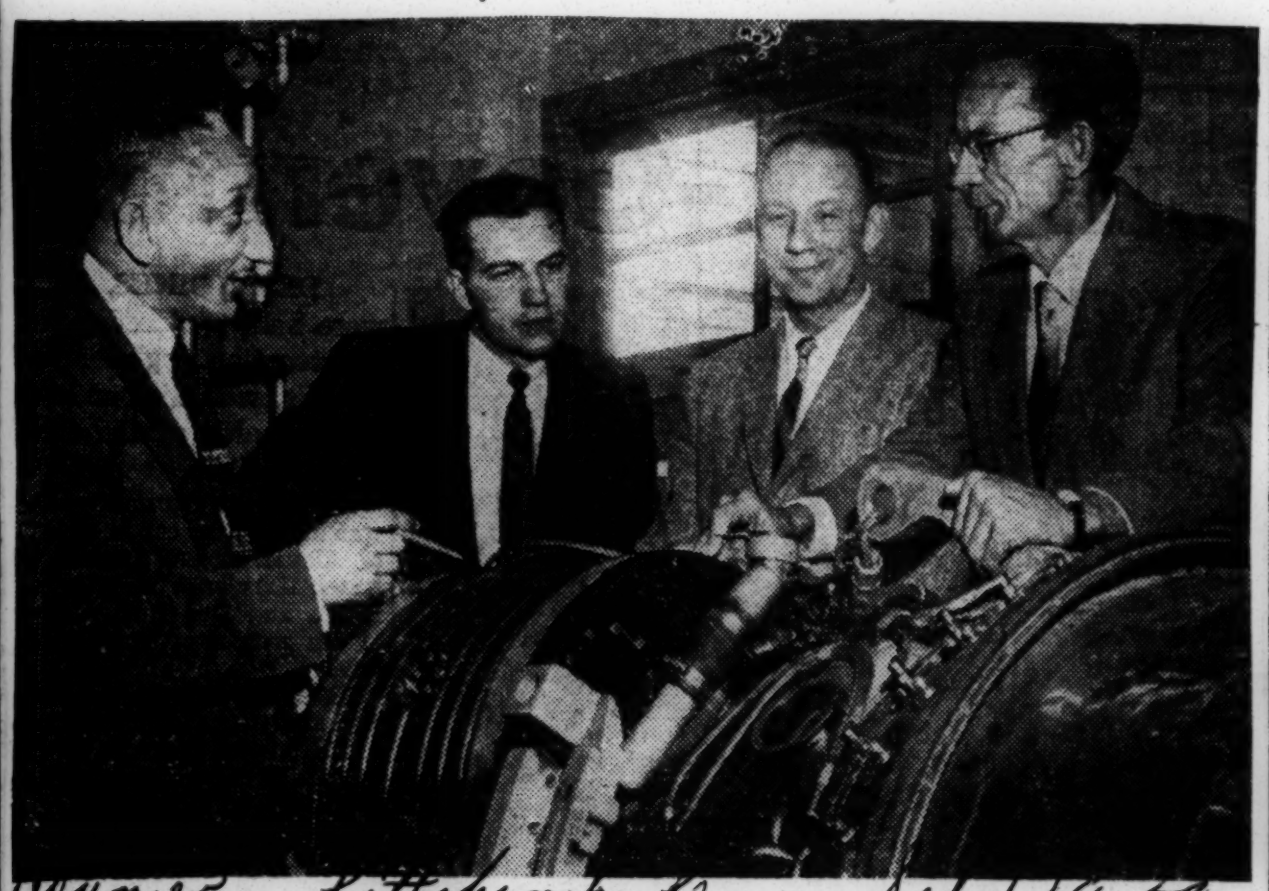
The announcement was made here Nov. 17 by Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of the college.

"Talladega College is one of the 33 independent, accredited member colleges and universities of the Fund," President Gray said. "UNCF coordinates their efforts in seeking nation-wide public and corporate support.

"Beginning with its first organized appeal in 1944, UNCF has raised approximately 10 percent of the annual operating expenses of its member colleges each year. The November 1958 allocation brings UNCF appropriations to Talladega College for the current calendar year to $41,133."

As the pioneer in cooperative fund raising for institutions of higher learning, the College Fund set a pattern. Some 40 organizations are now conducting joint appeals annually for groups of American private colleges.

Stanley C. Hope, president of Sound-Scriber Corporation and retired president of Esso Standard Oil Company, is national chairman of UNCF's 1958 appeal.



Courier Pittsburgh Sat. 1-18-58

Aviation Talk—Tennessee State A. and I. University, the only Negro institution holding a degree curriculum in aviation education, was paid a visit recently by a survey team from the University of Illinois. Shown with Tennessee State University aviation education teachers Cecil Ryan (left) and George Turman (right) are University of Illinois visitors to the Nashville university, J. J. Eggspuehler and Dr. W. E. Ditzler.—Gunter Photo.

McKissack To Build Tenn. State Union

Wkly
Pittsburgh Courier
2-28-58

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— (ANP) — McKissack and McKissack, the Negro architectural and construction firm, has been given approval to design a student union building at A. and I. University here. The new center will cost about $400,000, and it is probable the McKissack firm will get the contract to build the structure.

Informer
p. 3
Houston Texas
Sat. 6-14-58

"GOT A JOB" was more than a popular tune with 15 graduates from Tennessee State University's School of Engineering who received their sheepskins during the university's 46th annual commencement exercises this week. The engineering majors, all of whom have accepted jobs in industry, included (l to r) First Row: Willie T Brumfield of Vidalia, Ga; Sam Bone, Jr, Huntsville, Ala; **ALFRED J TAYLOR, BAYTOWN, TEXAS**; Charles F Robertson. Dyersburg, Tenn; Bobby Gene Crocker, Louisville, Ky. Second Row: Lawrence E Porter, Chattanooga, Tenn; Lewis E Jones, Clarksville, Tenn; James H Stewart, Memphis, Tenn; Alcide de Jean King, New Orleans, La. Third Row: William N Pulley, Red Bank, New Jersey; R A Brown, Portsmouth, Va Robert W McAdory, Nashville, Tenn; Edward R Grimes, Arlington, Tenn; Albert Johnson, Nashville, Tenn; and Claude P Malone, Nashville.

New Buildings Named

Three Prominent Citizens Honored by Tenn. State

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — In impressive dedication and proclamation ceremonies held in the University Auditorium, Tennessee State University united three last week with the naming of campus buildings in their honor.

Main speaker for the occasion was Tennessee's Gov. Frank G. Clement for whom the new men's dormitory was dedicated as the Frank G. Clement Hall. The two new dormitories, the new agriculture building (dedicated in November) and several other structures were built on the Tennessee State campus during the present Governor's term of office.

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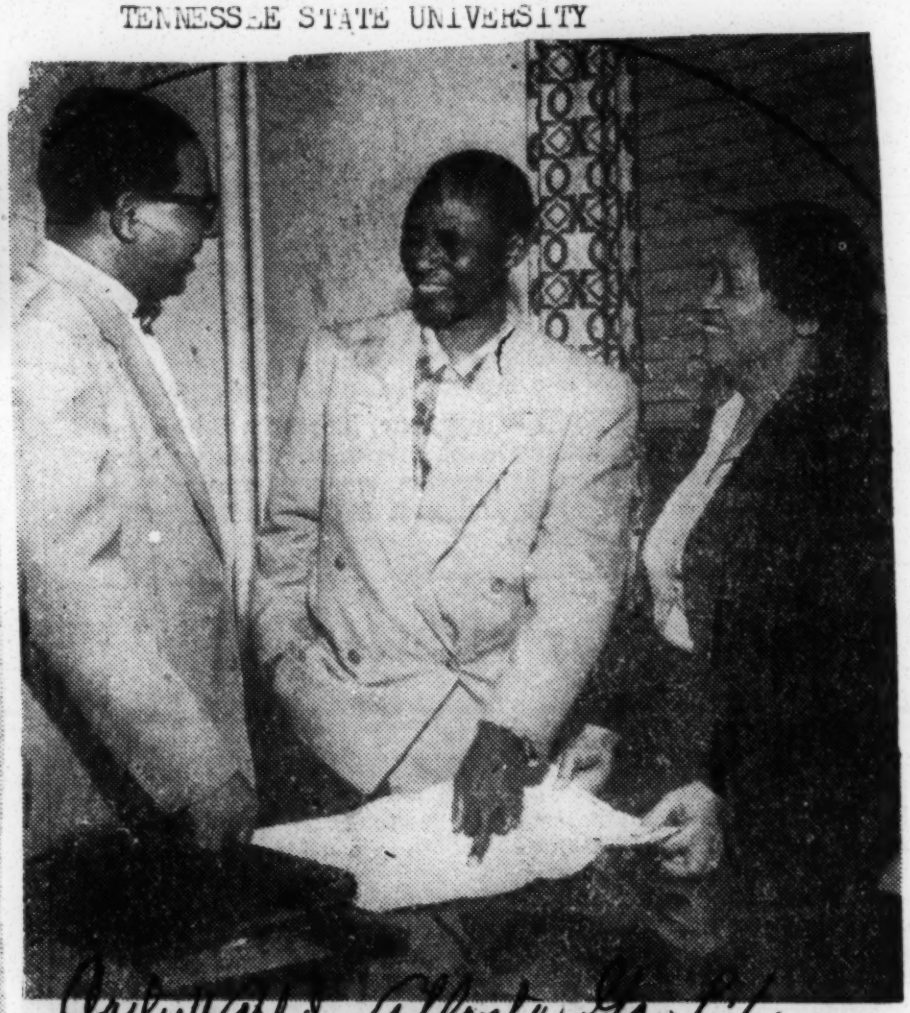
THE ENGINEERING BUILDING (dedicated Nov. 23, 1949) was proclaimed the Jim Nance McCord Building in honor of the present conservation commissioner and former Tennessee Governor under whose term of office it was built.

The building dedicated at the ceremonies as the Edna Rose Hankal Hall was named in honor of A&I's dean of women emeritus who served as teacher and dean of women on the campus for 23 years before her retirement last year.

Dedication activities continued late into the evening with open house at the dedicated buildings, a box supper, athletic contests, horseback riding, and a square dance.

THE MEATS LABORATORY OF TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY'S spanking brand new W. W. Lawson Building was the scene of a recent palaver among (l to r. Joseph Vanstaen, supervisor of vocational education, Belgian Congo and Tennessee State staffers David Hamilton, itinerant teacher-trainer; Dr. W. A. Flowers, director of the area of agriculture; and John R. Watkins, technician in the meats laboratory. Mr. Vanstaen is visiting some of the vocational agricultural programs in the States and also institutions of higher learning where vocational agriculture teachers are trained. GUNTER PHOTO.



THE WAYS AND MEANS OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION are thoroughly discussed when Tennessee State University's industrial education head W. V. Harper (left) also coordinator of industrial relations accompanied Henry Kanyike (center) of Kampala, Uganda, grantee under the special vocational education program of the Fulbright authorized International Technical Education program, administered by the U. S. Department of State and Teachers Education Office as he toured A. and I' campus. Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, direction of student personnel and guidance and professor of French, also accompanied Mr. Kanyike, 20-year man in secondary education, as he observed Tennessee State University's vocational education program. He is one of 20 foreign educators traveling in the state, visiting schools, and industry, participating in cultural activities and observing American community life in general. (Gunter Photo)

Honor Society Convenes

Academic Hall of Fame For Tennessee State U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—An Academic Hall of Fame for outstanding scholars will be established at Tennessee State University, President W. S. Davis announced, in accord with one of the suggestions made by Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society's 20th annual convention keynote speaker, Dr. S. J. Wright, Fisk University president.

Meeting on their founding campus at Tennessee State, a total of 127 members of Alpha Kappa Mu, representing 33 colleges and 15 states, participated in a three-day session.

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AT THE CLOSE of Dr. Wright's keynote address, Dr. Davis announced further that provision for exemption from fees of all "A" students would be provided at Tennessee State.

Phi Beta Tau, host chapter for the assembled delegates, provided various activities which included the president's reception at Goodwill Manor, a student mixer at Hankal Hall, one of Tennessee State's newest dormitories; a tour of the city and a convention banquet and ball.

Dr. George W. Gore, secretary-treasurer of Alpha Kappa Mu and president of Florida A&M University, presented the second session speaker, University of Tennessee's Robert Nagel, retiring president of the Association of College Honor Societies.

Banquet speaker was Dr. T. C. Cothran of Arkansas AM&N College and national president of Alpha Kappa Mu.

■

OFFICERS ELECTED at the 20th annual convention were Dr. W. N. Ridley, St. Paul College, Lawrenceville, Va., president; Meharry Lewis, Tennessee State University, vice president; Dr. George W. Gore Jr., Florida A&M University, secretary-treasurer; Ruby Metoyer, Grambling College, assistant secretary; John W. Riley, Florida A&M University, director of public relations; George F. David, Central State College, historian; Dr. Lucy Rose Adams, Florida A&M., convention secretary, and Dr. Mary C. Pinkston, Tennessee State and Clifton Taylor, Florida A&M., executive council.

The convention selected South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C., as the site for its 21st convention, to be held in March, 1959.

TSU to offer flying degree

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee State University is the only institution of higher education that has a degree curriculum in aviation education, according to a preliminary survey, evolved by University of Illinois staffers.

Dr. W. E. Ditzler, supervisor of aircraft maintenance curriculum, Institute of Aviation and J. J. Eggspuehler, charter pilot, both of the University of Illinois, made the survey.

The recent visitors to Tennessee State University are investigating schools of higher education and the present day use of the airplane as a tool of education.

Cecil Ryan is head of A and I's department of aviation education and Dr. James Parsons is the engineering school chairman. W. V. Harper is industrial education department head and George Truman is aviation technician.

The flight training area, ordinarily for aviation education majors only, has recently been added to the university AFROTC air science curriculum.

TENNESSEE STATE HAS UNIQUE DEGREE PROGRAM — Tennessee State University is the only institution of higher education that has a degree curriculum in aviation education, according to preliminary survey, evolved by a University of Illinois staffer.

Dr. W. E. Ditzler, Sup., Aircraft Maintenance Curriculum, Institute of Aviation and J. J. Eggspuehler, charter pilot, both of the University of Illinois and recent visitors to Tennessee State University, are investigating schools of higher education attempting a degree curriculum in aviation, and the present day use of the airplane as a tool of education.

Shown with Tennessee State University aviation education teachers Cecil Ryan (left) and George Turman (right) are university of Illinois visitors to the Nashville University J. J. Eggspuehler and Dr. W. E. Ditzler.—(Gunter Photo)

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TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Texas Southern Gets $88,000 Science Foundation Grant

HOUSTON — The National Science Foundation has awarded Texas Southern University a grant of $88,000.00 to support a Summer Science Institute at the University for high school teachers of science and mathematics. Last year's grant of $72,600.00 was increased by $15,400.00 to permit an increase in enrollees and to bring in outstanding authorities in the areas of Biology, Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry as lecturers and consultants.

The Science Institute is designed not only to help high school teachers in science by re-orienting them in the basic principles and recent advances in their respective subject matter areas, but it is the further hope that this orientation will provide the stimulation needed to interest teachers of science in pursuing careers in the sciences and in mathematics by bringing them in contact with active and creative scientists.

Dr Samuel M Nabrit, President of Texas Southern University has appointed Dr Robert J Terry, head, Biology department, as director of the Institute. He will succeed Dr Alberta Seaton last years director.

TSU Designated As Testing Center For 1959

HOUSTON — Texas Southern University has been designated as a testing center for the 1959 nationwide administration of the National Teacher Examinations next February, Dr M. N. Cooper, Director of Educational Testing announced today.

College seniors preparing to teach, and teachers applying for positions in school systems which encourage or require applicants to submit their scores on the National Teacher Examinations along with their other credentials are eligible to take the tests. The examinations are prepared and administered annually by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

The designation of Texas Southern University as a testing center for these examinations will give prospective teachers in this area an opportunity to compare their performance on thse examinations with approximately 10,000 candidates throughout the country who will be participating in the similar tests administered on February 7, 1959 throughout the nation, Dr Cooper said.

At the one-day testing session, a candidate may take the Common Examination, which includes tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Expression, and Non-Verbal Reasoning. In addition, each candidate may take one or two of the eleven Optional Examinations which are designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the fields in which he may be assigned to teach.

Applications for the examinations along with a Bulletin of Information describing registration procedure and containing sample test questions may be secured from the National Teacher Examination Center, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Prospective teachers planning to take the test should secure an application blank and a bulletin of Information promptly, Dr Cooper advised.

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TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

REV. E.H. MUNROE
WHITE MINISTER
PASTOR, INDEPENDENT MISSIONARY
BAPTIST TEMPLE

White pastor applies to Negro school

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 16—(AP)—A white minister, who said his actions would show "the rights of Negroes as well as those of white people are being taken away," tried to enroll yesterday at a Negro college.

The pastor of the Independent Missionary Baptist Temple, who has opposed school integration termed his actions an illustration of stupidity because "there are plenty of fine white schools in which I could enroll."

EVERETT O. BELL, registrar of Texas Southern University, said the Rev. E. H. Munroe's application will be handled like any other. He said he thought he would be admitted if he established himself as scholastically qualified.

The registrar said several white students enrolled at the college last year.

The minister was accompanied by about 25 placard and flag carrying members of his congregation. One placard said, "The Supreme Court is not the word of God."

"There's no problem there," the pastor said. "I just stopped payment of the check I gave them."

White Pastor Quits Attending Negro University

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A white segregationist pastor who enrolled at Texas Southern University said he is no longer attending classes at the school originally set up as a Negro institution.

The Rev. E. A. Munroe, pastor of the Independent Missionary Baptist Temple, said he enrolled to demonstrate that integration was not wanted by Negroes.

He said he had expected his application for enrollment to be turned down. The school accepted him, however, pending receipt of his scholastic qualifications.

Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president of the university, said the minister could receive 70 per cent of his fees back if he withdraws before the end of this week.

ONE FOR, ONE AGAINST SEGREGATION

Two White Ministers Enroll In Negro School

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Two white ministers, one a segregationist and the other an integrationist, started classwork Thursday at Texas Southern University, a state school for Negroes.

The Rev. E. A. Munroe paid $81 in registration fees Thursday morning and went to afternoon classes.

The Rev. Clayton McMahill attended morning classes after enrolling without the fanfare that had accompanied Munroe's registration Monday.

Munroe, an avowed segregationist, is pastor of the Missionary Baptist Temple here. McMahill is pastor of St. Thomas Methodist Church.

Munroe told newsmen he had sought enrollment to show it is as ridiculous for a white person to enroll at a Negro school as it is for a Negro to enroll at a white school.

McMahill said he hopes to set an example in favor of integrating schools.

"Rev. Munroe was trying to make a laughing stock out of the decision of the Supreme Court," McMahill said. "It was a terrific insult to the students and faculty. The stand of the Methodist Church is integration through all the agencies of the church."

Two members of the Texas Southern Board of Directors said Wednesday Munroe enrolled for political purposes and should not be admitted.

Enollment Of 1500 Negroes In Integrated Universities In Texas

DALLAS. — More than 1,500 Negro students are now enrolled in integrated colleges in Texas. This represents a total of more than 5 per cent of the total enrollment in institutions of higher learning in the state.

Following is the break-down according to school enrollment lists:

University of Texas: 165 Negro students, 15,925 white.

North Texas State college: 133 Negro, 5,855 white.

San Antonio college: 70 Negro, 4,950 white.

Lamar State college (Beaumont): 57 Negro, 5,003 white.

Our Lady of the Lake (San Antonio): 26 Negro, 616 white.

Incarnate Word (San Antonio): 25 Negro, 2,100 white.

Amarillo college: 23 Negro, 1,346 white.

Del Mar college (Corpus Christi): 25 Negro, 2,100 white.

Galveston Medical branch: 22 Negro, 490 white.

Trinity university (San Antonio): 22 Negro, 1,450 white.

Wharton Junior college: 22 Negro, 1,041 white.

Texas Western college (El Paso): 20 Negro, 3,550 white.

St. Marys university (San Antonio): 25 Negro, 1,845 white.

Midwestern university (Wichita Falls): 16 Negro, 1,435 white.

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville): 15 Negro, 2,785 white.

San Angelo college: 12 Negro, 787 white.

Cisco Junior college: 11 Negro, 323 white.

Temple Junior college: 11 Negro, 368 white.

Wayland Baptist college (Plainview): 9 Negro, 446 white.

Howard County college: 8 Negro 576 white.

Texas Dental branch (Houston): 8 Negro, 343 white.

Victoria college: 8 Negro, 947 white.

Texas Lutheran college (Seguin): 5 Negro, 596 white.

University of Dallas: 4 Negro, 431 white.

Odessa college: 5 Negro, 1,500 white.

Paris Junior college: 4 Negro, 382 white.

Laredo Junior college: 4 Negro, 773 white.

Southwestern Baptist Theological seminary (Fort Worth): 3 Negro, 1,786 white.

McMurry college (Abilene): 2 Negro, 800 white.

Austin Presbyterian Theological seminary: 2 Negro, 114 white.

St. Edwards university (Austin): 2 Negro, 350 white.

Texas Southmost college (Brownsville): 2 Negro, 900 white.

Gainesville Junior college: 1 Negro, 303 white.

Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest (Austin): 1 Negro, 89 white.

(Note: St. Philip's, San Antonio, formerly all-Negro, has 800 Negro students and 200 whites enrolled.)

Other Texas colleges and universities which have accepted Negro students or have policies to admit them are:

Southwestern Medical school (Dallas).

Concordia college (Austin).

De Mazenod Scholasticate (San Antonio).

Pan American college (Edinburg).

Texas Christian university (graduate school).

St. Anthony's Junior seminary (San Antonio).

Southwest Texas Junior college (Uvalde).

University of St. Thomas (Houston).

Texarkana college is under court order to admit qualified Negro students. It was not learned immediately whether or not any Negroes had enrolled in the school.

43 Texas Colleges Have Dropped Bars

Special to Journal and Guide

AUSTIN, Tex. — A survey recently completed here shows that 35 previously all-white Texas colleges now have colored students and that eight others have announced that they no longer have segregated student bodies.

About one per cent of the student population of the 35 colleges is colored, the survey shows. There are 750 colored students enrolled in them with an overall student-body of 65,000.

OF THE EIGHT institutions that have dropped segregation, several have had colored students but report none enrolled now.

The desegregation of some colleges in the Lone Star State is not limited to the classrooms. At the University of Texas' Galveston medical branch, 22 colored pupils are among the 650 enrolled and a colored resident surgeon is on the staff. At North Texas State, two of the school's 133 colored students are on the varsity football team.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY of Texas has the largest number of colored students, 165, compared with 15,925 white.

Schools which have desegregated include state junior and senior colleges and church-supported schools. A number of Catholic and Protestant colleges now admit Negro students although three church-supported universities — Southern Methodist, Texas Christian and Baylor — have desegregated only their graduate schools.

TEXAS A. AND M. and Rice Institute which is a privately endowed school are among those still maintaining segregation.

Most of the desegregated colleges are in central, west and south Texas, but Lamar Tech at Beaumont in southeast Texas, near the Louisiana border, now has 57 colored students. Prosegregation groups there put up picket lines but were unable to halt integration.

43 Texas colleges drop student color barriers

AUSTIN, Texas — The color bars have been dropped in 43 Texas colleges and universities, according to the results of a survey released last week.

Approximately 750 colored students are currently attending 35 formerly all-white Texas colleges and universities while eight other institutions state that they have dropped segregation, although they have not yet enrolled colored students.

The University of Texas' Galveston medical branch has 22 colored among its 600 students and includes a colored resident surgeon on its staff.

THE LARGEST number of colored students, 165 out of a total student body of 16,090, is enrolled at the University of Texas.

North Texas State, which has two colored players on its football team, is the largest of those which have colored athletes on their teams. There, 133 colored pupils are enrolled as against 5,855 white.

Integration In Texas Colleges Works Well

HOUSTON — According to a report, an estimated 750 Negroes are attending integrated colleges throughout the state of Texas, including the largest cities in the state, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin, Beaumont and Corpus Christi.

Although the Texas Dental Branch is the only integrated college here in Houston, there are two others whose board of regents have voted to drop their policies of segregation. They are the University of St Thomas, a white Catholic school and Texas Southern University.

Some of the colleges were opened to Negroes as the results of litigations brought on by Negro plaintiffs and some of them were opened voluntarily, since the decree by the High Tribunal.

The University of Texas admitted Negroes 10 years ago on order of the Supreme Court, climaxing the Heman Sweatt case. The school now has 163 Negro students, followed closely by San Antonio's, North Texas College with a 133.

Sna Antonio also has four other integrated colleges including Main, Trinity College with 70 Negroes, Our Lady of the Lake, 26, St Mary's University, 20 to 30, and St Phillips, formerly an all-Negro college, who now has 200 white students enrolled.

In addition to the University of Texas, there are three other integrated colleges at Austin. They are Austin Presbyterian Seminary, St Edwards University and the Episcopal Seminary of the South West. Concordia College at Austin, has a policy to admit Negroes. San Antonio has two colleges which admit Negroes, but at the present none has enrolled. They are DeMazenod Scholastic and St Anthony's Junior Seminary.

Colleges intigratted in other large cities are the University of Dallas, Galveston Medical Branch of the University of Texas, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Del Mar College, Corpus Christi and Lamar State College, where pro-segregationists fought to stop integration at the school, but failed.

There are an estimated 20 other integrated colleges in the state.

New Theological Center Building To Start Soon

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Construction of the interdenominational Theological Center will begin in a few months and the new seminary will begin operation in September 1959, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president, revealed Saturday.

Atlanta

Trustees of the new center which will be located on ten acres of land fronting Beckwith St., S. W., in the area of Atlanta University, met in Atlanta last week. They made plans for the reaction of the center which was made possible earlier this year through a $2,250,000 grant of two Rockefeller Foundation units— the General Education Board and Sealantic Fund.

7-13-58

"According to plans outlined," Pres. Richardson stated, "the new school will be one of the most outstanding theological centers in the ...tion. It will have a beautiful and modern physical plant, an enlarged and distinguished faculty and greatly expanded library facilities. Student accomodations will be among the best available for single and married students." More than 100 enrollees are expected.

Four religious denomiations and institutions are cooperating to creat the new center They include Gammon Theological, Seminary of which Dr. Richardson is president; Morehouse School of Religion, Phillips School of Theology, Jackson, Tennessee and Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College. The denominations include Methodist, Baptist, C. M. E. and A. M. E. units.

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It was Dr. Richardson's opinion that the new center represents the finest type of cooperation among church bdies "w hve ever achieved." He added: By this cooperative effort, the whole cause of ministerial training among Negro Protestant groups in America will be greatly advanced."

Tougaloo Southern Christian College Received $14,866.90 From UNCF

An allocation of $14,866.90 has been received by Tougaloo Southern Christian College from the United Negro College Fund, President Samuel C. Kincheloe announced today, January 7, 1958.

This is the third and final allocation to Tougaloo Southern Christian College from proceeds of the 1957 UNCF nation-wide campaign," President Kincheloe said. "This amount brings the total received by Tougaloo Southern Christian College from the 1957 national appeal to $37,339.54."

Tougaloo is one of the 33 private, accredited member institutions of the United Negro College Fund. The first of America's education efforts, the College Fund has conducted annual campaign to help meet the early operating costs of its member schools since 1944.

"The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Tougaloo Southern Christian represents approximately 8 per cent of its budget, or that amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring grants," Pres. Kincheloe said.

During the current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment; and to maintain a high salary scale. This enables the college to have an excellent teaching staff.

Professor Under Fire

Students Defy Segregation Law In Mississippi!

JACKSON, Miss.—Despite rabid barking from segregationists, approximately 30 white students defied tradition and visited a social science class at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

The visiting white students hailed from nearby Millsaps College, a Methodist institution. Dr. George Maddox, chairman of the sociology department at Millsaps, acted as moderator for the meeting which he opened with "We are here to explore what makes you tick and to allow you to make this exploration with us."

• One white co-ed stated, "So many of our people don't know anything about Negroes except what cheap politicians tell them."

• Another Millsaps girl said, "Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the other white colleges of the state."

A white youth quipped, "The races have no basic differences."

HOWEVER, SOME of the white students present disagreed with these views and some even spoke out against Negroes. It was also noted that the white and Negro students segregated themselves in the classroom.

• But, one Negro co-ed stated, "I would like to see it published that there are high-class, middle-class and low-class Negroes, and that the low-class is in the majority just like among whites, but the low classes are always to be seen first."

Another Negro youth said, "at least I found out tonight that we can communicate."

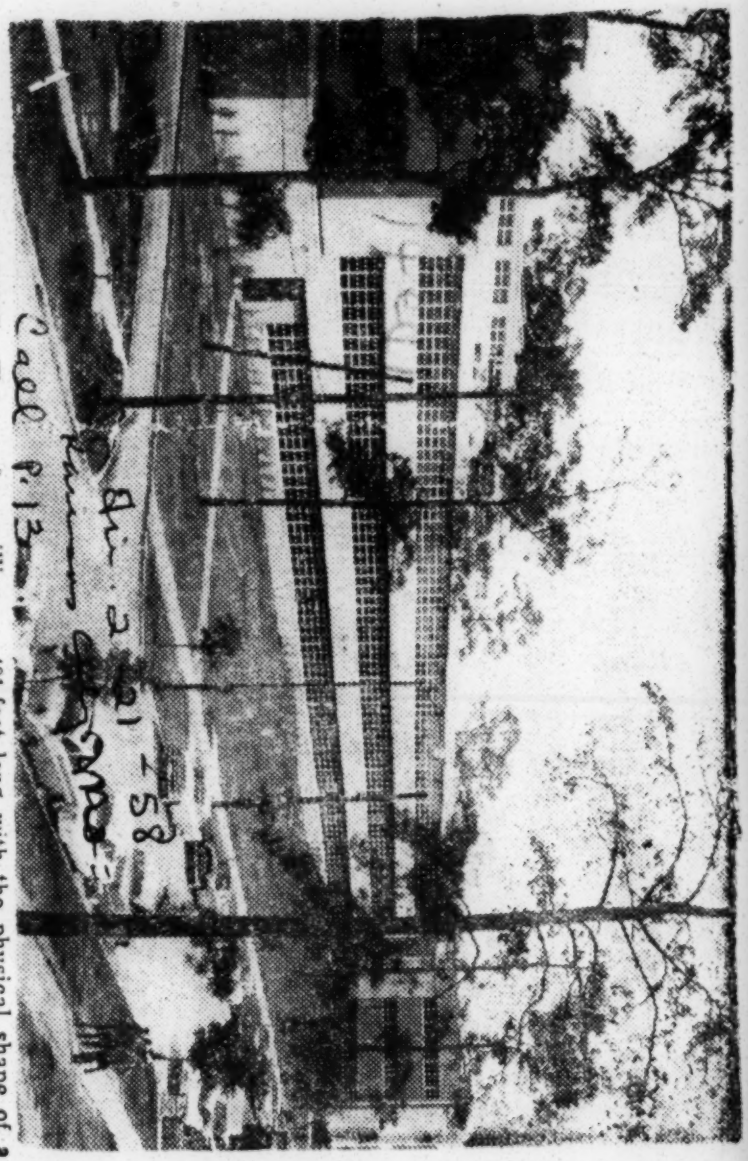
The meeting came about as the result of a controversy on extra-curricular programs on religious themes at Millsaps. Prof. Ernest Borinski, a white member of the Tougaloo faculty, had spoke at Millsaps and defended the Negro's desire for integration. The Borinski letter brought about not replies from the local daily paper and the dispute was on.

Tougaloo Graduate Gets National Science Foundation Scholarship

Mr. Harold Clarke Fouche, Jr., a graduate of Tougaloo Southern Christian College and a native of Yazoo City, Mississippi is attending the University of Colorado Graduate School on a National Science Foundation scholarship. He is making such a good record in [illegible] that he will receive another award this summer for continued work toward a master of science degree. Mr. Fouche and his family are members of the First Methodist Church of Boulder, Colorado and participate in many of the activities of that church.

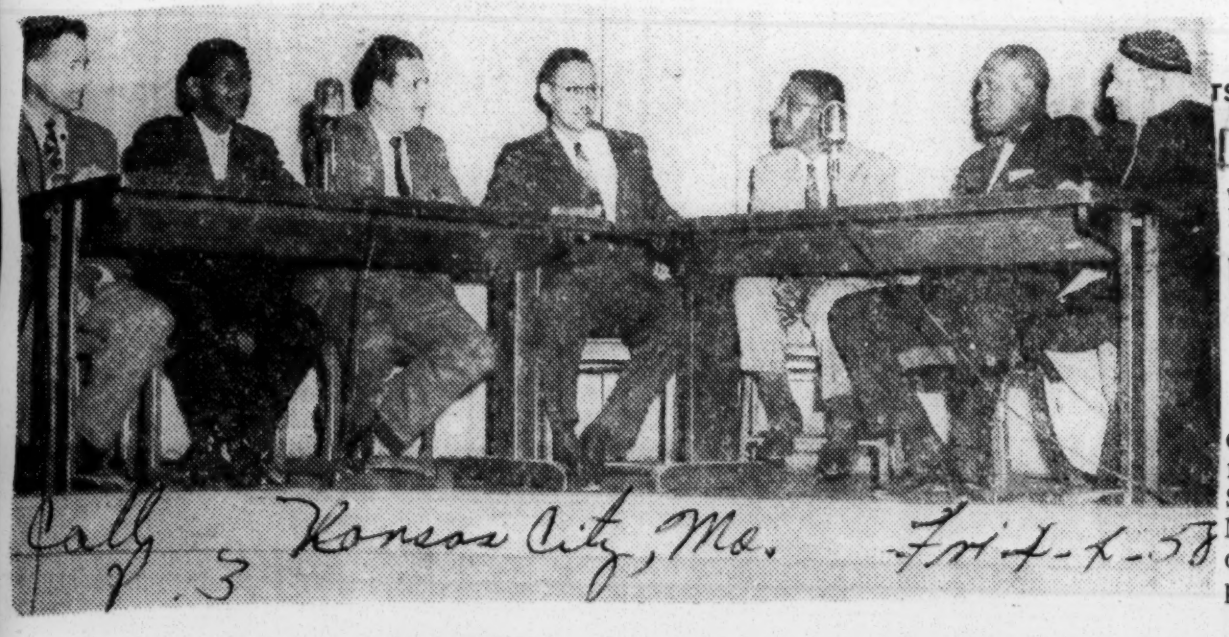
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-15-58
P. 22

NEW TSU BOARD MEMBERS take oath of office. The Honorable Spurgeon Bell, Judge of the Civil Court of Appeals, 1st District and former chairman, Board of Directors, Texas Southern university, administers oath of office to two newly appointed board members and one who was re-appointed The brief ceremony took place in the Board Room of Texas Southern university at the first Board meeting of 1958. Left-right Dr. John Davis, Houston Dentist and Mr. J. M. Odom, Austin contractor, are the new appointees; Mr. Mack H. Hannah, Port Arthur businessman was re-appointed by Governor Price Daniel and re-elected chairman of the board by the members.



Call P. 13 Dec. 2-21-58

TSU SCIENCE BUILDING.—The new two million dollar science building was dedicated Tuesday at Texas Southern university. The building is 401-feet long with the physical shape of a "T". It has three stories and houses the natural science and mathematics departments.



Call P. 3 Kansas City, Mo. Fri-2-21-58

TSU HISTORY DEPARTMENT IN PANEL DISCUSSION.—Members of the history department, Texas Southern university, recently presented a panel discussion on Proud Americans. They were specifically concerned with Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and Carter G. Woodson and what these great men contributed to the world. Leading the discussion was Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, head, department of history and geography. Other participants were: (left to right) Dr. Howard Bell, Hunter O. Brooks, Dr. George Domke, Dr. Sheeler, Wilils L. Brown, Abraham Thompkins and Dr. M. Jourdan Atkinson.—Photo by Evans.

WHITE PASTORS ENROLLED AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Houston, Tex., Sept. 18 [Special]—Two white ministers enrolled Thursday at Texas Southern University, a state Negro school, apparently with opposing motives and despite protests in the case of one.

The Rev. E. A. Munroe, pastor of the Missionary Baptist temple, completed his enrollment by paying registration fees. A segregationist, he said this case to the Supreme court he enrolled to show that integration is foolish and that Negroes as well as whites lose their freedom by having forced integration.

The Rev. Clayton McMahill, pastor of St. Thomas Methodist church, said he enrolled to "set an example in favor of integrating our schools" after Munroe tried to make a laughing stock out of the Supreme court's decision. Munroe had said he would carry if the Negro school kept him out.

Attorneys Join TSU Faculty

HOUSTON — The School of Law of Texas Southern University has announced the appointments of Attorney Samuel W. Allen and Attorney Kenneth S. Tollett to the teaching faculty.

Attorney Allen currently practices law in New York City. He is an honor graduate of Fisk University and holds an LL.B. degree from Harvard University. He studied for three years at the University of Paris Paris France.

Attorney S W ALLEN

Attorney Allen had extensive experience as a civilian attorney employed with the United States Armed Forces in Europe. He has also served as Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County. Mr Allen is married and is the father of one child.

Attorney Tollett holds both an A.B. and J.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He has been employed as an attorney in the office of the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, and has engaged in private practice. Mr Tollett is a native of Oklahoma. He is married and has one child

TEXAS LAW SCHOOL LUNCHEON—Dean Harry Groves, Dean of Texas Southern University Law School, Honorable Lewis Cutrer, Mayor of the City of Houston and Councilman Lon Hassell chat at a Law School luncheon. Mr. E. O. Bell and Attorney Roberson King of the TSU Law faculty listen to Mayor Cutrer pre luncheon repartee.

The occasion was the annual Law School's Institute on Municipal Law was held on the Texas Southern University campus.

TWO ENROLL AT NEGRO COLLEGE

White Ministers Objectives Differ

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Two white ministers, one a segregationist and the other an integrationist, started classwork Thursday at Texas Southern University, a state school for Negroes.

The Rev. E. A. Munroe paid $81 in registration fees Thursday morning and went to afternoon classes.

The Rev. Clayton McMahill attended morning classes after enrolling without the fanfare that had accompanied Munroe's registration Monday.

Munroe, an avowed segregationist, is pastor of the Missionary Baptist Temple here. McMahill is pastor of St. Thomas Methodist Church.

Munroe told newsmen he had sought enrollment to show it is as ridiculous for a white person to enroll at a Negro school as it is for a Negro to enroll at a white school.

McMahill said he hopes to set an example in favor of integrating schools.

"Rev. Munroe was trying to make a laughing stock out of the decision of the Supreme Court," McMahill said. "It was a terrific insult to the students and faculty.

Two members of the Texas Southern Board of Directors said Wednesday Munroe enrolled for political purposes and should not be admitted.

Dr. S. M. Nabritt, Texas Southern president, said Thursday, however, Munroe would be accepted and treated exactly as any other student "so long as he abides by the rules and regulations of the university."

Junior College Changes Name

UTICA, Miss. — The trustees of Utica Junior college meeting in their regular monthly meeting at Hinds Junior college changed the name of Utica Institute to Utica Junior college in accordance with state regulations.

Utica Junior college is jointly supported by Hinds County and the state of Mississippi for Negroes. It has a combined enrollment of 710 high school and junior college students. It is headed by President Walter Washington.

Something Good in Arkansas

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

An editorial in the current Journal of the National Medical Association by Dr. W. Montague Cobb reminds us that all is not dark and doleful in Arkansas, racially speaking.

It points out, what many may have forgotten, that the medical school of the University of Arkansas in September, 1948, became the first of the Southern medical schools to change its racial policy when it admitted Dr. Edith Mae Irby, treated her fairly and awarded her an internship in the University Hospital in Little Rock.

We are told further that since Dr. Irby's graduation in 1952, seven Negroes have received medical degrees from the University of Arkansas and eight are presently enrolled there.

Five years ago, in 1953, the Pulaski County Medical Society in Little Rock voted to admit Negro physicians, and the following year the Arkansas Baptist Hospital in Little Rock admitted four Negro physicians to its staff.

We just thought you would like to be reminded of this other side of the educational picture in Arkansas and Little Rock: that is, there are other aspects of race relations there [illegible]

First Negro May Enroll At Florida U

GAINESVILLE (AP)—The University of Florida may enroll the first Negro student in its history Monday.

Should the prospective student complete his registration, he will undergo orientation in the college of law. It would mark a breakthrough of the segregation barrier which has prevailed at state operated colleges and universities.

A university spokesman three weeks ago disclosed a Negro had qualified to enter this fall but refused to identify him or to elaborate on a brief official announcement saying a Negro applicant had met entrance requirements and "in keeping with past university policy the names of the students qualifying or failing to qualify are not disclosed."

Virgil Hawkins of Daytona Beach, who has been trying to get in the university's college of law for eight years, said he had not heard from the university.

Carl R. Osborne of Jacksonville said he had been notified of his score but would give out no information about it. He said, however, he had not applied for admission to the University of Florida.

The University of Florida has never had a Negro student but in June Federal Judge Dozier Devane of Tallahassee ruled that Negroes could not be barred from the university's graduate schools because of color.

A formal order admitting Hawkins to the law school has been delayed by Florida supreme court until it could be shown that no public mischief would result. Devane said it would be improper to include such a provision in his order.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Select Negro For U Of Ill Trustee Post

(AP)

The Democratic state convention broke tradition on two fronts last Wednesday when it nominated State Rep Richard A. Harewood (D-Chicago), a Negro for trustee of the University of Illinois.

It marked the first time either major party has nominated a Negro for the post, and the first time party leaders flouted the "recommended list" of three nominees customarily offered by the powerful University of Illinois Alumni association.

The association had recommended Richard J. Nelson of Evanston, onetime administrative assistant to former Gov Adlai E. Stevenson. Nelson was dropped to make room for Harewood through the insistence of Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The word had spread about the convention floor that Chicago would get one of the three trusteeships nominations, but the name of the nominee selected was not revealed until a few minutes before the session ended.

Medical Schools Without Race Bias

DETROIT, Mich. — There is no racial bias at the Wayne University or University of Michican Medical schools, the Detroit Commission on Community Relations reports.

The commission concluded that "race is not a factor in the admission or rejection of an applicant at the Wayne State University School of Medicine or at the University of Michigan Medical School."

Ole Miss Sending Application To Negro Professor

OXFORD, Miss. (Special) — University of Mississippi officials today prepared to send application forms to Negro Professor Clennon King.

Registrar Robert Ellis said he received a letter from King yesterday in which the ousted Alcorn A&M history professor asked about admission to a summer session at the University. Ellis said King indicated in his letter he wants to study for a doctorate in Southern History.

He claimed the University offers no doctorate in the course but said "we're handling it as a letter for application and are sending him the forms."

Ellis said the forms will be mailed today.

King announced Sunday he has asked for admission to the University.

Negro Applies For Admission To The U. Of Mississippi

GULFPORT, Miss. — A Negro teacher has applied for admission to the all-white University of Mississippi.

Rev. Clennon King, professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes, applied last week. Last year King incurred the ire of Alcorn students by a series of articles criticizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At the time, more than 500 students walked out of the school because of King's newspaper articles which claimed the NAACP had done nothing locally for southern Negroes.

King's disclosure of plans to enter Mississippi to seek a Ph.D. degree came in a sermon entitled, "The Real Reason I Was Fired." An estimated 450 persons heard him at St. Andrew African Methodist Episcopal church where he is pastor.

King said he was fired as professor of history at Alcorn because he refused to stand those embarrased hypocrites, my freedom."

King also claimed he had never expressed hatred of integration and had never voiced any malice toward the NAACP.

First Negro to Attend U. of Virginia Sees Need for 'Massive Assistance'

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

A soft-spoken young lawyer in Alexandria leaned back in his red leather chair and talked of the need for "massive assistance—not massive resistance."

Gregory H. Swanson, 34, was the first Negro to attend the University of Virginia. He was admitted in 1950 after a 3-judge Federal Court reversed a rejection on racial grounds by the University Board of Visitors.

The Court order was described as the "decree which at a stroke shattered Virginia precedent." In the 1956-57 school year there were 11 Negroes at the University, seven of them in the Medical School. No figures are available on last year's Negro enrollment.

Debate Advocated

Swanson says Virginia communities should have committees on racial understanding where leading citizens of both races could discuss problems relating to integration.

"Such an arrangement would remove the necessity for expensive and protracted litigation," he said.

"There is a great need for new lines of communication between the races because most whites in the South have a stereotyped notion of what Negroes will do in an integrated situation."

Referring to Arlington which is under Federal Court order to admit seven Negroes to white schools, Swanson said:

"When groups of people are separated over a period of time because of an enforced color bar, there are initial problems. When the two groups come together, there will be play of ideas and emotions.

People Are People

"But if there is a respect for human personality by both groups, they will find that people are people. From the contact a mutual cooperation and understanding will grow.

"What Negroes want most is to feel that they belong in the mainstream of American life."

Swanson's story at the University of Virginia really began before he had received his law degree from Howard University in 1948. He had decided he wanted to teach at Howard, and was practicing law in Martinsville, Va., when he applied to the University. Swanson hoped to get a Master's degree in law, which is a prerequisite for teaching.

He Was Mistaken

His application was "a personal initiation — I never thought that a lawsuit would be necessary." Swanson was relying on cases in which the Supreme Court had ordered Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas to admit Negroes to institutions of higher learning. But he was rejected by the university.

"Then I felt that I had a moral responsibility to have the question determined," he recalls.

On registration day Swanson said he realized "there might be reactions, no matter how covert, to my admission, but I felt I was adequately prepared to meet them.

"There was no incident, however. I was well received and courteously treated. Swanson did research on conflict of laws, more particularly applying to insurance contracts.

The attorney said he "fully participated in classroom discussions and used all campus facilities—cafeterias, libraries. I just picked my classroom seat at random as everyone else did. I attended concerts, lectures, and football games but never attempted to attend any social affairs.

After he left the campus he resumed his Martinsville practice. In 1955 he married the former Betty Oliver. The Swansons, who live at 220 Hamilton st. nw., have a year-old daughter, Karen Micheyl. Swanson has just started practicing law at 303 N. Alfred st., Alexandria.

The Washington Post

GREGORY H. SWANSON
. a need for communication

Va. Polytechnic Institute Has First Negro Grad

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)— Charlie Yates, the son of Mrs. Annie Yates, Norfolk, received his engineering degree from Virginia Polytechnic last week, becoming the first Negro graduate from VPI and the first Negro to be graduated from any major southern engineering institution.

An honor graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Yates entered VPI in 1954 "on his own", without benefit of scholarship. His final report card at VPI showed five A's and one B.

One of six honor students in the class, and one of two honor students from Norfolk, he was a member of three honor fraternities: Pi Kappa Phi, national honor fraternity secretary, Pi Tau Sigma, national mechanical engineering fraternity; and recording secretary of Tau Beta Pi.

Yates will work during the summer with the engine division of Fairchild Engineering and Airplane Corp., New York. He has been granted tuition scholarship and teaching assistantship at California Institute of Technology where he will begin work on his master's degree in the fall.

Methodist Bishop Hits Ignorance!

PETERSBURG, Va.—The Rev. Edgar A. Love, Bishop of the diocese of Baltimore of the Methodist Church, told an audience at Virginia State College here that "one great force which is pushing man relentlessly toward world suicide is ignorance."

Dr. Love said he was not referring to ignorance in mathematics, physics, chemistry, or of ignorance of the accumulated technology which enables us to unlock nature's most secret treasures. "We are ignorant," he said, "of the fact that race and culture are merely outward differences and that man is our fellowman wherever found."

BISHOP LOVE was the guest speaker at Founders Day at the college.

The Founders Day observance began with the campus memorial at 10:30 A.M., presided over by President Robert P. Daniel.

First Degrees At Norfolk VSC

"New Duties With Gains"--Thurman

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Dr. Howard Thurman told the first graduating class to get degrees at Norfolk Division of Virginia State college Tuesday night that as colored people move out of the ghettos into integration in American life they must accept more responsibilities. He urged the graduates to work in their communities for freedom and a sense of responsibility.

Speaking on "The Meaning of Freedom" to the largest audience to attend commencement exercises of the Division at the Center Theater, Dr. Thurman said "this is a period in human history when freedom is on the lips of many people." He added: "The desire, interest in and the quest for freedom is as old as self consciousness."

TO ILLUSTRATE the danger of allowing adverse circumstances to cause an individual to lose his sense of option in the struggle for freedom, Dr. Thurman told a story about a colored man who was strumming his guitar and singing "I've been down so long, being down don't bother me." He said this man had allowed his environment to rob him of his sense of option and that such a condition was actually slavery.

Dr. Thurman, who is dean of Marsh Chapel and professor of spiritual resources and disciplines at Boston university was introduced by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director of Norfolk Division. His address was the highlight of the 22nd annual commencement of the Division which this year awarded its first degrees.

DR. R. P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college at Petersburg, brought greetings to the graduates and their parents. Dr. Brooks made the commencement statement. The invocation was by Dr. Samuel A. Wilson of New Calvary Baptist church. The college choir sang under the direction of Noah F. Ryder and the college band played under the direction of J. J. Ballou. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Harvey N. Johnson of Ebenezer Baptist church, Portsmouth.

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VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Observance Closes At Seminary

Dr. Thomas Urges Leaders To Guard Rights Of People

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The 11th annual observance of Hayes Day was held here at Virginia Theological Seminary and college Dec. 3. Highlights of the program were the report that a total of $33,683.26 an address by Dr. R. L. Thomas, pastor of Second Pilgrim Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Speaking on "Leaning the Wrong Way," Dr. Thomas urged his audience to be alert to the issues of the day, and warned against the danger of "going to seep" during these critical times. He called attention to the current efforts to deprive people of their freedom and said leaders should be on guard against such moves.

DR. THOMAS made a strong plea for more educated ministers. He said the gospel is important for today's ills and the people should be eager to listen to God's messengers.

Dr. E. C. Smith of Washington, D. C., president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention, delivered the Hayes Day talk. Dr. M. C. Allen, president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, arranged the program for financial reports. Forty-six groups were listed for reports and almost every group responded.

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ATTENDING the meeting from Norfolk were Dr. W. L. Hamilton, the Rev. H. Hudson Bobbitt, the Rev. R. T. Adams, Dr. John R. Gray, the Rev. Harold A. Braxton, the Rev. Noel Taylor, the Rev. H. C. Felton, Mrs. J.C. Diamond and others.

The Rev. A. B. Bingham, Dr. H. G. Hairston and the Rev. Roger S. Steele were among the group from Portsmouth. Others from the state attending the meeting included the Rev. W. M. Brown and the Rev. John F. Williams, Newport News; Dr. G. S. Russell, Hampton; Dr. C. J. Word, Suffolk; Dr. E. D. Shands, Emporia; Dr. A. L. James and Dr. Newton Hunter, Roanoke, and a group from Baltimore.

Delegates and leaders were also present from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Ohio.

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HAYES Day celebrates in the memory of Prof. Gregory Willis Hayes who served as president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College for 16 years, beginning his administration in November 1890.

The program formally closed the Hayes Day campaign, but some delinquent reports are expected to be sent to the office in the next few days. All solicitors who have not yet completed their reports are requested to send in their final report as soon as possible.

Virginia Union To Grant $19,189 In Scholarships

RICHMOND, Va. — During the current semester, 235 Virginia Union students will receive a total of $19,168 in scholarship grants from the University, Dr. T. H. Henderson, dean of the college, disclosed. This represents three out of eleven students enrolled.

The breakdown in distribution is as follows: Twenty-four band and choir members will receive $1,100 in music scholarships. For athletic scholarships $3,940 will be given to 22 athletes, six of whom are also included in the 186 students receiving from $40 to $140 for having maintained a "B" average during the semester.

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IN ADDITION, nine students who are close relatives of university employees will receive a total of $1,313 as employees' rebates, making a total of $19,168.

Dean Henderson said that in the past, university scholarships have been awarded on the basis of grades attained in high school, rank in class, and recommendations from principals and counselors.

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HE EXPLAINED that in the future an additional criterion would be added, since the University is now one of 24 United Negro College Fund institutions participating in the Co-operative Intercollegiate Examination Program.

Under this program, pre-entrance examinations will be given in February to high school seniors in 200 centers scattered all over the south. To be eligible for a scholarship, students entering participating institutions must have made a satisfactory score on the CIEP tests.

Atty. Ealey Heads Drive

Richmond Group Seeks $10,000 For Va. Union

RICHMOND, Va.—We're out to raise $10,000 for founder's Day, increase chapter membership and create an alumni scholarship fund," Roland D. Ealey, newly elected president of the John W. Barco Chapter of the Virginia Union University Alumni Association, explained his plans for the chapter's future.

The prominent Richmond attorney brushed aside a stack of legal papers on his desk, leaned back, and elaborated on the three - point program. He said the $10,000 was the chapter's quota for founders' Day to be held at Virginia Union on February 11. The scholarship fund is to make a higher education available for Richmond youngsters who lack the necessary funds.

• • •

"OUR EMPHASIS right now is on the alumni train to New York. The chapter is sponsoring a special train to carry Unionites to hear the University Choir in the Radio City Music Hall Dawn Easter Services," he said.

Mr. Ealey was enthusiastic in his praise of Mrs. Emma B. Davidson, Richmond school teacher and chairman of the alumni train committee.

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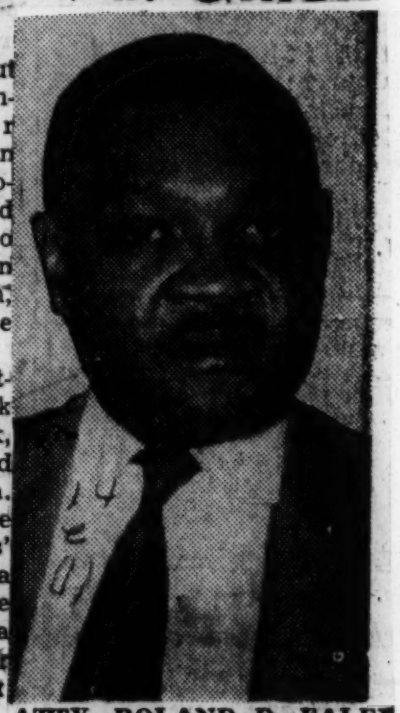
"SHE HAS done a wonderful job of stimulating interest in the trip and there is every reason to believe that it will be a tremendous success."

Mr. Ealey was graduated from Virginia Union in 1936



ATTY. ROLAND D. EALEY
New President

and earned his law degree fron Howard University Law School three years later. One of the city's most active community workers, he finds time, despite his heavy legal practice to work for organizations that render helpful service to

ONCE A CANDIDATE for the Virginia General Assembly he was a president of the Friends Association for Colored Children. The new alumni chapter president also devotes considerable time to the Richmond Branch and the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP. At the last State NAACP convention he was cited for his work in this area.

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VOORHEES SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLIEGE

Vorhees Gets $100,000 Grant For New Library

DENMARK, S. C. — Voorhees School and Junior College has received a grant of $10,000 toward the erection of a new library building. Announcement of the grant was made this week by President John P. Potts. The donation was made by the general division of the women's work of the Protestant Episcopal Church during the 59th general convention of the church at Miami, Fla.

Dr. Potts stated that planning consultants were employed to prepare a master plan of the campus of the future, and the library is one of the new buildings to be erected in the new expansion program of the college. An architect's drawing and a blueprint of the proposed library have been available for a number of months now, and this grant will enable construction to begin without further delay.

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AMONG THE other new improvements to the plant during the last four years are a student center, a men's dormitory, an apartment house for teachers, a guidance center, and a new gymnasium.

Voorhees School and Junior College has maintained its "A" rating with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1946, and last December it was one of 18 Negro colleges admitted to full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools The enrollment of the school this year is 391, the largest in its history. Voorhees has been under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1924.

Plan Rickey Fieldhouse At Wilberforce University

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-15-58

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — (ANP) — William "Bill" Veeck, the second big league baseball owner to sign a Negro athlete to a major league contract, talked with reporters and spectators at the 102nd Wilberforce university Founders' Day about the $150,000 athletic field and fieldhouse to be built at the school in honor of Branch Rickey. Veeck and baseball great Jackie Robinson will co-chairman the drive.

The athletic field announcement highlighted a full day of activities during which Associate Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court Charles B. Zimmerman delivered the principal address.

Veeck who insisted that Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby were not signed by the majors because they were Negroes but because they were good athletes and profitable baseball investments, named baseball dignitatires and nationall famous personalities as members of the athletic field committee.

Aside from Veeck and Robinson, the co-chairman, the list includes: Abe Saperstein, of the Harlem Glove Trotters; Fritz Pollard, New York Public Relations Consultant; Frank Lane, Cleveland Indians; Charles A. Comiskey, Chicago White Soxs; W. C. Handy, musical composer; Val Washington, member of the Republican National Committee; George Sisler, Pittsburgh Pirates; Bill Nunn, Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. Alfred Thomas; Judge F. W. (Duke) Slater, football All-American and Robert Cyrus Laughter, jr., Dayton industrialist.

Said Veeck, "Rickey is responsible almost entirely for the entrance of Negroes into professional sports." He added, 'I think Althea Gibson (leading tennis star and also a Negro) is an outgrowth of Branch Rickey's work.'

While the meeting served to kick-off the drive for athletic field funds, $12,000 has already been pledged toward the $150,000 goal according to Luther White, executive director of the Wilberforce university Foundation.

Wilberforce U. Trustee Board Reorganized

Christian Recorder Nashville Tenn. Thurs. 5-8-58

WILBERFORCE, OHIO

14e(1)

April 24, 1958

A reorganization of the Wilberforce University board of trustees was announced, today, by the board chairman, Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher. Bishop Hatcher indicated that the reorganization was designed to allow for a wider range of professional representation on the school board.

The group, numbering twenty members were nominated for four years, three years, two years and one year terms.

Four year term members consist of: George T. Sims, minister, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Selby, Secretary-Treasurer, A. M. E. Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tennessee; A. J. Allen, Executive Director, The Urban League, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Camilla D. Wilson, President, Wilberforce University National Alumni Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Julius Graham, Physician and President, Wilberforce University Alumni Foundation, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

Three year term members are: Donald Jacobs, minister, Cleveland, Ohio; Wallace Wright, minister, Dayton, Ohio; Atty. Andrew Smith, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, Michigan; Atty. Edward Lamb, Financier, Toledo, Ohio, and A. Wayman Ward, minister, Chicago, Illinois.

Those elected for a two year term: John Bright, minister, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Gould, President, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Cora Jordan White, Social Worker, Columbus, Ohio; A. A. Andrews, Labor Union Executive, Canton, Ohio, and McCoy Ransom, minister, Omaha, Nebraska.

The one year term groups are: O. M. Hoover, minister, Cleveland, Ohio; Nimrod Allen, Founder of the Frontiers of America, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; William O. Walker, Editor, Cleveland Call and Post, Cleveland, Ohio; Etta Moten Barnett, Vocalist, Chicago, Illinois, and Joseph Reid, minister, Louisville, Kentucky.

In an initial meeting, today, the board discussed ways and means to improve necessary areas preparatory to an application in 1959 for accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The school was admitted this week to membership in the Ohio College Association.

$13,645 Given to Wiley College

MARSHALL, Tex.—An allocation of $13,645.89 has been received by Wiley college from the United Negro College Fund, President Julius S. Scott announced today.

"This is the third and final allocation to Wiley college from proceeds of the 1957 UNCF nation-wide campaign," President Scott said. "This amount brings the total received by Wiley college from the 1957 national appeal to $34,272.87."

Wiley college is one of the 33 private, accredited member institutions of the United Negro College Fund. The orst of America's education chests, the College Fund has conducted annual campaigns to help meet the yearly operating costs of its member schools since 1944.

"The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by iWiley collegerepr esents approximately 10 per cent of its budget, or that amount not met by income from endowment, tuition, and recurring grants," President Scott said.

During the current year, UNCF allocations have been used principally to provide scholarship and work aid for exceptional students who otherwise would not be able to continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment; and to increase teachers' salaries.

Dr. Cole New Wiley President

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. T. W Cole, dean of instruction, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas is the newly elected president of Wiley College. Dr. Cole will assume the duties of his new position July 1, 1958. He succeeds Dr. J. S. Scott, who will retire by age limitation. Dr. Scott was president for ten years.

Wiley, a Methodist institution, is the oldest college for Negroes west of the Mississippi River. The college has an approximate enrollment of 500 students.

As a student of Wiley, Dr. Cole was active in curricular and extracurricular activities. He graduated in 1934 from Wiley as an honor student with a major in biology.

He earned the Master of Science degree in Education Administraton from the University of Wisconsin in 1947, and the Doctor of Education in Educational Administration from the University of Texas in 1955.

He has served in the following capacities: principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Vernon, Texas; principal of Booker T. Washington Elementary School, Bryan, Texas.

In 1950, he accepted the position as registrar of Wiley College and was later promoted to dean of the college, his present position.

Dr. T. W. Cole Assumes Wiley Prexy Duties

MARSHALL, Tex. — Dr. T. W. Cole, dean of instruction, Wiley college, Marshall, Tex., is the newly elected president of Wiley college.

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He has served in the following capacities: principal of Booker T. Washington High school, Vernon, Tex.; principal of Booker T. Bryan, Tex.

In 1950, he accepted the position as registrar of Wiley college and was later promoted to dean of the college, his present position.

Dr. Cole's present affiliations are director of Graduate Extension, Division at Shreveport, La., for Prairie View A&M college; chairman of the College Section of the State Teachers Association of Texas;

Member of the Planning Committee of the National Association of Higher Education; member of the Scholarship Committee of the United Steelworkers; member of the Executive Committee of the United Negro College Fund Testing Program; member of the American Association of Academic Deans;

Member of the Human Relations Committee of the Texas Conference of the Methodist church; chairman of the Board of World Peace of the Texas Conference of the Methodist church;

National vice president of his social fraternity; accredited instructor for MYF and Young Adult courses in the Methodist church; member of the Masonic lodge; member of Phi Delta Kappa Honorary Education Fraternity.

His publications include the dissertation entitled Duties of Academic Deans in Methodist Church-Related Colleges, and a booklet A Two Year Self-Study of Wiley College by its Faculty.

He is married to the former Eva L. Sharp, and the father of four children.

Dean T. W. Cole Succeeds Dr. J. S. Scott

New President for Wiley

MARSHALL, Tex.—Dr. T. W Cole, dean of instruction, Wiley College, is the newly elected president of the Methodist-supported school. Dr. Cole will assume his new position July 1. He succeeds Dr. J. S. Scott who will retire by age limitation. Dr. Scott was president for 10 years.

Dean Cole

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He is married to the former Eva L. Sharp. They are the parents of four children.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS
DISCRIMINATION

Law Group Votes To Censure Units Banning Negroes

14e(1) Documents

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Assn. of American Law Schools voted 80-14 here to censure its members who refuse to admit qualified Negro students.

The action came at the final session of the organization's three-day convention. The association—with support from the Pacific Coast and most of the South—turned down a proposal to expel members who refuse entrance on purely racial grounds.

That proposition was rejected by amending the resolution to read "censure" instead of "expel." Dean Milton D. Green, Washington University, St. Louis, offered the amendment as "a compromise with which we can

He was supported by Dean Elvin R. Latty, Duke University, Durham, N. C., who observed "discrimination is unsound, unjust and un-Christian."

The session concluded with the installation of Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard, as president. Dean William L. Prosser, University of California, was named president-elect.

Named to the executive committee were Frank J. Trelease, Wyoming University, and Thomas W. Christopher, Emory University, Emory, Ga.

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

State Keeping Up Its Resistance

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Capitol Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE—Negroes were all but assured Monday that some members of their race will be ordered admitted to Florida's two big all-White universities next fall. It may be decided today.

Federal Judge Dozier DeVane indicated that such an order by him is hardly more than a formality and ordered attorneys for the state to present evidence why they refuse to agree to such an order.

DeVane has already said the law is settled and segregation in the two state universities—University of Florida at Gainesville and Florida State University at Tallahassee—is illegal.

He said the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans and the U.S. Supreme Court decisions have given him no alternative and his order opening the schools to Negroes may come this morning.

The racial barrier was cracked Monday in a surprise turn of events.

Virgil D. Hawkins, 50-year-old Negro of Daytona Beach, gave up in his nine-year legal battle to enter the University of Florida Law School.

His attorneys, retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, decided to pass up a long trial over Hawkins' qualifications but they asked Judge DeVane to issue an order that no applicant could be barred from a state university solely because of his race.

Assistant Attorney General Ralph Odom, representing the Florida Board of Control which sets the administrative policies for state universities, said "we must respectfully object to the order."

This came when DeVane refused to say the board would not be in contempt if it exercised discretion in not following the order should riots or other disturbances follow a Negro's admittance.

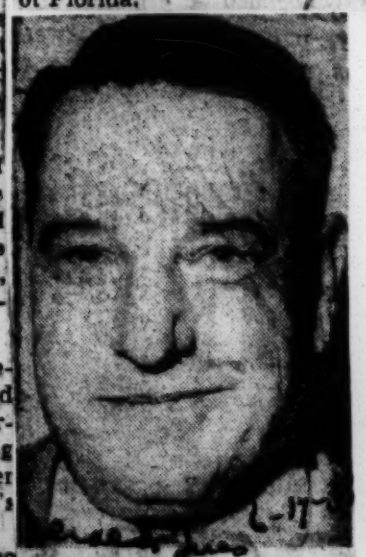
DeVane, veteran jurist who has already announced his retirement, smiled and then advised Odom that he could not anticipate in his order that "public mischief" might result.

DeVane said, however, he will take judicial notice of a ruling by the Florida Supreme Court that in its opinion, public harm might occur as a result of school integration at this time.

Odom told the court the Board of Control has a study under way to determine if this condition still exists. The survey being conducted by Gov. LeRoy Collins' special race relations commission is expected to be completed by September.

DeVane recessed court until 9:30 a.m. today to give the state time to organize possible evidence showing an order should not be issued at this time to end segregation.

Besides Hawkins, there are 85 applications from Negroes for amission to the University of Florida.



Judge Gordon

U. Of Florida Grad Schools To Open Doors To Negroes

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 18 (AP)—University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes today by a Federal District Court order that broke the solid front of segregation in this Southern state.

Judge Dozier Devane enjoined the Board of Control from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

The order climaxed a nine-year legal fight by the Nationl Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to break down racial barriers at the all-white institution.

The order applied only to the University of Florida at Gainesville. Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph E. Odum said a separate suit will have to be brought to open the doors of Florida State University, the state's other white university, to Negroes unless the Board of Control decides to do so.

The 74-year-old Devane said in a memorandum opinion that he had no alternative but to issue the order in view of U. S. Supreme Court holdings on the subject.

At present there is no integration anywhere in Florida. A case is pending in federal court at Miami which seeks to open the public schools to Negroes.

U.S. Curb Asked on Mixing

Collins Wants Careful Timing

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Capitol Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins said Thursday a federal court order opening the University of Florida graduate schools to Negroes confirmed "what I have always felt."

The governor told his news conference that the action shows conclusively that the doctrine of interposition — whereby the state interposes its sovereignty to avoid complying with a federal order—is a "meaningless hoax."

Interposition has been suggested by some strong pro-segregationists in the South as a means of keeping white and Negro pupils in separate schools.

But Collins called anew for federal legislation to curb integration in any area where "it might be improvident at the time."

Indicating he foresees many problems in the process of gradual integration of the schools, Collins said he hopes Congress will consider his proposal for creating state commissions with authority to determine the "when, where and how" of desegregating.

Collins said it should be such commissions rather then the courts themselves who decide how the court decisions should be implemented.

The governor said the state civil rights commission now being set up will serve only as an advisory group to the federal civil rights agency. He recommended that Congress establish state agencies by law with broad powers to carry out the court decisions desegregating schools.

The governor strongly opposed an interposition resolution adopted by the 1957 special legislative session, and said he would have vetoed the action if he could.

Collins said he thought the Legislature had wasted its time in the row over interposition. He called it "much to do over nothing.

In the light of the federal court decision this week, Collins said he would not try to predict the future of the law school at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes.

Asked whether it would be economically sound to maintain the school, Collins said, "that is one of the problems the Board of Control will have to examine."

In other matters the governor said:

He considers the Road Department's financial position to be sound despite State Auditor Bryan Willis' criticism that the department had failed to maintain a cash reserve.

He has not decided to appoint Miami labor leader Howard Walton as State Milk Administrator, but considers Walton capable, and will probably name him to the $8,400-a-year job if the Milk Commission recommends his appointment.

He agrees with a legislative subcommittee that there is a pressing need for a new central structure in Florida's historic Capitol building.

Negro Hints Interest in FSU Study

TALLAHASSEE, June 20 (AP)—A graduate at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes today indicated an interest in enrolling at Florida State University, two days after a federal court judge outlawed segregation in University of Florida graduate schools.

The unidentified Negro obtained a catalog of graduate courses offered at FSU.

But Dr. Broward Culpepper, secretary of the State Board of Control, said the student made no immediate attempt to apply for admission at FSU.

FSU was not involved in the suit that knocked aside racial barriers at the University of Florida graduate schools and the Board of Control has taken no action to alter its policy against racial integration.

Culpepper said the Negro student asked that he not be identified and that he represented no integrationist group.

Federal Judge Dozier DeVane Wednesday struck down race as a bar to admission in the University of Florida graduate schools.

University Integration Writ Delayed

Herald Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Although he postponed issuing a formal order for several days, Federal Judge Dozier DeVane Tuesday indicated he will probably order a "gradualism" in the process of school integration.

Judge DeVane said it would probably start next fall at the college post-graduate level. He asked officials of the State Board of Control if this could be done in an orderly manner. They thought it could.

The judge, who soon is to retire, tossed a barb at the U. S. Supreme Court when he said the tribunal "changed constitutional provisions with reference to state control of public education."

FLORIDA U. UNITS OPEN TO NEGROES

Federal Court Tells Graduate Schools to End Restrictions in 9-Year Bias Fight

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 18 (AP)—University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes today by a Federal District Court order.

Judge Dozier Devane enjoined the board of control from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

The order was the climax of a nine-year legal fight by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to break down racial barriers at the all-white institution.

The order applied only to the University of Florida at Gainesville. Assistant Attorney Gen-

eral Ralph E. Odum said that a separate suit would have to be brought to open the doors of Florida State University, the state's other white university, to Negroes unless the board of control decises to do so.

Judge Devane, 74 years old, said in a memorandum opinion that he had no alternative but to issue the order in view of the United States Supreme Court holdings on the subject.

At present there is no integration anywhere in Florida A case is pending in Federa Court at Miami that seeks to open the public schools to Negroes.

Court Opens Florida U. To Negroes

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Eighteen University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes Wednesday by a federal district court order that broke the solid front of segregation in this southern state.

Judge Dozier Devane enjoined the Board of Control from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

Gov. Collins forecast that the board of control will now remove racial barriers at the Florida State University graduate schools.

The governor told a news conference he doubted that the decision of Federal District Judge Dozier Devane opening graduate schools at the University of Florida would be appealed.

The governor rejected a suggestion of Sen. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key, a strong segregation supporter, that a special session of the legislature be called in further attempts to maintain strict segregation at the University of Florida.

"I have no intention of calling a special session," Collins said.

The court order climaxed a nine-year legal fight by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to break down racial barriers of Florida at Gainesville.

The 74-year-old Devane said in a memorandum opinion that he had no alternative but to issue the order in view of U.S. Supreme Court holdings on the subject.

At present, there is no integration anywhere in Florida. A case is pending in federal court at Miami which seeks to open the public schools to Negroes.

TROUBLE PROVISO ASKED

University Race Ruling Postponed

TALLAHASSEE, June 16 (AP)—Federal Judge Dozier DeVane came close today to ordering the University of Florida and Florida State University opened to all qualified Negroes.

But he held up on handing down the order when Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph E. Odum rejected a proposed stipulation to this effect because the order gave the Board of Control no discretion to bar Negroes if disorders were threatened.

DeVane then ordered a recess in the hearing until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow when Odum was instructed to put on testimony in the class action brought by attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The hearing tomorrow will be on the proposed order drawn by Judge DeVane which would state flatly the board could not deny admission to the state universities solely on racial grounds.

The trial got under way this morning with testimony relative to the 9-year-fight by Virgil Hawkins, Daytona Beach Negro, to gain admission to the University of Florida law school.

But the case took an unexpected twist in mid-afternoon when Judge DeVane announced he was about ready to hold that the 50-year-old Hawkins should make a new application to get into the law school so that the Board of Control could pass upon his over-all qualifications.

Class Action Cited

When Hawkins' attorneys objected, Judge DeVane said the facts in the Hawkins case did not present a justifiable issue.

One of Hawkins' attorneys, then reminded that the suit was a class action brought in behalf of all qualified Negroes and they would be willing to drop the Hawkins matter if an order could be entered enjoining general policy against Negroes.

Odum said the Board of Control had no policy barring Negro applicants on racial grounds since the Florida Supreme Court and U.S. Supreme Court had ruled out school segregation.

But he reminded that the State Supreme Court had delayed handing down a formal order admitting Hawkins to the law school until it could be shown he could be admitted without causing public mischief.

Odum urged Judge DeVane to write into his order a provision giving the Board o. Control discretion to bar admission to Negores in the event riots or disorders were threatened.

Can Not Anticipate Trouble

But Judge DeVane said it would be "highly improper" for him to make such a provision in advance. He said he could not anticipate there would be any disorders, and that the Board of Control would have the right to seek such discretionary powers in the court in the event some trouble did develop.

The 74-year-old Judge DeVane said the courts had made it crystal clear that Negroes could not be barred from schools or universities because of color.

"I know and I think everybody knows that public education is confronted with the proposition that there can be no discrimination against the races," he said.

Hawkins now will have to make a new application for admission to the university and take a new admission examination. He said he would do so shortly.

Court Integration Order Looms for UF, FSU

TALLAHASSEE, June 17 (AP) — Federal Judge Dozier DeVane today promised to hand down this week a decision in the suit brought by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People seeking to end racial segregation at the University of Florida and Florida State University.

It appeared virtually certain at the end of trial of the suit today that DeVane's order will open the doors of the two universities to Negroes this fall.

The state, which has been fighting in the courts for nine years to head off integration, conceded it is a losing battle. It asked that a program of gradualism be followed with admission this fall restricted to the graduate level.

Judge DeVane displayed interest in the gradualism approach advanced by Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum. DeVane said yesterday the U. S. Supreme Court has made it crystal clear that Negroes can not be barred from public schools or universities because of color.

Attorneys for the NAACP told a reporter they have no objection to a gradualism approach. But they said they stoutly oppose a stipulation sought by Odum which would authorize the Board of Control to bar Negroes if disorders develop.

Would Try to Comply

Dr. Broward Culpepper, executive director of the Board of Control, which supervises the university system, testified that if an integration order is issued the board will make a good faith effort to comply.

He said the majority of Southern states which have integrated their universities have followed a program of gradualism. Answering a question of DeVane, he said he is "very firmly of the opinion" that restricting admissions at first to the graduate level would be the most orderly way of dealing with the problem.

Culpepper was placed on the stand after Odum failed in a conference in chambers to get the NAACP attorneys to accept the gradual approach tied to discretionary powers for the Board of Control to bar Negroes if trouble developed.

Judge DeVane said yesterday it would be "highly improper" for him to include such a provision in his order, since he couldn't anticipate that any disorders would result from admitting Negroes.

Odum put into the record over objections of the NAACP attorneys a public opinion survey report made by the Board of Control in May 1956 which concluded that great harm to the university system would result from immediate integration.

DeVane said he agrees with the NAACP attorneys that the report had doubtful legal value, but that he saw no harm in admitting it.

Culpepper said that since the U.S. Supreme Court's October 1955 decision implementing the desegregation decree the Board of Control has had no policy regarding admission of Negroes.

However, no Negroes have been admitted to either university. The University of Florida registrar testified that since 1945 a total of 85 Negroes had applied for admission to the Gainesville institution. No figures were announced on applications for admission to FSU at Tallahassee.

Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, University of Florida president, who was in the courtroom, said that if the integration order comes down the university will have no choice but to abide by it. The deadline for enrolling for the fall term is in August.

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

Admit Negroes, UF's Graduate Schools Told

Miami Fla. Herald
Thurs- 6-19-58
P. 1

Federal Judge Opens the Doors As First Step in 'Gradualism'

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— Federal Judge Dozier DeVane Wednesday opened the doors of University of Florida graduate schools to all qualified Negroes.

Judge DeVane handed down an order which said that the State Board of Control should be enjoined from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

Governor LeRoy Collins has taken a firm stand that Florida will obey the court's ruling and without the violence which occurred in Alabama when Autherine Lucy tried to enter a state institution of learning two years ago.

Dat 6-28-58

The Governor made it clear that the ruling has worked in 11 of the 16 Southern states and he can see no reason why a simliar move cannot and will not work in the Sunshine State.

■

EVEN THOUGH the judge's ruling applied only to the University of Florida at Gainesville, Governor Collins forecast that the Board of Control will remove racial barriers at Florida State University here now that the Federal court has ordered them removed at one of the state supported institutions of higher learning.

The Governor said in a formal statement:

- **"I can see no reason why Florida cannot expect to obey the court's order without difficulty.**
- **"To suggest anything to the contrary is a reflection upon the goodwill, mature judgment and native pride of Florida citizens and the men and women who comprise the student bodies, the faculties and the alumni of our great universities."**

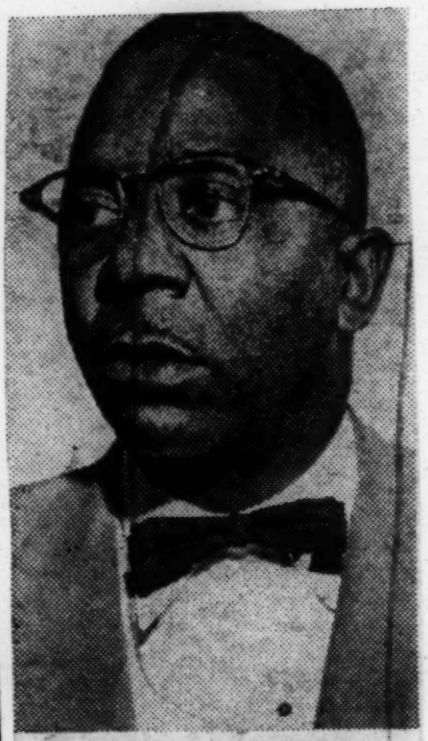
Federal District Judge Dozier DeVan handed down the order opening the doors of Florida's graduate schools which has broken down the solid front of segregation in this state.

■

THE ORDER enjoins the State Board of Control from enforcing any policy, custom or use in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

Since summer schools have already gotten under way, the order will have its application this fall.

The order applied only to the University of Florida.



VIRGIL HAWKINS
. . . he's still trying

Marshall Praises Court Decision

NEW YORK—Thurgood Marshall, directer-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, hailed the order of U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane, which opened the University of Florida graduate and professional schools to Negroes, as a major victory in the drive to desegregate public educational facilities in the South.

It's Folk Music at Festival

Program, Page 20C

By GEORGE SOUTHWORTH
Herald Latin American Editor

Miami's Festival of the Americas will feature South American folk songs by Colombia's famed Tolima chorus of 90 voices at 8:30 tonight in Dade County Auditorium.

Conducted by the talented Italian composer Guiseppe Gagliano, the chorus will open with three pieces of sacred music by Beethoven, Ballester and Vivaldi.

The chorus was formed in the city of Ibague, Colombia, and is composed of dedicated young men and women of widely varying social and occupational backgrounds.

A full chorus of women's voices will accompany soprano soloists Ligia de Barreto and Lily Ramos in the South American folk tunes.

A tenor soloist, Gonzalo Velencia, will be featured with the entire chorus in a group of traditional Colombian selections.

An entirely different program will be presented by the chorus Friday night. Tickets for both performances are on sale at Dade County Auditorium.

Jaye P. Morgan and the Morgan Brothers conclude their stand at Dinner Key Auditorium after tonight's 8 o'clock show. Beginning Friday, Paul Anka and Connee Boswell will headline the exposition program there.

There will be a night stage show only today and Friday, with shows at 3 and 8 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday when the festifal draws to a close Three new Latin American musical groups, including the famed Los Ticos from Costa Rica, will appear on these programs.

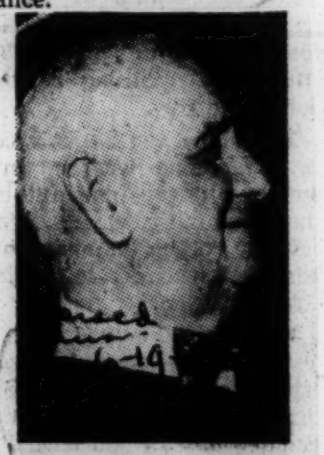
Water skiing begins Friday at Swan Lake NW 90th Ave. and 29th St., and will run daily through Sunday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Florida ski clubs will put their stars up against those from Latin America.

Festival Queen Mercedes Baquero, from Colombia, and her court of three princesses have been invited to Washington Monday by the Organization of American States.

The beauties will be met by the 21 Latin American ambassadors and then received by Vice President Richard Nixon

children had appealed from the Dade school authorities' decision to assign them to an all-Negro school. Earlier, attorneys for [illegible] had stipulated into the record that no such appeal had been taken.

The technical point altered the whole theory and conduct of the case, Edward F. Boardman, School Board attorney declared in asking for a continuance.



Judge Dozier DeVane
. . . 'no alternative'

Decision Is Jolt To Bias

Courier
P. 4
Pittsburgh

By CAL ADAMS

TALLAHASSEE — Florida's long and continued fight against integration in schools crumpled and fell in the wake of a momentous decision rendered by a Federal judge here last week.

The decision to integrate the University of Florida on the graduate level came on the heels of a surprise move by the attorneys for Virgil [illegible] Hawkins who has tried unsuccessfully to enter the U. of F. Law School for the past nine years.

Editorials

The Door Is Cracked In Florida

With the District Court order of Federal Judge Dozier Devane last week opening the University of Florida graduate schools to qualified Negroes, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has won a nine-year legal battle to break down all racial barriers at the lily-white institution at Gainesville.

This means that next fall the university's schools of law, medicine, arts and sciences, engineering and agriculture will have to admit Negroes, thus being the first crack in the education door in Florida.

A precedent having been established, it seems certain that the Florida State University at Tallahassee will have to follow this course as soon as the NAACP files suit; and similar action is foreseen when suit against the jim-crow educational system of the city of Miami is taken.

Florida has been prominent among the Deep South states massively opposing the letter and spirit of the May 17, 1954 U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision and thought it had erected impenetrable barriers to preserve tax-paid jim-crow public education.

It is difficult to see how such determined lily-white states as Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina can continue to legally prevent the entrance of Negro citizens to their tax-supported schools and colleges.

It takes time, money, skill and patience to initiate these suits and win these victories; and this latest one should stimulate Negroes to give greater financial support to the NAACP.

FEW IMPORTANT CHANGES SEEN

Integration Rule May Mean Death of FAMU Law School

TALLAHASSEE, June 21 (AP)—What changes are in prospect for the state universities now that a federal court order has opened University of Florida graduate schools to Negroes?

Not many important ones, at least at first. That's the opinion of state and university officials who have been studying the problem.

One move that is almost certain to be tried is to abolish the Florida A. & M. University law school which was set up in 1951 to head off efforts to integrate the Florida law school.

Some legislators are already talking of striking the appropriation for the A. & M. law school at the 1959 Legislature, if the Board of Control doesn't.

The law school costs the state $60,000 a year to operate. This year it had 21 students and graduated a record class of five students. The staff consists of a dean, seven instructors and a secretary.

Under the order handed down by Federal Judge Dozier DeVane on Wednesday, Negroes, if they can pass the admission test, may enter the University of Florida law school at Gainesville.

Has Graduate School

Florida A. & M. also operates a graduate school, but Dr. George Gore Jr., the president, said about 95 per cent of the approximately 200 students enrolled during the regular semester take teaching courses. He regards this an integral part of the teaching program. This summer about 1,200 graduate students are taking teaching work leading to a master's degree. The school offers no work toward a doctor's degree.

Dr. Gore said that in his opinion only a few A. & M. graduates would seek to transfer to Florida, or to Florida State University if that school is opened to graduate students later on.

The A. & M. president said the experience in Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas and other states where integration at the university level has taken place is that enrollment at the Negro colleges of those states hasn't been affected.

Florida A. & M.'s history dates back to 1887, and Dr. Gore said that traditions and family ties over the years had served to build up a strong school spirit at the Negro institution. This, he said, will continue to make it an attraction to the Negro race generally.

Sees No Major Changes

Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, executive director for the State Board of Control, is one who doesn't look for any major changes.

The board will meet next month to begin studying the problems involved.

"The board will evaluate the over-all situation in the light of what will be best to meet the needs of the people of Florida," he said.

While policy hasn't been set yet, Dr. Culpepper said it was his opinion that only those applications from Negroes for admission which are filed from here on out could be considered.

Eighty-five Negroes applied for admission to all levels of the University of Florida from 1945 to 1958. All were rejected.

The Board of Control is expected to give close attention to eliminating possible sources of racial friction such as in housing of students, use of swimming pools and dining facilities.

See Solution of Problems

Gov. LeRoy Collins and Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, president of the University of Florida, both expressed belief problems could be worked out without disruption or incident.

"I am convinced that regardless of personal opinions or emotions it is the desire of students and faculty that in carrying out the order of the court it be done with calmness and good taste," Dr. Reitz said.

One of the first questions to confront the Board of Control when it tackles the integration problem is whether the policy of admitting Negroes to the graduate schools shall be extended to Florida State University. Gov. Collins forecast that the FSU graduate schools will be integrated.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, who has handled the State's nine-year legal fight to prevent integration, said the order was the best that could be expected since it was restricted to the graduate professional schools, and thereby would make for an easier transition.

Gov. Collins Sees "No Reason" Why Florida Cannot Obey Court On Decision In Graduate Schools

Feels Qualified Negroes Will Be Enrolled In Fall

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI) — Federal District Judge Dozier Devane Wednesday ruled the State Board of Control can have no policy of racial segregation in the University of Florida graduate schools.

The decision came only one day after attorneys for Virgil Hawkins and attorneys for the state rested their cases in the nine year old battle to get Hawkins admitted into the all-white institution at Gainesville.

The order will not force Hawkins' enrollment in the law school. He will have to make another application and again take the law school entrance examination. A score of 340 is required for acceptance. Hawkins scored 200 on the test when he took it several years ago.

Florida Gov. Leroy Collins contacted later said he anticipates the state board of control will enroll qualified Negroes in graduate schools at Florida State University as well as the University of Florida, following a federal court ruling.

Collins added he could see no reason why Florida cannot expect to obey the court's order without difficulty. He declared:

"To suggest anything to the contrary is a reflection on the good will, mature judgment and native pride of Florida's citizens and the men and women who comprise the student bodies, the faculty and alumni of our great universities."

In the opinion, Judge Devane said he recognized the Board of Control had full statutory authority to regulate admissions and act in the case of any emergency to avoid public mischief "and to take such normal, reasonable and necessary steps as will provide for the orderly and peaceable administration of the university."

NOT LIMIT AUTHORITY

Devane said his opinion in no way limited the authority of the board and the officers of the university from "taking all necessary steps as will provide for the orderly and peaceable administration" of the institution.

He made it clear in the order that all applicants for the graduate schools of the university must be considered on their qualifications, without distinctions on the basis of race and color.

In limiting the injunction to the graduate school, Devane said only 'there is abundant precedent elsewhere for so restricting the order of this court."

During the trial this week, Hawkins, 50-year-old public relations man at Bethune-Cookman College, abandoned his personal fight to gain entrance to the law school and made the attack a class suit, to open the doors for all Negroes.

CONTENDS HAWKINS UNQUALIFIED

Ralph Odom, attorney for the Control Board, contended Hawkins was not qualified to enter the school because he made application for admittance three years before he received a degree from Bethune-Cookman.

The board maintained it has no policy of racial segregation in the universities. Director J. Broward Culpepper said after the Hawkins case was taken to court, the board refused to accept Negro students because it was unsure of its legal grounds.

School Registrar Richard S. Johnson testified 85 Negroes have asked to enroll in the school.

In his testimony Tuesday, Culpepper told the court that any integration should start at the top levels of the school and he assured the court the Board of Control would act "in good faith" to carry out any order issued.

Rule Climax Of Lengthy Legal Fight

Undergraduate Section Is Not Included in Action

TALLAHASSEE, June 18 (AP)—Doors of University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes today by a federal district court order that broke the solid front of segregation in this Southern state.

Federal Judge Dozier DeVane handed down an order enjoining the Board of Control from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

The decision opening Florida universities to Negro graduate students was the most difficult he has ever rendered, Judge Dozier DeVane said yesterday. The story is on page 22.

The order climaxed a nine-year legal fight by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to break down racial barriers at the all-white institution.

Since summer schools already are in session, the order will have its first application this fall.

The order applied only to the University of Florida at Gainesville.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph E. Odum said that a separate suit will have to be brought to open the doors of Florida State University, the state's other white university, to Negroes unless the Board of Control decides to do so on its own initiative.

State's Rightist

The 74-year-old Judge DeVane, who has been a staunch believer in the rights of the states, said in a memorandum opinion accompanying the order that he had no alternative but to issue the order in this class action in view of U.S. Supreme Court holdings on the subject.

Judge DeVane wrote into his memorandum opinion a provision requested by Odum, attorney for the Board of Control, which Odum said would give university officials a free hand to deal with emergencies if they should crop up.

This provision said:

"The court recognizes that defendants (university officials) have full and complete statutory authority to regulate admissions to the University of Florida and to act in emergencies to avoid public mischief and to take such normal, reasonable and necessary steps as will provide for the orderly and peaceable administration of said university."

Odum said this made it clear that university officials could act in good faith to take care of genuine emergencies without placing them in fear of being held in contempt of court.

He said he had asked for it to be inserted to prevent a repetition of the University of Alabama incident when an effort was made to cite President Oliver Carmichael for contempt of court for removing Negro Autherine Lucy from the campus to prevent injury to her.

No provision was made in Judge DeVane's order for extending integration to undergraduate classes.

Odum said Negroes would have to go into court again to request such an extension, or the Board of Control could extend it.

Francisco Rodriguez, one of the NAACP attorneys, said a gradual approach to integration would be acceptable since they realized any change such as this should come about slowly.

Reitz Comments

Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, president of the University of Florida, said, "I think the order speaks for itself. Any specific comment would involve policy which I would want to discuss with the Board of Control."

No one would hazard a guess as to how many Negroes would seek to enroll in university graduate schools this fall.

One Negro who said he would attempt to enroll in the university law school is Virgil Hawkins, 50, of Daytona Beach, who filed the original action in 1949 seeking entrance to the law school.

At the trial of the case here this week, agreement was reached to drop Hawkins' participation in the suit in favor of a class action. Hawkins now will have to file a new application for admission and take an admission test.

At the present time there is no integration anywhere in Florida. A case is pending in federal court at Miami which seeks to open the public schools to Negroes.

Board to Comply

Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, executive director of the Board of Control, said "The Board of Control in good faith will comply with the order."

Odum said the reference in the court's decision authorizing university officials to deal with emergencies should not be interpreted as authorizing a delay in the admission of qualified Negro applicants within the limitations of the court's order.

"I feel that the order which was entered today was the best which we could expect, since it is limited to the graduate profes-

sional schools and does not require the admission of Negro students at the undergraduate level," Odum said.

"I sincerely feel that we have exhausted every legal remedy available in resisting this suit during the past nine years. I can only hope now that reason and common sense will prevail on the part of all citizens both Negro and white, and that no actions will result on the part of any individual or group which will disrupt or injure the state universities or do further damage to race relations in this state."

U.S. Court Orders U. of F. Graduate School Integration

COLLINS VIEW

End of Segregation Forecast for FSU

TALLAHASSEE, June 18 (AP)—Gov. LeRoy Collins forecast tonight that the Board of Control will remove racial barriers at the Florida State University graduate schools now that a federal court has ordered them removed at the University of Florida graduate schools.

The governor told a news conference he doubted that the decision of federal district Judge Dozier DeVane opening graduate schools at the University of Florida would be appealed.

He said he didn't think an appeal would be advisable because "the relief sought in the case was much broader than that granted.

"If an appeal was taken to an appellate court, it might enter an order that would be more difficult to comply with."

The governor said in a formal statement:

Order Seen Obeyed

"I can see no reason why Florida cannot expect to obey the court's order without difficulty.

"To suggest anything to the contrary is a reflection upon the good will, mature judgment and native pride of Florida citizens and the men and women who comprise the student bodies, the faculties and the alumni of our great universities.

The governor said that desegregation at the graduate level already has been carried out in most Southern states without serious incident. He also noted that the Florida Supreme Court held in 1955 that there is no legal basis for racial segregation at the University of Florida Law School

The governor rejected a suggestion of Sen. Randolph Hodges of Cedar Key, a strong segregation supporter, that a special session of the Legislature be called in further attempts to maintain strict segregation at the University of Florida.

"I have no intention of calling a special session," Collins said.

"I can see no good whatever that would be accomplished by calling the Legislature into special session."

Hodges Expresses Fears

Hodges said he viewed the court order as "a foot in the door that will lead, and soon, to complete integration of our school system."

Hodges said segregationists in the Legislature had been conferring on the situation for some time.

"I believe we have enough votes to call ourselves into special session. I think we should do it, or we'll wake up some morning and find all our schools are integrated," he said.

Upon petition of three-fifths of the membership of each house, the secretary of state must call the Legislature into special session.

The governor commented that Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin had "exhausted every legal means to prevent the admission of Virgil Hawkins based upon his lack of qualifications regardless of race" and that the fight was successful because Hawkins withdrew as a party in the integration suit.

Ervin said in a statement that the federal judge's order "was a very realistic one in view of the fact that he had no alternative except to follow the decision by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court."

Ervin commented that DeVane "recognized that the board (of Control) has authority on good faith non-racial grounds to regulate admissions and to act in emergencies to avoid public mischief.

"We sincerely hope and believe that there will be no public mischief," he added.

IN GAINESVILLE

Racial Probe Unit Silent on Studies

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The legislative committee investigating the racial picture in Florida refused today to say what its chief investigator is doing in Gainesville, site of the University of Florida.

Investigator R. J. Strickland has spent 29 days of the last 60 in Gainesville, according to expense accounts filed with the state comptroller.

Chairman Charley Johns of Starke, only authorized spokesman for the committee, would not say what matter Strickland is studying.

However, earlier this year, a member said the committee had information that professors are agitating for race-mixing. Sen. Bart Knight of Blountstown said the group was looking into this matter.

It cannot be ascertained from expense statements whether Strickland is also studying the situation at Florida State and A&M Universities in Tallahassee. Tallahassee is his home base and he draws no travel money for work done here.

He spent 10 days in Gainesville late in August, seven days in September and 12 days so far this month. He also has visited nearly every other major Florida city but only once or twice in the period.

He bought 3,000 feet of tape for his recorder on Oct. 1, apparently to gather testimony for the committee. He paid $165 for "confidential information" in the last two months.

Johns said the committee will not meet again until the court has disposed of a suit by which Miami NAACP officials are challenging the committee's right to require them to testify and open membership records.

This suit has delayed the group's investigation to determine the extent of Communist infiltration of the NAACP. A side investigation into activities of the Ku Klux Klan was halted when witnesses refused to testify and contempt proceedings are pending against them in Leon Circuit Court.

Hearing Set On Negro's Bid To Enter Florida University

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — State officials opposing Negro Virgil Hawkins' federal court action for immediate admission to the University of Florida received word today that April 7 had been set for oral arguments before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Hawkins has appealed a refusal by Federal District Judge Dozier Devane to issue a temporary order that he cannot be barred from the all-white university because of his race. Devane held up on the temporary injunction until he has heard arguments from both sides. After the appeal, he halted proceedings until the New Orleans court acts.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum, in answering Hawkins' appeal to the New Orleans court, said Hawkins himself was delaying the case in Devane's court by taking the appeal.

Odum asked the appellate court to dismiss the appeal because a temporary injunction would deny the state the right to enter any defenses against Hawkins' move.

He said the state has "valid and sufficient legal defenses which should be considered by the trial court before determining the case, and these defenses are not related solely to the question of race."

U.S. Court Bid Made By Negro

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 14 (AP)—Virgil D. Hawkins, 49-year-old Daytona Beach Negro, went into federal district court today in a new move to gain entrance to the University of Florida law school.

The suit, filed by his attorney, Francisco A. Rodriguez of Tampa, asked the court to enjoin the Board of Control from refusing to admit Hawkins to the law school "solely on account of his race and color."

The suit also asked the court to enter a judgment declaring that the Board of Control "may not continue to pursue the policy, custom and usage of operating and maintaining the University of Florida with its several schools and colleges as a publicly supported institution for white persons in the State of Florida only."

Rodriguez said he would ask Federal Judge Dozier DeVane to set a hearing as soon as possible. He said Hawkins was attempting to get an early decision so he could be admitted at the beginning of the new semester in February.

Hearing Set Jan. 28

A hearing on the petition was set later for 10 a.m. Jan. 28 in Tallahassee. The suit was filed here because Board of Control offices are located in this city.

Judge DeVane, 74, has announced his intention to retire at the end of this month. After that he has the discretion of handling whatever cases he chooses in his capacity as a retired judge.

The U.S. Supreme Court in refusing to order prompt admission of Hawkins to the law school several weeks ago suggested that he file suit in his local federal district court in line with the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of 1954.

The complaint said that this is a class action brought by Hawkins on behalf of himself and other Negroes who are qualified to attend the University of Florida. The suit said Hawkins met all requirements for admission to the law school except the requirement that he be a white person.

In October, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to order Hawkins' immediate admission to the Florida law school. Its decision was handed down in a case which originated in state courts.

The Florida Supreme Court earlier had refused to order his admission until he was prepared "to present testimony showing his admission can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

This is the first time Hawkins had taken into federal district court his nine-year legal fight to be admitted to the law school.

Virgil Hawkins Case

Virgil Hawkins, who has been seeking admission to the School of Law of the University of Florida since 1949, appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in New Orleans, La., on February 28, from the refusal of U. S. District Judge Dozier DeVane of Tallahassee, Fla. to issue a preliminary injunction in Hawkins' latest court action so that he could be permitted to the school without further delay.

Mr. Hawkins filed his suit in the federal district court in Tallahassee, Fla., January 14, 1958, at the suggestion of the U. S. Supreme Court after the Florida Supreme Court refused for the third time to issue an order for his prompt admission despite the fact that the high court had ruled him entitled to prompt admission on several prior appeals.

When Hawkins filed his notice of appeal with the District Court, the Attorney General of Florida, Richard Ervin, asked the court for an order staying, in effest, all further procedings in the case until the Court of Appeals acted upon his appeal. The district court granted the order. As a result, Hawkins is now prohibited from pressing his case to a final decision which would enable him to be admitted to the September, 1958 term.

In view of this action Mr. Hawkins' attorneys have also petitioned the Court of Appeals to issue a writ of mandamus directing Judge Dozier DeVane to proceed with the case pending the appeal.

Attorneys for Hawkins are Francisco A. Rodriguez of Tampa, Fla., Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, both of New York.

The filing of these three court matters brings to six the number of legal actions taken in the month of February by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys in behalf of persons whose constitutional rights are being violated. In addition to the three matters referred to above, memorandum briefs were filed in the Nashville, Tenn. school case on February 3 and in the Memphis, Tenn. bus case on February 11. The U.S. Supreme Court was petitioned on February 12 to review the conviction of one white and two Negro college youths for violating the Tallahassee, Fla. bus segregation law.

In addition, favorable and important decisions were rendered in seven cases during the month of February. They are: (1) the Arlington County, Va. school case, (2-4) the three cases attacking Louisiana's new law requiring certificates of good moral character from the high school principal of any Negro seeking admission to a white college in the state in the face of another statute which makes it grounds for discharge for a principal to do anything to bring about integration in Louisiana, (5) the New Orleans, La. school case, (6) the New Orleans public golf course case, and (7) the New Orleans bus segregation case.

In each of these cases, federal appellate courts affirmed lower court rulings in favor of Negro plaintiffs.

Court Lifts Racial Bars At Florida University

Opening Graduate Schools Breaks State's Solid Front

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—University of Florida graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes Wednesday by a United States district court order that broke the solid front of segregation in this Southern state.

Judge Dozier Devane enjoined the Board of Control from enforcing any policy, custom or usage in the graduate schools that restricted admissions to white persons only.

The order climaxed a nine-year legal fight by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to break down racial barriers of Florida at Gainesville. Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph E. Odum said a separate suit will have to be brought to open the doors of Florida State University, the state's other white university, to Negroes unless the Board of Control decides to do so.

NO ALTERNATIVE

The 74-year-old Devane said in a memorandum opinion that he had no alternative but to issue the order in view of U.S. Supreme Court holdings on the subject.

At present, there is no integration anywhere in Florida. A case is pending in federal court at Miami which seeks to open the public schools to Negroes.

Devane's order will apply specifically to the College of Law and the School of Medicine, the only four-year degree schools at the University. It also will apply to the graduate programs in the Arts and Sciences School, the Engineering School and College of Agriculture.

Since summer schools already are in session, the order will have its first application this fall.

BOARD DISCRETION

Devane wrote into his memorandum opinion a provision requested by Odum which the attorney said would give University officials a free hand to deal with emergencies if they should crop up.

"The court recognizes that defendants (University officials) have full and complete statutory authority to regulate admissions to the University of Florida and to act in emergencies to avoid public mischief and to take such normal, reasonable and necessary steps as will provide for the orderly and peaceable administration of said university."

Odum said this made it clear that University officials could act in good faith to take care of genuine emergencies without placing them in fear of being held in contempt of court.

He said he had asked for it to be inserted to prevent a repetition of the University of Alabama incident when an effort was made to cite President Oliver Carmichael for contempt of court for removing Negro Autherine Lucy from the campus to prevent injury to her.

No provision was made in Devane's order for extending integration to undergraduate classes.

Odum said Negroes would have to go into court again to request such an extension, or the Board of Control could extend it.

Francisco Rodriguez, one of the NAACP attorneys, said a gradual approach to integration would be acceptable snce they realized any change such as this should come about slowly.

No one would hazard a guess as to how many Negroes would seek to enroll in University graduate schools this fall.

HAWKINS CASE DROPPED

One Negro who said he would attempt to enroll in the University Law School is Virgil Hawkins, 50, of Daytona Beach, who filed the original action in 1949 seeking entrance to the law school.

At the trial of the case here this week, agreement was reached to drop Hawkins' participation in the suit in favor of a class action. Hawkins now will have to file a new application for admission and take an admission test.

Would Go In Wheel Chair

Fla. Law School Head Says Hawkins Is Not Qualified

TALLAHASSEE. — (UPI) — Virgil Hawkins is not morally or scholastically qualified to attend the University of Florida law school, President J. Wayne Reitz told federal district court here Wednesday.

Hawkins' record of "financial dereliction and misconduct" dating back to 1941 makes him an unfit student, Reitz said in a brief filed by the state with Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane.

Reitz said this would be true whether Hawkins were white or colored.

Devane has set June 6 for a hearing on Hawkins' suit demanding admission to the law school next September, filed after he fought unsuccessfully through the state courts for nine years.

PROOF DEMANDED

Hawkins, 49, who said he intends to enroll in the law school if he gets so old he has to go in a wheel chair, demanded proof of the state's contention that he is not being kept out only because he is a Negro.

Reitz based his statements on affidavits charging that Hawkins beat two Negro children while he was teaching at Yalaha school in Lake County in 1941, passed a bad check on a bank in which he had no account and ran out on two other debts.

The federal government filed a $272 lien against Hawkins last February for taxes he allegedly failed to pay on his 1956 income.

NO COLOR BARRIER

The Florida Supreme Court ruled a year ago that Hawkins cannot be barred solely because of color, but it ordered his enrollment delayed until it could be done without public turmoil.

Reitz said Hawkins is ruled out scholastically by a score of 200 on the law school admission test several years ago. There was no score requirements then but Reitz said students making less than 340 have little chance of passing the course.

In response to other questions from Hawkins, the state's brief today disclosed that 85 Negroes have applied for admission to the university at Gainesville since August 1945. All were turned down.

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (SCHOOL OF LAW)
DISCRIMINATION

Federal Court Orders Florida University to Admit Negroes

NEW YORK.—Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, today hailed the order of U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane, which opened the University of Florida graduate and professional schools to Negroes, as a major victory in the drive to desegregate public educational facilities in the South. The federal judge's order ended a 9-year court fight in the case of Virgil Hawkins, a Daytona Beach Negro, who has sought admission to the University School of Law.

Hawkins originally filed his case in the Supreme Court of Florida in 1949. The Florida Supreme Court first refused to order the admission of Negroes to the University on the ground that a separate law school had been provided for Hawkins at Florida A&M. When the U. S. Supreme Court was petitioned by Hawkins' attorneys to review this decision, the high court returned the case to the Florida court for reconsideration in the light of its May 17, 1954 decision in the School Segregation Cases. The Florida Supreme Court then appointed a commissioner to determine when Hawkins could be admitted without "public mischief."

Hawkins again sought review by the U. S. Supreme Court. This time the court vacated its previous order and ruled that since Hawkins sought admission on the graduate and professional school level he was entitled to immediate admission. However, the Supreme Court of Florida again refused to admit Hawkins on the ground that to do so would cause "public mischief." A third attempt by Hawkins' attorneys to have the U. S. Supreme Court review the case was denied "without prejudice" to the right of Hawkins to bring his case in the Federal District Court.

In January 1958, Hawkins' attorneys filed suit in the Federal District Court in Tallahassee on behalf of Hawkins and all other Negro citizens of Florida who are eligible to attend the University of Florida. The attorneys moved for a preliminary injunction in order that Hawkins might be admitted to the February 1958 term.

Federal Judge Devane at that time denied a hearing on the motion on the ground that he would not enter any order until he could have a full hearing. He was reversed by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The case finally came to trial on June 16, and Judge Devane entered his order on June 18 which ordered the University of Florida to open its doors to Negro students.

There has been no integration in the universities in the states of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Florida is also one of the seven southern states in which there has been no desegregation on the elementary school level. The other states are Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia. A suit is presently pending in the Federal District Court in Miami which seeks to end segregation in the public schools of Dade County, Fla.

Thurgood Marshall, one of Hawkins' attorneys, today called upon qualified Negro citizens of Florida to take advantage of the new educational opportunities opened to them at the University of Florida and Florida State University as a result of Judge Devane's order. Mr. Marshall said that it should not be necessary to bring a new lawsuit to open the graduate and professional schools of Florida State University at Tallahassee. He said that good faith on the part of the Board of Control of Florida should obviously make such a suit unnecessary.

Attorneys in the case, in addition to Thursgood Marshall, were Constance Baker Motley and Robert L. Carter of New York; Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, Fla.

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW SCHOOL
DISCRIMINATION

Pending Florida Case Similar to Little Rock

Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Atlanta Ga Sun. 1-12-58

Present Judge Retiring Soon, Paving Way for Another 'Judge Davies'

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Virgil Hawkins case, being readied for a new round in Federal District Court here, is assuming some of the elements of the Little Rock segregation incident—but with one important difference.

The similarity is in the fact that the presiding judge for this north Florida district, Florida-born, 74-year-old Dozier Devane, is retiring Jan. 31 at a time when there are prospects the Hawkins case will be pending.

Hawkins, a Daytona Beach Negro, has been trying for nine years to gain admission to the all-white University of Florida Law School.

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IN LITTLE ROCK, the presiding judge for the eastern district of Arkansas, Arkansas-born Thomas C. Trimble, had retired and the presiding judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals had assigned a Fargo, N.D., district judge, Ronald N. Davies, to sit in the case of the nine Negroes seeking admission to Central High School.

In one of the legal highlights of the Little Rock case, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus sought unsuccessfully to disqualify Judge Davies on grounds of prejudice. And Little Rock segregation groups protested Davies presiding in the case because of his Northern background.

* * *

JUDGE DEVANE announced his retirement Dec. 16, but President Eisenhower has not yet sent the nomination of his successor to the Senate. However, Judge Devane said Saturday he planned to continue functioning as a retired judge after Feb. 1 until his successor is named and qualified.

In his capacity as a retired judge, Devane will have the discretion to handle whatever cases he chooses, although he could not be compelled to handle all of the work of the district as is the case of an active judge.

Should a new judge not be named and Devane decides against accepting the Hawkins case, then it would be up to the chief judge of the southern Florida district, William J. Barker, to send someone to sit in the case, or the presiding judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., of Houston, Tex., would send in a judge from the Fifth Circuit.

The basic difference in the Fifth Circuit, in which Florida is located, and the Eighth District in which Little Rock is located, is that the Fifth District is entirely in the South—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The Eighth District takes in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas—and Arkansas.

* * *

AT TAMPA THIS week Hawkins' attorney, Francisco Rodriguez, announced he would seek immediate federal court action in an effort to get Hawkins admitted to the University of Florida.

Rodriguez, general counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said "we will try to get a bill of complaint so the Supreme Court will hear it." He said he would shoot for an order to get Hawkins admitted at mid-term.

* * *

LAST OCT. 14, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to order Hawkins' immediate admission to the Florida law school in a case which originated in state courts. But the Supreme Court pointed out that Hawkins could seek the same relief in an appropriate federal district court. This was in line with the high court's holding that implementation of its school desegregation decisions should be left to local U.S. courts.

Hawkins had appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court then from a refusal by the Florida Supreme Court to order his admission until he was prepared "to present testimony showing his admission can be accomplished without doing great public mischief."

* * *

WHEN HAWKINS files his new petition here it will be the first time he has gone into federal district court. The hearing in the new case likely will be held in Tallahassee since offices of the state board of control are here.

* * *

U.S. ATTY. Harold Carswell of Tallahassee, a 37-year-old native of Georgia, is reported to have the inside track for the appointment to succeed Devane.

A recommendation on the successor is expected to be transmitted by state Republican leaders to Atty. Gen. William Rogers in a few days. Key figures in drawing up the recommendation are state Republican chairman G. Harold Alexander, Republican committeeman Anthony Y. Battaglia of Maderia Beach and Republican committeewoman Clare Williams of St. Petersburg.

Negro Renews Law School Fight

Courier-Journal
Montgomeryville

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—The attorney for Virgil Hawkins said today he will seek immediate federal court action to gain admission of the Daytona Beach Negro to the University of Florida Law School.

Francisco Rodriguez, Florida general counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said all that remains to be done on the federal court petition is to get Hawkins' signature on the court papers.

Rodriguez said "we will try to get a bill of compalint so the Supreme Court will hear it."

He said he would be associated in the case with Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney of New York, and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, also of New York.

Judge Bars Negro Swift School Entry

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan 28 (AP)—Federal District Judge Dozier Devane refused today to enter a temporary order which would permit Negro Virgil Hawkins to enter the all-white University of Florida Law School at the start of the February semester.

Devane announced at the conclusion of the hearing that he was unwilling to issue any type of injunction in the case except upon final hearing. He said a date for a final hearing should be set as soon as possible.

Devane refused to allow Hawkins' attorney, Constance Baker Motley, of New York City, to put on witnesses she had brought, saying he did not think testimony was necessary at this time.

Mrs. Motley, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared surprised at the ruling which came before attorneys for the State Board of Control had uttered a word.

Mrs. Motley said that under an Oct. 14, 1957, ruling of the United States Supreme Court in a case involving Hawkins which came up through the state courts, the Supreme Court had determined that Hawkins was entitled to admission to the law school by a Federal District Court order.

Devane said, "I do not consider any decision of the U. S. Supreme Court takes from the right to control procedural activities in my court and this complaint does not set forth any facts upon which I could grant a temporary order."

Florida Court Again Thwarts V. D. Hawkins

World Telegram Aft. Jan. 28

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—U. S. District Judge Dozier A. DeVane this week refused to issue a temporary injunction enjoining the University of Florida from refusing to admit Virgil D. Hawkins to the University Law School in time for the start of the February 1958 term. The case has been before the Florida courts 8 years. Three times it has been before the U. S. Supreme Court. The U. S. Supreme Court, upon the third appeal, suggested that Hawkins take his case to the U. S. District Court.

Discrimination

The motion turned down by Judge DeVane on Tuesday, January 28, sought to restrain the University from excluding Mr. Hawkins pending final disposition of the action. It asked that Mr. Hawkins be admitted by February 4.

Judge DeVane said he would not issue the order without a final hearing and refused to permit Mr. Hawkins' attorneys to present witnesses. He said such testimony was not necessary at this time.

APPLIED IN 1949

Mr. Hawkins first applied for admission to the University of Florida Law School on May 13, 1949. Four other Negro students applied at the same time for admission to other schools and colleges of the University. They were all turned away because they were Negroes.

The U. S. Supreme Court on two occasions ruled that Mr. Hawkins was entitled to immediate admission. Each time the Florida state court failed to order the University, to admit him to the Law School. Finally, on October 14, 1957, the Supreme Court refused to review the third refusal of the state court to order the University to admit Mr. Hawkins and sent him to the federal court.

Refusal to admit Hawkins to the law School during the past 8 years has resulted in irreparable injury to him," NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund lawyers for Hawkins argued. "The irreparable injury continues and shall continue until enjoined by this court," the lawyers pleaded.

No date for the final hearing has been set.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys for Hawkins are Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley of New York, and Francisco A. Rodriguez of Tampa, Fla.

One Judge Still Leads To Another

NEW YORK — "We are considering appellate action of Judge Devane's refusal to enter a preliminary injunction allowing Virgil Hawkins to enter the University of Florida Law School.

"A decision on the move should come in another week or two," declared Mrs. Constance B. Motley, attorney for Mr. Hawkins, in his nine year-old fight to gain entrance to the all white school.

Mrs. Motley was commenting Saturday on U.S. District Judge Dozier Devane's refusal to grant a temporary order allowing Mr. Hawkins to enter the law school.

"WE TRIED TO GET him to issue a preliminary injunction so that Mr. Hawkins might enter school in February at the start of the semester.

"As it stands now, it means we'll have to wait until the final hearing in the case if appellate action of Judge Devane's directive is not taken."

In refusing to issue the injunction for Mr. Hawkins' admission to the school, Judge Devane said he was unwilling to grant any type injunction pending a final hearing.

The case was reviewed three times by the U.S. Supreme Court, which since has found Mr. Hawkins entitled to be admitted to the school through a Federal court order.

The State Board of Control, the agency which controls the University of Florida, argued that Mr. Hawkins' admission to the school would cause riots, Mrs. Motley declared.

She added that the board had come up with no new defense, despite a Supreme Court determination that the riot argument, in effect, was not substantial to deny admittance.

During the hearing, Judge Devane refused to allow Mrs. Motley to examine witnesses she had brought.

* * *

REMINDED OF the Supreme Court action in the case, Judge Devane responded:

"I do not consider any decision of the U.S. Supreme Court takes from me the right to control procedural activities in my court and this complaint does not set forth any facts upon which I could grant a temporary order."

Mrs. Motley is an NAACP attorney. No final hearing date in the case was set, but trial would be set "as soon as possible."

REFUTES TRIBUNAL CONTROL

U.S. Judge Denies Negro UF Entry

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 28 (AP) — Federal District Judge Dozier DeVane declared today the U.S. Supreme Court couldn't control his procedural activities and refused to issue a temporary order to admit a Negro to the University of Florida law school.

Virgil Hawkins, 49-year-old Daytona Beach Negro who has been trying for nine years to get into the Gainesville school, thus lost the first round of a new legal battle through the federal district court.

Judge DeVane announced at the conclusion of a 15-minute hearing that he was unwilling to issue any kind of an injunction except upon a final hearing.

A date for a final hearing will be set after attorneys for the Board of Control file an answer in the case. Under court rules, the board has until Feb. 9 to respond to the suit.

Hawkins' attorney, Constance Baker Motley of New York City, told the court that the U. S. Supreme Court already had decreed upon the basis of a University of Texas case in 1950 that Negroes were entitled to attend state universities.

Cites Federal Ruling

And she said the U. S. Supreme Court had implied in an Oct. 14, 1957, ruling in a suit by Hawkins which came up through the state courts that he was entitled to prompt admission by a federal district court order.

Judge DeVane remarked, "I do not consider any decision of the U. S. Supreme Court takes from me the right to control procedural activities in my court and this complaint does not set forth any facts upon which I could grant a temporary order."

Hawkins' counsel, a Negro attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said it was necessary to obtain a temporary injunction to permit Hawkins to enter the law school at mid-term in February.

However, Judge DeVane said Hawkins had been pursuing his flight to get into the law school for nine years and he did not think he would suffer irreparable injury if he had to wait for a final hearing.

Opposition Prepared

Assistant State Atty. Gen. Ralph Odom was in the courtroom prepared to oppose Hawkins' petition for the Board of Control, but Judge DeVane's ruling came before he had an opportunity to make a presentation.

Odom had said previously that he would oppose the temporary petition on the ground that the Board of Control has law and facts which should be considered before the court acts. He said granting of a temporary injunction would bring an immediate breakdown in racial segregation.

While the case was filed for Hawkins, it was made a class action which if successful would open the university to Negroes.

Hawkins said outside the courtroom that he had not given up on getting in the law school at the new semester starting Feb. 10, but that if he didn't make it at that time, he felt confident he would get in at the September term.

If admitted, he said he planned to live with relatives in Gainesville and would not reside on the campus. Hawkins is a member of the staff at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach.

NAACP Acts To Push Hawkins School Case

NEW YORK — Three legal actions involving the constitutional rights of Negroes were taken this week by attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

One was in the Little Rock high school case and two were continuing efforts to gain the admission of Virgil Hawkins to the University of Florida Law School.

In the Little Rock case a brief was filed recently with the U. S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit in St. Louis by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys. They urged the court to affirm a judgment of a district court which prohibited interference with the Little Rock's court approved plan to integrate its high schools.

On August 29, 1957, a state court order was obtained by a Mrs. Clyde Thomason, a white parent and taxpayer, which restrained the school board from proceeding with its plan to integrate and, in effect, overrode the judgments and decrees of federal courts approving the plan.

LITTLE ROCK

On the same day the Little Rock school board petitioned the U. S. District Court to enjoin Mrs. Thomason from using the state court order. This injunction was granted and the Little Rock High school proceeded to desegregate.

Attorneys for the Negro students are Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund staff in New York.

Virgil Hawkins, who has been seeking admission to the School of Law of the University of Florida since 1949, appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, La., on Feb. 28, from the refusal of U. S. District Judge Dozier DeVane of Tallahassee, Fla., to issue a preliminary injunction in Hawkins' latest court action so that he could be admitted to the school without further delay.

Hawkins filed his suit in the federal district court in Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 14, 1958, at the suggestion of the U. S. Supreme court after the Florida Supreme court refused for the third time to issue an order for his prompt admission despite the fact that the high Court had ruled him entitled to prompt admission on several prior appeals.

When Hawkins filed his notice of appeal with the District Court, the Attorney General of Florida, Richard Ervin, asked the court for an order staying, in effect, all further proceedings in the case until the Court of Appeals acted upon his appeal. The district court granted the order. As a result, Hawkins is now prohibited from pressing his case to a final decision which would enable him to be admitted to the September 1958 term.

SEEK WRIT

In view of this action Hawkins' attorneys have also petitioned the Court of Appeals to issue a writ of mandamus directing Judge Dozier DeVane to proceed with the case pending the appeal.

Attorneys for Hawkins are Francisco A. Redrignez, of Tampa, Fla., Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, both of New York.

6 OTHER ACTIONS

The filing of these three, court matters brings to six the number of legal actions taken in the month of February by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys in behalf of persons whose constitutional rights are being violated.

In addition to the three matters referred to above, memorandum briefs were filed in the Nashville, Tenn., school case on Feb. 3, and in the Memphis, Tenn., bus case on Feb. 11. The U. S. Supreme Court was petitioned on Feb. 12 to review the conviction of one white and two Negro college youths for violating the Tallahassee, Fla. bus segregation law.

In addition, favorable and important decisions were rendered in seven cases during the month of February. They are:

(1) the Arlington county, Va., school case, (2-4) the three cases attacking Louisiana's law requiring certificates of good moral character from the high school principal of any Negro seeking admission to a white college in the state in the face of another statute which makes it grounds for disbarge for a principal to do anything to bring about integration in Louisiana, (5) the New Orleans, La., school case, (6) the New Orleans public golf course case, and (7) the New Orleans bus segregation case.

In each of these cases, federal appellate courts affirmed lower court rulings in favor of Negro plaintiffs.

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LAW COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

FOR U.F. LAW SCHOOL

New Integration View Study Set

TALLAHASSEE, May 1 (UH)—The governor's Racial Advisory Commission met here today and agreed to undertake a new study to determine the attitude of the public toward racial integration at the University of Florida Law College.

The study was requested by the State Board of Control as a guide in determining if Negroes could be admitted to the law school at Gainesville without violence or turmoil or harm to the university system.

Former Circuit Judge L. L. Fabisinski of Pensacola, chairman of the commission, said the group did not decide definitely how it will make the survey or "inquiry" as he called it.

But he said present thinking is to have it made by a person or group in the surveying business rather than the commission members themselves.

The mechanics will not be worked out until after our next meeting," he said and no date has been set to get it started. The last such study was made in 1956 under the supervision of Florida State University Prof. Lewis Killian with help from the attorney general and Board of Control staff.

It found after polling students, parents, faculty and alumni of the state universities and white and Negro high schools and other groups that integration at that time would lead to violence and disrupt the whole college system.

On the basis of this study, and other factors, the State Supreme Court ruled that although Daytona Beach Negro Virgil Hawkins cannot be barred from the law college solely because of color, his enrollment at that time would lead to public mischief.

The court ordered his admission delayed until the situation changed. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review that decision.

Hawkins has since taken his nine-year fight into federal court here and a hearing is set for June 16.

The Board of Control has asked federal court to halt the proceeding on the grounds the State Supreme Court still has jurisdiction of the case.

It also pleaded for time to have the new survey made to determine whether conditions have changed since the 1956 integration study.

First Negro At UF

Orlando Vet In Law School

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

GAINESVILLE — With a total lack of fanfare, George Henry Starke Jr., 27-year-old Air Force veteran from Orlando, Monday became the first Negro student to enroll in a previously segrated state school.

He was accepted as a graduate student in the University of Florida law school and will prepare himself for a career at the bar, specializing in corporate law.

Starke went almost unnoticed as he entered the auditorium at the law building and sat quietly in the front row during registration preliminaries.

Numerous plain clothes and campus police mingled with the students, but had nothing to do.

Later, University officials said the historic integration under a federal court order went on in "a completely normal manner" and Starke added that his first day at the university was "a wonderful experience."

"Naturally I was under some pressure and was a little tense," said Starke. He described his first relationships with fellow students as "very good."

Starke will live in a private home off the campus and will attend classes for the next three years.

The young Negro, whose father, Dr. George Henry Starke, is a general practitioner in Sanford, said he made the decision personally to register at the University of Florida.

"I was a student member of the NAACP," he said, "but they have nothing to do with my being here. Neither has any other group."

Starke said he decided on a law career after leaving the Air Force in 1957 and filed applications with schools outside the South. Several favorable replies were received. "But when I heard the University of Florida would admit qualified Negro students, I decided to apply in my home state. Although the deadline was passed, they gave me consideration."

Starke took his entrance examinations at the University of South Carolina and his grade was "comfortably above" the minimum required by the State Board of Control.

"My big reason for wanting to attend the University of Florida was economic," said Starke, who is getting assistance under the GI bill.

"But another important point is that I expect to practice law in Florida. I will be learning about Florida law as I go along, and the contacts I make here, with fellow students and others, will become increasingly important in the years to come."

Starke said he had no idea when he applied that he would be the only Negro student among some 125 freshman law students.

"But it began to be apparent in the last few days," he said. "The university announced only one Negro had qualified and I knew I was the one."

The university was ordered to admit qualified Negroes on a graduate level following a nine-year legal battle by Virgil Hawkins, Daytona Beach Negro, who sought admittance to the law school.

But Hawkins failed to pass entrance requirements, getting low marks on previous law school entrance tests, and was not allowed to attend.

While Starke selected a seat in the extreme corner of the large auditorium, several students engaged him in conversation as he stood in line to file his registration card.

Several fellow classmen said he would be accepted completely as a student.

"We are all proud of the way this was handled," said Emmett Anderson Jr., Fort Myers junior. "The situation was explained carefully to us in advance and we are all ready to accept it."

Tom Biggs, of Georgetown, president of the university student body, said the possibility that Negro students would be accepted this fall has been a topic of general discussion all summer.

Students and faculty members took part in the planning. Biggs was one of six student leaders who met with six professors in a discussion group.

"We are sure that this will proceed in a perfectly normal manner," said Biggs. "The students are mature and will react to this as to any other normal situation."

Bob Park, Sanford, member of the executive committee of the student bar association, said:

"We are all interested in seeing that this goes well."

—Associated Press Wirephoto

George Henry Starke Jr. Gets Registration Forms
... university's first Negro student caused little fanfare

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

Posters For The State's Educational Records

Daily World 2-4

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia met last Wednesday and set some 10 standards by which those in authority would be guided in the future in approving applications for entrance in the system. While no reference to race is included in the "standards," the measure is obviously devised to answer the complaints of Negroes seeking or who in the future might seek, admission to the University.

Ga. 3-14-58

To spell these standards out, an applicant for admission must obtain a certificate from two alumni of the unit he seeks to enter. This instrument of course must bear out certain facts as to the moral character, fitness and reputation, either of which would afford one with ample area of defeating the candidate for admission. 14e(1) Discrimination

In addition, the applicant must secure from the ordinary or clerk of the court of his county, certificate to the effect that he or she is a bonafide resident of the county, of good reputation and the ability to pay, etc.

A stranger in these parts, not knowing what it is all about might grasp the idea that those who represent the educational interests of the state hold education out as a sort of taboo; something to be highly discredited and prohibited if possible, from the high fences one must climb to qualify.

While the whole thing is of questionable constitutionality it does not bode good for the state; it says in so many terms that there is obviously an unwillingness on the part of those representing the state's educational interest to make available for all citizens alike a common facility paid for by the taxes of all the people.

Again, like the many subterfuges to make voting prohibitive among Negro groups, these regulations in time will also cut both ways, like a two-edged sword, will retard both groups; they will have bearing as a common deterrent in our educational endeavor and in the end place our whole educational processes in jeopardy.

A few years ago when it was decided to set up all kinds of barriers to Negro voting, it was not long before a decided letup was noted in white voting. Voting is a two-way game, interesting only when both sides are playing. Such begets interest and competitive enthusiasm.

With nothing whatever to spur the voters on, the one-party, county-unit and white primary ventures finally brought the state to the brinks of political inertia. A minority vote brought down a minority interest and it wasn't long before real elections in Georgia were mere tokens, with fewer people turning out to vote than in many counties in this country.

With all sorts of prohibitions placed around education for some, the many will succumb by the wayside. Our educational urge and interest will lessen and we will inadvertably gain a place which will not do justice to a section in the open market of other states for doctors, dentists and other essential professional men and women, with the doors of its own institutions heavily barred against those citizens whose taxes are used rather, to keep them barred.

New College Rules Bolster Segregation

14e(1) Discrimination

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The Georgia Board of Regents Wednesday adopted additional entrance requirements for the University System that seem designed to strengthen the state's defense against integration suits.

It approved a list of 10 standards to guide alumni, ordinaries and Superior Court clerks in certifying prospective students for admission to units of the University System.

Certified Ga. 3-13-58

The certification procedure for admission to the University System is now under attack in Federal District court here by four Negroes seeking to enter Georgia State College of Business Administration.

Atlanta, Ga.

The new standards appear designed in part to answer objections raised by Negroes to the present system. There was no discussion of the standards.

In order to be admitted to the University System, a prospective student must obtain certificates from two alumni of the unit he seeks to enter testifying to the moral character, reputation and fitness of the applicant.

In addition, the applicant must also obtain a certificate from his county ordinary or Superior Court clerk that he is a bona fide resident of the county and is of good moral character and reputation.

The Negroes seeking a federal court order to force Georgia State to admit them charge the certification requirements are "unreasonable and arbitrary" and set no standards.

Ga. Educ.

The new requirements adopted Wednesday provide alumni, ordinaries and clerks must be "guided and controlled" by a set of standards that take into account the following:

Education

Age of the applicant; past educational record; temperament, demeanor and attitude of the applicant; past criminal record or "other disciplinary problems";

Robert O. Arnold Dr. Caldwell

sobriety; marital status; financial ability of the applicant to meet the educational costs; physical and mental fitness; military service record of the applicant; the general reputation of the applicant in the community in which he or she resides.

There is no reference to race in the new standards.

Atlanta, 3-13-58

University Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell said persons called upon to issue certificates for prospective students have had no standards to guide them in the past.

In other actions Wednesday, the board directed Caldwell to start drawing up requirements for the establishment of junior colleges under an act approved by the last General Assembly.

STATE GRANTS

The act authorizes the payment of state grants of $300 a year per student for each full-time student enrolled in an approved junior college.

Under the act, counties and cities would operate the junior colleges under the supervision of the Board of Regents. The local government agency would provide the building and equipment and pay all costs over and above the state grant.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

At Wednesday's meeting the Regents re-elected all officers of the board for the 1958-59 year including Regent Robert O. Arnold of Covington as chairman. He has headed the board since April, 1951.

The Regents also reelected the presidents of all units of the system with the exception of Dr. Edgar R. Pond, president of the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta who is retiring next June 30. That position will be filled at a later date.

The Regents also approved action which will permit Georgia State College to train teachers. They authorized the college to permit students to take six courses in the field of education as electives which will make them eligible to receive teaching certificates.

Aide Says NAACP Financed Suit

Constitution P1
Atlanta, Ga.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spent money on the federal court suit seeking to end segregation at Georgia State College, according to a sworn statement by a former president of the Atlanta NAACP.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Friday that J. H. Calhoun told of the NAACP's part in the suit when state attorneys took a deposition from him.

"The line of questions asked of Calhoun was to determine the good faith of the plaintiffs in filing the suit as to whether the action was an honest effort to be admitted to the school," Cook said. Jud. 11-22-58

"We wanted to know whether they were being encouraged to institute the suits by the NAACP," the attorney general said. "Calhoun admitted the plaintiffs had discussed the case with him before the suit was filed, and the NAACP had spent some money."

Cook said he took depositions from all the plaintiffs in the case about two weeks ago. He said the plaintiffs, who seek entrance to the Atlanta college, all swore to have "not spent one dime" on the suit.

Lawson Investigated 3 in Integration Suit

Atlanta Constitution

The state's investigation of three Negro women who sued to enroll at Georgia State College was conducted by Roger Lawson, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said.

Cook said Lawson's work was vital to the state's case. Trial of the case ended in federal court here Friday.

Atlanta Jour.

Lawson stated last month that he had quit investigating reports of corruption in state government in order to work on a segregation matter. At the time he said he could not divulge details of what he was doing. Mon. 12-15-58

Lawson, former chairman of the State Highway Board, was appointed last summer by Gov. Griffin to look into charges of corruption in the government. He is on the governor's official payroll at $1,000 a month.

One of the state's principal attacks on the college integration suit was leveled at the moral and scholastic backgrounds of the three Negro plaintiffs. The state introduced evidence—and brought out testimony in cross-examination—designed to show that the Negroes' records would not meet entrance requirements.

Lawson is known to have spent some time in Pennsylvania investigating the background of Mrs. Barbara Hunt, one of the plaintiffs. She acknowledged under cross-examination that she gave birth to one child eight months before she married and gave birth to another child four months after marriage.

Entrance Requirements Imposed After Negro Applied

Post Herald

ATLANTA, Dec. 8 (UPI)—An official of the Georgia University system admitted in Federal court today that most of the strict entrance requirements in the system were imposed after a Negro attempted to enroll in the University of Georgia.

Hall

The testimony of L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the board of regents, came during the first day of trial in the case of three Negroes seeking to gain admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta. P. 13

Siebert was asked if recent regulations about admission were not drawn up after a Negro, Horace Ward, tried to get into the University of Georgia Law School in 1950, and he finally admitted this was true.

The Negroes in today's case contended in the non-jury trial that they were barred from the institution solely because of their race. Jour. 12-9-58

The defending state board of regents argued that the Negroes were refused admission because they did not comply with entry requirements. 12-9-58

The plaintiffs — Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, and Myra Elliott Dinsmore—sat in the packed courtroom of District Judge Boyd Sloan as the highest officials of the state university system began testimony on what seemed to be a long historic case.

Boyd Sloan

The main point of attack by the Negroes was a regulation requiring that two alumni and the county clerk or three alumni must sign applications of all college students in the system.

Under Georgia law public schools or state colleges that admit both Negro and white pupils would have all state funds withdrawn.

John T. Blair, registrar and director of admissions at the college; Chairman Robert O. Arnold of the board of regents, and L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the board, denied in turn from the witness stand that the racial situation in Georgia affected in any way admission policies.

HEAD GEORGIA REGENT DENIES RACIAL POLICY

Tribune

3 Negroes Begin Suit to Enter College

P. 5
Chicago

Atlanta, Dec. 8 (AP) — The chairman of the Georgia board of regents testified in United States District court today that the board "has no policy about any racial matters."

The chairman, Robert O. Arnold of Covington, was the second witness as trial got under way in a suit brought by three Negro women seeking admission to all white Georgia State college in Atlanta.

Arnold acknowledged from the stand that all state supported colleges are segregated and were "long before I came on the board."

The case is being heard by Judge Boyd Sloan without a jury. Jour. 12-9-58

Aim at Application

Attorneys for the women apparently planned to center their attack on a policy at Georgia State which requires applicants to have the endorsement of two alumni before admission is granted.

The women charged that the policy discriminates against Negroes because all graduates of Georgia State are white.

J. D. Blair, registrar at the college and first witness called by the plaintiffs' attorneys, told the court:

"I have never been instructed by the board of regents that Georgia State college is operated exclusively for the enrollment of white students."

There has been no indication how long the trial will last or when the outcome will be made public after arguments end.

Other Cases Pending

Two other cases are pending in Atlanta federal courts but dates have not been set. One attacks the constitutionality of segregation in Atlanta's elementary and high schools. The other, brought by two Negro ministers, seeks to end segregation on the city's buses and trolleys.

The Georgia State suit has been pending since September, 1956. It was originally brought by three women and a man, but the man, Russell T. Roberts, asked that his name be dropped from the complaint.

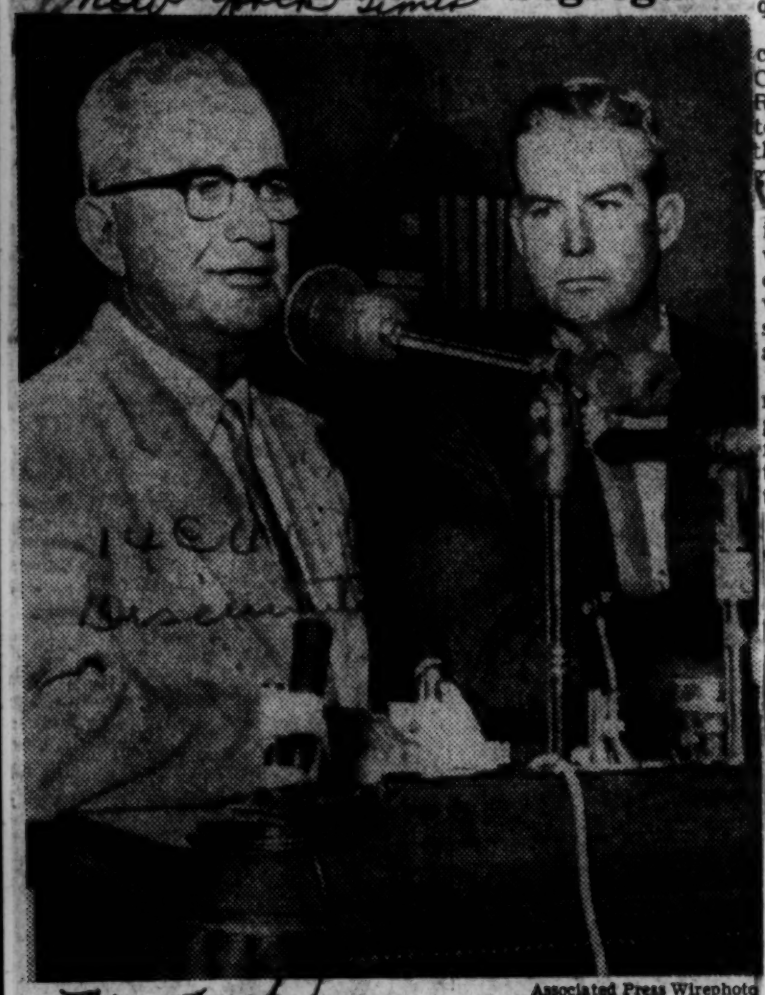
Barbara Hunt, Iris Mae Welch, and Myra Elliott Dinsmore, charge that in June of 1956 they sought to enter Georgia State and were turned down because entrance requirements are "unreasonable and arbitrary" and "discriminate and unlawfully exclude Negroes from entering" the school.

Georgia law specifies that all appropriations to a state supported college be canceled if the college is ordered to integrate.

14e(1) 1958

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

College Head Firm for Segregation



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Troy H. Middleton of Louisiana State University appears before legislators in Baton Rouge. At right is William Shaw, counsel of the investigating committee.

By The As

BATON ROUGE, La., June 11—Troy H. Middleton, president of Louisiana State University, told legislative investigators today that "to my knowledge no member of the L. S. U. faculty is teaching integration." "I know of no teaching or philosophy at L. S. U. that would undermine our way of life," he said. A crowded House chamber applauded loudly when he arose to speak. A ten-man legislative committee opened a hearing under orders from the Louisiana House of Representatives, aroused by a petition protesting segregation bills that would close public schools threatened by racial integration.

66 Joined in Petition

Sixty-six faculty members at Louisiana State joined the protest. Their signatures were among 600 on a Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition opposing eight proposed school segregation measures.

Mr. Middleton, who made the World War II decision to hold Bastogne against the Nazis during the aBttle of the Bulge, calmly told the Legislators that "throughout the years, L. S. U. has advocated a policy of segregation of the races." He said, "To my knowledge, no one at L. S. U. has communistic leanings."

At the start, State Senator W. M. Rainach, one of the South's segregation leaders, pledge that the university would not be made the target of witch hunting.

Representative John Garrett, one of the ten-man committee and a House segregation leader, said, "We're going to get the information from them and then go into the matter further. This is not the end of it.

Night Hearings Likely

"Advocating integration is one thing," Mr. Garrett said. "Teaching it to our children is quite another."

William Shaw, executive counsel of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, and Representative Willborn Jack took the roles of co-counsel for the ten-man legislative investigate group.

Mr. Shaw said today's hearing would be only the start with night hearings probably continuing next week for individual questioning of the sixty-six faculty members under examination.

Senator Rainach said this meeting was called to investigate whether some of the faculty was teaching contrary to the laws of this state and the way of life of our people."

Group Begins Study Of LSU

Committee Is Investigating 'Subversive' Activity

FACULTY UNDER FIRE

By United Press International

BATON ROUGE, La., June 11.—A joint legislative committee opened a study of possible subversive activity at Louisiana State University Wednesday. One member asserted that any faculty members sponsoring integration were walking "hand in hand" with communism.

Gen. Middleton

The committee spent two hours discussing the hiring and firing of faculty members and adjourned its preliminary hearing in an investigation that committee members believe may last weeks.

Angry members of the Louisiana Legislature formed the special investigative group when they learned 66 LSU faculty members had signed a petition opposing proposed segregation legislation.

The petition, according to committee counsel W. M. Shaw, was circulated by the Louisiana branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Shaw said the branch has "a long record of communist connections."

Walk 'Hand In Hand'

The House members felt that "communism and integration walk hand in hand" and anyone, particularly university faculty members, who oppose legislation aimed at keeping Louisiana schools racially pure "must have subversive tendencies," said Representative John Garrett, vice chairman of the special committee.

"It's only the beginning," Mr. Shaw said. He indicated the committee would reconvene Monday after the 66 educators returned a committee questionnaire aimed at getting their specific views on segregation.

During the two-hour hearing by the 10-man committee, headed by Senator W. M. Rainach, the questioning centered largely on administrative procedure at LSU. The committee sat before most of the House and Senate members and a crowded gallery.

Gen. Troy Middleton, president of the university, and four deans of colleges testified. Most of the 66 educators who signed the controversial petition were present. None testified.

The LSU professors were among about 600 signers of the document which was presented to the joint legislative committee on segregation—which Senator Rainach also heads.

Closing Protested

The petition protested legislation aimed at closing public schools in the event they are ordered integrated, and making them private educational facilities.

General Middleton, the first witness, said, "To the best of my knowledge there is no communist activity" at the LSU campus.

He added:

"One man resigned three years ago when it was learned that he might be a communist but he never admitted it."

He said that educators who signed the petition were "acting as individuals and not as representatives of the schools."

General Middleton asserted that the school has acted in "strict observance" of state segregation laws and outlined the school's fight to block the admission of Negro applicants.

He added, however, that it is the university's position that it will always "obey the laws of this country."

LSU Head Denies Integration Charge

BATON ROUGE, La., June 11 (AP)—Legislators who want to find out if anyone is teaching racial mixing or subversion at Louisiana State University recessed public hearings today after school officials said it hasn't.

But, the 10-man committee isn't giving up. It plans to question publicly and individually 66 LSU professors reported to have signed a petition against proposed racial segregation laws.

This questioning will begin next week at night hearings, after the committee receives filled in questionnaires from each.

Troy H. Middleton, president of LSU, told today's hearing, "I know of no teaching or philosophy at LSU that would undermine our way of life." he said.

Middleton, the general who ordered Bastogne held against the Nazis in World War II, added:

"To my knowledge, no one is teaching integration at LSU."

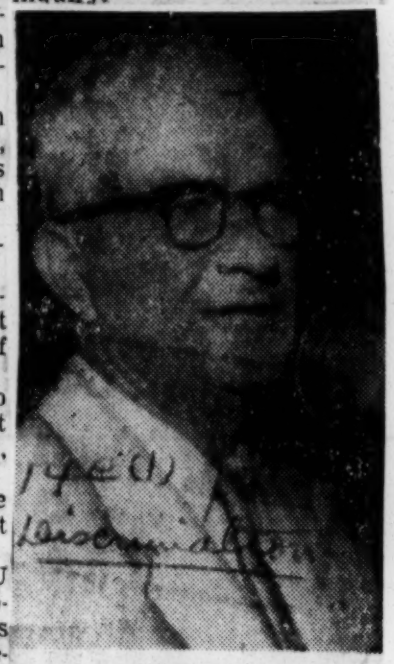
He pointed out that "LSU has advocated a policy of separation of the races, has refused admission to all Negroes and has admitted them only on court orders." LSU has Negroes in its graduate school but none as undergraduates nor on its athletic teams.

The House of Representatives ordered today's two-hour hearing. A petition protesting segregation bills that would close public schools threatened by racial integration aroused the House to this step.

Sixty-six LSU faculty members joined the protest among 600 signers of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition.

At one point, Middleton said: "I have fought two wars and earned four battle stars in order to preserve our way of life. I have no evidence that any member of the faculty has Communistic leanings."

State Sen. William Rainach, a top Southern segregation leader, promised the Committee hearing would not be a witch hunt but a calm, judicial inquiry.



Associated Press Photo

TROY H. MIDDLETON
. . . questioned

'Witch Hunt' Begins!

Louisiana Will Fire Liberal Educators!

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana State Legislature last week approved a "purge" of faculty members in Louisiana State University, Southwest Louisiana Institute, Southern University, Grambling College and all state-supported institutions of higher learning following an open hearing after names of 66 LSU instructors were found among 600 on a petition opposing segregation in education.

Minutes after the open hearing the House of Representatives pushed through, in less than a half hour eight bills aimed at preserving racial segregation in state education.

The petition was originated by the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union, George Dreyfous, president.

Anti-Negro legislation at which the petition was aimed provided

1. Continued payment for state or local school officials while away from duties as a consequence of Federal action relating to integration.

2. Authorizes the Governor to close any public school confronted with a fixed date for integration, with additional power to reopen when they can be operated on a segregated basis.

3. Authorizes educational cooperatives by parents for operation of private elementary and secondary schools.

4. Sets up a system of education expense grants to pupils attending such private, nonsectarian schools.

5. Pupil assignment system which also repeals Act 556 of 1954, the first of such laws in Louisiana now held unconstitutional in Federal courts.

6. Prohibits budgeting of any funds for racially mixed schools.

7. Provides that any school official guilty of an intentional act designed to bring about race mixing in public schools shall be guilty of malfeasance in office.

8. Eliminates a section of the State Constitution held unconstitutional in the New Orleans school segregation cases in a legal attempt to offset latest Federal court rulings.

The bills were steered by Representative John Garrett, House segregation leader.

It is the announced intention of the legislature to probe the faculties of all state colleges, however, special questionnaires have been sent the 66 LSU signers of the petition. The queries leave no doubt that termination of employment is the ultimate aim.

■

THE QUESTIONNAIRE asks if the individual named in the petition sign it, if he understood what he was signing, if he knew that the Civil Liberties Union originated the petition, if he is a member of CLU; is he a member of the Communist party, the NAACP, or the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Also, it asks if he teaches or openly advocates integratiton in the classes; is he under tenure, or if under contract, what are the terms of the contract. And, finally, what is his position on integration; does he openly advocate integrat on.

PUBLIC HEARINGS RECESSED

LSU Officials Deny Charge Of Teaching Racial Mixing

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Legislators who want to find out if anyone is teaching racial mixing or subversion at Louisiana State University recessed public hearings Wednesday after school officials said it wasn't so.

But, the 10-man committee isn't giving up. It plans to question publicly and individually 66 LSU professors reported to have signed a petition against proposed racial segregation laws.

This questioning will beginneext week at night hearings. After the committee receives filled in questionnaires from each.

Dr. Troy H. Middleton, president of LSU, turned Wednesday's hearing into a personal triumph with his calm, quiet appearance. Applause delayed proceedings at four or five points after the prolonged handclapping that greeted him when he stood up in the crowded House chamber.

"I know of no teaching or philosophy at SLU that would undermine our way of life," he said.

"Throughout the years, LSU has advocated a policy of segregation of the races. To my knowledge, no one at LSU has communistic leanings."

Dr. Middleton, the general who ordered Bastogne held against the Nazis in World War II, added:

"To my knowledge, no one is teaching integration at LSU."

The LSU president's philosophy combines a personal belief in segregation with a determination to uphold the laws. He pointed out that "LSU has advocated a policy of separation of the races, has refused admission to all Negroes and has admitted them only on court orders." LSU has Negroes in its graduate school but none as undergraduates nor on its athletic teams.

The House of Representatives ordered Wednesday's two-hour hearing. A petition protesting segregation bill that would close public schools threatened by racial integration aroused the house to this step.

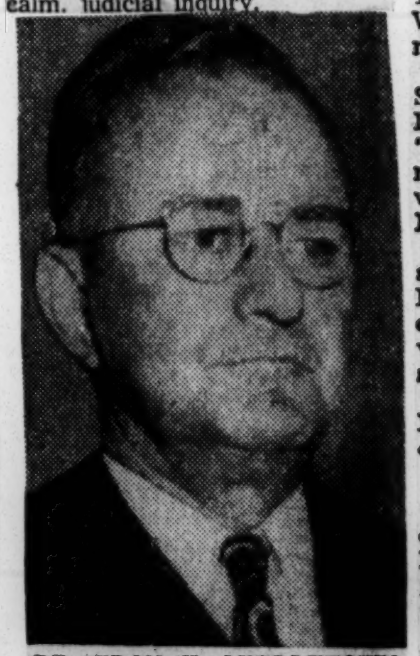
Sixty-six LSU faculty members joined the protest among 600 signers of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition.

At one point, Dr. Middleton said: "I have fought two wars and earned four battle stars in order to preserve our way of life. I have no evidence that any member of the faculty has communistic leanings."

Dr. Middleton said all LSU employes had signed loyalty oaths since 1950, but when committee counsel asked him if the FBI investigated prospective teachers, the LSU president said:

"I don't know of anywhere in the United States where the FBI is used in the election of a university faculty."

State Sen. William Rainach, a top Southern segregation leader, promised the committee hearing would not be a witch hunt but a calm, judicial inquiry.



DR. TROY H. MIDDLETOWN
President Of LSU

Integrated Retreat In 1955 Stirs New Furor At LSU

By BRYCE MILLER
United Press International Staff

BATON ROUGE, La., June 13.—Louisiana State University officials to investigate and act Friday asked student YM-YWCA had conducted a racially mixed on a story that the campus "Y" "retreat" of white and Negro college students from LSU and Southern University.

The university is currently emmeshed in a legislative investigation of purported "un-American activities" brought on by opposition of a group of 66 university faculty members to proposed segregation legislation.

Joseph J. Mattox Jr., director of public relations at LSU, said the small amount of "official" information gathered by the university during the past 24 hours has been turned over to the board of directors of the campus YM-YWCA. The faculty member who set up the party which occured three years ago, is still employed at LSU.

Policy Clear

"The university's policy with respect to segregation is crystal clear," Mr. Mattox said. "We have departed from it only as required by Federal court orders. If there has been any social activity involving LSU students and Negroes, it has been held without the knowledge and consent of anyone in a position of administrative authority at the university."

Hollis E. Hayward, general secretary of the campus' combined "Y" confirmed UPI information concerning the racially-mixed function. It occured at a YMCA camp—called "Singing Waters"—east of Baton Rouge near Hammond, La.

Ten or 12 Negro students from Southern University and about 33 LSU students participated in the "retreat," which involved picnicking, swimming, volley ball, worship and discussions, Mr. Hayward said.

He told UPI of the incident after a lengthy conference with LSU president, Gen. Troy Middleton. University officials advised Mr. Hayward to "tell the story completely."

The campuses of LSU and the Negro university are located at opposite ends of Baton Rouge.

Favors Integration

Mr. Hayward admits he "favors integration." He said, "All I regret is bringing additional grief to the university at this time."

The university is under attack by a joint legislative committee set up Wednesday to investigate purported "un-American activi-

had conducted a racially mixed function. It started this week when the Legislature learned 66 faculty members had signed a petition opposing proposed segregation legislation.

UPI learned the legislative investigative committee, steered by Senator W. M. Rainach and Representative John Garrett, the state's two segregation leaders, has access to three tape recordings, including one of an LSU coed telling how she was "duped" into attending the interracial party.

The committee plans to use the tapes in its investigation. The function occurred on April 30-May 1, 1955, according to Mr. Hayward, but Negroes apparently attended only on the final day.

Other tapes reportedly held by the committee concern a telephone conversation between Mr. Hayward and a white man posing as a Negro student from Southern University asking for another "function" at Camp Singing Waters, and a tape made by the cook who prepared meals for the group.

Mr. Hayward, born in Kansas, has worked or attended school in Connecticut, West Virginia, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Colorado and for the past five years has been at LSU. "I am not a communist," he said.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

LSU BRANCH OPENS DOOR TO NEGROES

Negro Freshmen First To Mix In The Deep South

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

Louisiana State University agreed today to admit qualified Negro freshmen at its New Orleans branch and 19 immediately signed up.

The court-ordered integration came as a federal judge in Baltimore prepared to hand down a decision on a crucial case intended to end segregation in Virginia schools.

The governor of Virginia asked citizens today to be prepared to sacrifice their public schools if necessary in the civil rights controversy.

After a morning of legal consultation, LSU decided to swing open the gates of its new branch in New Orleans to Negroes who meet the same requirements as white students.

Nineteen students who had been stopped at the gate of the high fence-enclosed institution began signing up for the fall quarter.

Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry struck down segregation at the LSU division Monday and state and school officials had been reported preparing a writ asking suspension of the orders.

The LSU main campus has been integrated at the graduate level for several years.

In Baltimore, Judge Simon P. Sobeloff, of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, said he will hear Thursday morning an appeal asking for longer than a one-week stay of an order to integrate schools in Warren County, Va.

STUDENT STRIKE ENDS

A strike by white pupils at the Van Buren, Ark., high school was about over today but the 13 Negroes who had been enrolled there, frightened off by the white protest, still were absent. Their parents indicated they will remain out until the federal courts guarantee protection.

A new Citizens Council sprang up in Van Buren and assigned a committee to find out whether integration at the high school can be halted.

Virginia Gov. Lindsay Almond told a news conference that if Virginia can expect to win the "constitutional government" fight, they must be willing to sacrifice their public schools. The state has a law that would close integrated schools.

Almond urged the federal government to return to the "separate but equal" doctrine of education and promised his state would equalize schools if it took a sales tax to do it. He acknowledged the state did not comply with this doctrine prior to the 1954 Supreme Court school decision.

In at atmosphere of growing tension at the approach of the U.S. Supreme Court's deliberation Thursday on the Little Rock, Ark., Central High School case, there were these other developments:

—The school board at Charlottesville, Va., once again defended its refusal to admit 33 Negro students to white schools. Denial of the applications was based on a re-zoning of the city's school system—referred to by a federal judge as "Gerrymandering."

—Warren County, Va., was ordered by Federal District Judge John Paul to admit certain Negroes to the high school at Fort Royal, but was allowed a one week stay.

—Federal District Judge John E. Miller refused to intervene in an anti-integration strike at the Van Buren, Ark., High School. The strike has driven all 13 of the Negro students from the school.

FIRE NEGRO COOK

—A Negro cook at a white school cafeteria in Alexandria, Va., was fired because she brought suit against officials who refused to admit her two children to a white school. School Superintendent T. C. Williams denied the dismissal had anything to do with the integration suit.

—Negro students attended second grades at previously segregated schools in Nashville, Tenn., with no hint of the violence that raged for a week last year when the first grades were desegregated. The federal court's have given their blessing to a grade-by-grade system of integration in the city schools.

—About 50 Negroes took over an all-white city park at Memphis, Tenn., and after a brief demonstration were dispersed by police.

Segregation forces in the South meanwhile kept a close watch on developments in Washington, Little Rock and in several Virginia cities where integration suits are befort the Courts.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Negroes Told Unwanted At LSU Branch

BATON ROUGE (AP) —Louisi[ana] State Un[iversity] has warne[d] Negroes they are "unwanted' and their continued attendance a LSU or its branches would resul[t] in [an] community instead of a feelin[g] of mutual respect...."

It was the strongest statemen[t] issued by the LSU Board of Supervisors in a series of racial integration suits dating back almost 10 years.

After a three-hour discussion Saturday behind closed doors, the board revealed it had asked the State Board of Education when the New Orleans branch of Southern University, state supported Negro institution, would be ready for business.

State Education Supt. Shelby Jackson replied the college site had been purchased and planning was underway, but he didn't set a date for its opening. The new college was authorized by a 1956 special legislative session which appropriated $1,050,000.

The LSU board reaffirmed its policy of "not willingly admitting Negro applicants" unless ordered to by federal courts.

A federal judge last Monday ordered admission of qualified Negro students to LSUNO which began classes Friday.

APPEAL DENIED

As the Negroes began class work, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to post pone integration.

About 1,500 students enrolled at LSUNO, 89 of them Negroes.

The board pointed out in its statement that any Negro student whose enrollmnt is forced upon the university enters as an unwanted matriculant. It urged the Negroes to attend Southern University, its branch in New Orleans, or "one of the other fine institutions specifically provided for members of their race."

Board Chairman Theo Cangelosi said the board felt the opening of the Southern University branch would "take the heat off LSU, just as establishment of Southern's graduate school had resulted in a decline in the number of Negroes attending on the Baton Rouge campus."

A wooden cross four feet high was burned Saturday under the sign of LSU, located on the edge of Lake Pontchartrain.

Cangelosi said the board plans to prosecute its appeal in the case vigorously.

LSU Bows To Court; Admit 69 Negroes Under Protest

BATON ROUGE, La. — (UPI) — Louisiana State University asserted it would admit only those Negroes it was compelled by the courts to admit.

It warned such Negroes they were "unwanted" and would be considered symbols of defiance to the university's customs.

The LSU board of supervisors adopted this policy at a meeting called to formulate new legal weapons against integration of the university's new commuter branch in New Orleans. The main LSU campus is still segregated except in the graduate school.

The board said any Negro student "whose enrollment is forced upon this university enters as an unwanted matriculant."

In a unanimous resolution, the board said that a Negro's "continued presence will serve as a symbol of defiance to the traditions and customs of the university."

Sixty-nine Negro students enrolled this week at the New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University under the preliminary injunction issued Monday by the federal district Judge Herbert Christenberry.

Friday, a three-judge panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Christenberry's injunction and denied attorneys for the state and LSU a stay of the injunction.

All of the Negroes who registered for classes did so without incident. First classes were held at the integrated undergraduate college Friday.

The board of supervisors moved to launch a branch of the Negro Southern University in New Orleans as a possibly block to Negro attendance at the LSU branch.

The board said Saturday that it was the official policy of the state-supported university that all Negro applicants would be well advised to attend southern, its proposed New Orleans branch or one of the other institutions specifically provided for members of their race by Louisiana taxpayers.

The 1956 Louisiana legislature appropriated $1,050,000 for a branch of Southern in New Orleans.

There are also two all-Negro colleges in New Orleans Xavier University, a Catholic institution, and Dillard university, a private school.

The board of supervisors also said LSU will enroll in its student body only those Negroes whose admission is finally compelled by reason of a valid injunction or court order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Negro Student Expelled at LSU For Carrying Knife

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A Negro student was expelled Saturday from the newly integrated New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University for carrying a knife on the campus.

Dean Homer L. Hitt said the student, whom he would not identify in accordance with LSU policy, was spotted by a white student with the knife protruding from his pocket.

The white student, Hitt said, reported the matter to a campus security guard who, in turn, informed school officials.

The dean said the Negro student told him he was "planning to get the knife sharpened later in the day." Dr. Hitt said the sheath knife was about six inches long.

The dean said all students, white or Negro, would be immediately expelled from LSU if weapons of any kind were found on them.

LSUNO Campus Quiet After Dean's Warning

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Warning against racial outbreaks brought an atmosphere of quietness Friday on the campus of Louisiana State University in New Orleans after several days of incidents protesting Negro students.

The warning signs of "No Loitering" and "Quiet Zone" went up and Dean Homer Hitt said the situation was very quiet and L.S.U. was trying to keep it so.

As an aftermath of the flying of Ku Kluz Klan banners and the posting of signs reading Negro students, groups of white students Friday began circulating petitions on opposing sides of the racial issue.

One petition opposed admission of Negro students—as a student spokesman for the petition put it—on the ground that racial integration "contradicts our moral ideas."

The other petition proposed that Negro students be permitted to attend classes unmolested to determine whether the system will work.

Fifty-nine Negroes are among 1,500 students attending freshman classes at the lake front college now in its first semester of operation.

Negro with Knife Expelled by LSU

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20 (UPI) An unidentified Negro student, one of 69 enrolled, was expelled today from the integrated New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University for carrying a six-inch knife on the campus.

Dean Homer L. Hitt at the same time warned bluntly that any other students, Negro or white, found carrying weapons of any kind on the campus would be expelled.

Ku Klux Klan Banners Fly At Integrated LSU Branch

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Banners of the Ku Klux Klan, a symbol of terror in the South a generation ago, flew over Louisiana State University's new branch college Thursday.

Students arriving for early classes found racial taunts scrawled in pink paint on the walls of two college buildings.

The L.S.U. Extension College opened classes this week with more than 50 Negro students admitted by court order. There have been several minor demonstrations against the Negroes and Dean Homer Hitt issued an ultimatum that such conduct could bring suspension or expulsion.

One of the Ku Klux Klan banners was found atop an 80-foot chimney over the boiler building and another suspended from the observation tower of a hangar at the former naval air station.

Rev. Sylvester Lyle told officers a group of white students gathered around his car, rocked it and threatened to beat him. The students denied they threatened Lyle.

Lyle was arrested after declining officers' advice that he leave.

While the parking lot incident was taking place, white students in the campus lounge tossed two giant firecrackers into a group of Negro students sitting in another area.

After the second explosion, university officials ordered all white students from the lounge.

One of the Ku Klux Klan banners was found atop an 80-foot chimney over the boiler building and another from the observation tower of a hangar at the former naval air station.

The scrawled signs said "We Hate Niggers" and "Go Home Niggers." Other scrawlings said "Go Back to Africa" and "Nigger Mau Maus."

Klan 'Flags' Fly At L.S.U. Branch

New Orleans, Sept. 18 (AP)—Banners of the Ku Klux Klan flew over Louisiana State University's new branch college Thursday.

Students arriving for early classes found racial taunts scrawled in pink paint on the walls of two college buildings.

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Petitions At LSU Rap Integration

Students Flock To Sign As Race Tension Continues

EXPULSION THREATENED

By United Press International

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—White students, threatened by authorities with expulsion for inciting more racial incidents at Louisiana State University's new branch here, Friday began circulating petitions claiming the 69 Negroes are "unwanted."

A second, but much less successful petition also made the rounds. Drafted by four women students, it approved of integration at the new lakefront school and entered a plea for "human rights and privileges."

Students were flocking to sign the segregation petition which objected to the presence of the Negro students who started classes last week under a Federal court injunction.

Campus Life Proceeds

Meanwhile classes and campus life proceeded without incident in contrast to the previous two days, which were marked by exploding firecrackers, racist signs painted on classroom walls, jeers and catcalls, and a Ku Klux Klan flag hoisted atop the building.

In Baton Rouge, LSU board chairman Theo Cangelosi said, "We have complete confidence in Dean Homer Titt's ability to handle the situation so as to assure orderly continuance of our educational program at LSUNO."

In an open letter to students Thursday, Dean Hitt warned that persons involved in further incidents would face expulsion or suspension.

Negro Expelled From LSU for Carrying Knife

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A Negro student was expelled today from the newly-integrated New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University for carrying a knife on the campus.

Dean Homer L. Hitt said the student was spotted by a white student with the knife protruding from his pocket.

The white student, Hitt said, reported the matter to a campus security guard who, in turn, informed school officials.

The dean said the Negro student told him he was "planning to get the knife sharpened later in the day." Hitt said the sheath knife was about six inches long.

INTEGRATED NEGRO STUDENTS occupy front seats in a classroom of Louisiana State university in New Orleans. Admitted under an order issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals which broke the 99 year color line at the school, officials declared Negro students were unwanted and unwelcome. The Negro students don't seem to mind. (UPI Telephoto)

LSU Prexy On Hot Spot In Segregation Battle

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — President Troy Middleton of Louisiana State University, who gave the order to hold Bastogne against the Germans in World War II, faces another hot spot in a school segregation battle.

Louisiana's House of Representatives challenged university officials to explain why 59 faculty members signed a Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition against segregation bills to close public schools.

The university officials are to appear at a public meeting Wednesday.

"This is a hot spot," said the 58-year-old Mississippi-born Middleton who has declared himself a segregationist. "But I've been on it since 1951."

When Middleton took office in February, 1951, Negroes already were attending LSU graduate schools. They live in university dormitories, eat at LSU cafeterias and are treated as any other students.

TROY MIDDLETON . . . On Hot Seat

There are no Negro undergraduates.

Middleton, as a lieutenant general, commanded troops at the battle of Salerno, the D-Day landing at Normandy, and gave the order that resulted in Brig. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe's reply of "Nuts" when German commanders ordered Americans to surrended during the Battle of the Bulge.

"I'm a Deep Southern boy," he explained. "I believe in segregation. On the other hand, whatever the law is, I'm going to comply with it."

And with the backing of the LSU Board of Governors, Middleton has charted a course between the federal courts on one side and state laws on the other.

What will he say to the lawmakers?

"I haven't been charged with anything yet," he replied.

"I don't know what they will ask me. I'll just have to hear the questions and take it from there."

Middleton, in a former statement two years ago, expressed his philosophy on segregation:

"Irresponsible statements and purely negative actions will never solve the problems raised in Louisiana by the Supreme Court segregation decision. The situation calls for clear thinking, a united front and positive steps.

Louisiana Finds Many Teachers Openly Advocating Integration

BATON ROUGE, La. — (UPI) — The joint Legislative committee searching for anti-segregation activities at Louisiana State University reported Wednesday night it had found five faculty members openly advocating integration and at least 48 others who believe in race integration.

The committee made the report after a closed door "executive session" with George Baillio of Lake Charles, chairman of the LSU Board of Supervisors.

The 53 faculty members "bared" were the major portion of the 66 university employes who signed a petition circulated by the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union in opposition to proposed segregation legislation.

"PROCEDURE" DISCUSSED

After a two-hour session with the committee, Abillio said he discussed "procedure" with the group and answered questions. He said he did not discuss the 66 faculty members who signed the SCLU petition. He declined further comment.

The 10-man committee, headed by Sen. W. M. Rainach—who also heads the joint legislative committee on segregation—make public a nine-page report on the orgin and status of the LCLU and its parent organization, the American Civil Liberties Union ACLU.

The report said the ACLU succeeded the Civil Liberties Bureau, an organization to "encourage draft-dodging and to assist radical movements to obstructing the war effort" in the World War I.

Tulane professors rap intimidation of teachers

NEW ORLEANS—The 160-member Tulane chapter of the American Association of university Professors, last week rapped the Louisiana Legisture for what it described as "discriminatory harrassment" of Louisiana State University professors.

In a warning in the form of a resolution, the Tulane group said the legislature may cause "great damage to higher education" by unjust investigations of LSU faculty members who were among 600 persons to sign an integration petition circulated by the state Civil Liberties Union.

The Civil Liberties petition protested the six segregation bills passed recently by the legislature, including one measure to close public schools rather than integrate as the Federal courts have ordered.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

LSU Profs Face Quiz On Mixing

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Mississippi June 6-10-58

To Investigate 59 Petition Signers

P-1

BATON ROUGE (UPI)—The president and nine deans of Louisiana State University scheduled interviews today with 59 faculty members who signed a petition opposing a package of segregation bills before the Legislature.

The state House of Representatives Monday ordered the officials to question the educators and report their findings to the House on Wednesday. The president and his aides were instructed to ask the faculty members whether they signed the petition, and what their views are on integration.

Legislators also asked the president, Gen. Troy Middleton, to investigate "subversive activities" at the university and "see how far they (Communists) have penetrated into the LSU faculty and administration."

The petition was presented to the state Senate earlier this week by Waldo F. McNier, associate English professor at LSU. McNier and Charles A. Reynard, professor of constitutional law at the LSU Law School, appeared at a House Education Committee hearing Monday in opposition to bills drafted by the joint legislative committee on segregation.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

McNier said he was an officer of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has been cited as a communist front organization by the U. S. House un-American Activities Committee.

Sen. William M. Rainach said a check of the petition, bearing several hundred names, disclosed the names of the faculty members. Middleton told United Press International he had "no idea" the two faculty members had appeared before the committee.

"I will have no comment to make before I appear before the House Wednesday," Middleton said. He added that he expected the deans of the nine colleges to appear with him.

The petition did not state that the signers were opposed to segregation. It voiced opposition to bills designed to shut down schools ordered by federal courts to integrate.

"VERY SERIOUS INCIDENT"

Rep. John Garrett, segregation leader who introduced the resolution to call the 59 faculty members on the carpet, said it was "a very serious incident."

"At the recent hearings of the joint legislative committee on segregation, it was proved that communism and integration are inseparable," Garrett said.

Reynard testified before the committee: "As a Methodist I think the bills are immoral. The Supreme Court held some of our 1954 and 1956 bills unconstitutional. Now we are about to write another letter to Santa Claus."

Meanwhile, the House Public Education Committee Monday unanimously approved the package of eight racial bills and sent the measures to the House floor for action.

"Regardless of what the Supreme Court says, we are going to whip their ears down," Rainach said.

SEGREGATION HEARINGS

Louisiana Weighs Request By ACLU

14e(1) Discrimination

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Sen. W. M. Rainach said his committee hunting integration views within the Louisiana State University faculty will decide Monday whether to grant an American Civil Liberties Union request for its two top officers to appear.

A telegram asking the chance to speak was sent to Rainach by Ernest Angell, ACLU chairman of the board, and Patrick Murphy Malin, executive secretary, New York City.

William Shaw, counsel of the 10-man Rainach committee, had attacked the ACLU during legislative questioning of LSU President Troy H. Middleton last Wednesday.

"Our committee will decide whether to invite Angell and Malin," Chairman Rainach said. "The ACLU record is rather clear, and I don't know that they could add to the record here.

"I have no objections if they want to come to Louisiana to attend the hearings," Rainach added. "They could sit around in case they were asked to say something."

The Rainach committee consists of many of the members of his joint legislative committee on segregation, official segregation "watchdog" for the state.

Rainach said he new committee primarily is concerned with LSU and dosen't want to get involved "in anything which could divert committee members from the task at hand."

The new 10-man group, formed by the House last week, will meet again Monday and plot its future course.

"The committee already has a heavy work load," the chairman said. "We have information from volunteer sources which we would want to verify before using, we don't want to harm anyone unjustly. We want to coorelate and authenticate all information."

The committee, under House orders, had questioned LSU President Middleton and five deans last Wednesday. It went into action under a cloud of anger in the House after members found 66 LSU faculty members had signed a Civil Liberties Union petition opposing eight new segregation measures.

Signed by some 600 persons, the stormy petition opposed plans by Rainach and his segregation chiefs to shut public schools when threatened with integration. The eight bills involved already have passed the House and are awaiting a Senate committee hearing.

President declares—

LSU faculty not for integration

The Birmingham News
P-1 14e(1) Discrimination

BATON ROUGE, La., June 11—(AP)—President Troy H. Middleton of Louisiana State University told legislative investigators today, "To my knowledge no member of the LSU faculty is teaching integration."

"I know of no teaching or philosophy at LSU that would undermine our way of life," he said, adding that there is no indication that either students or faculty has concerned themselves very much with the integration issue.

A crowded House chamber loudly applauded when he arose to speak.

6-11-58

A 10-MAN committee opened a hearing under orders from the House of Representatives, aroused by a petition protesting segregation bills which would close public schools threatened by racial integration.

Sixty-six LSU faculty members joined the protest. Their signatures were among the 600 on a Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition opposing eight proposed school segregation measures.

Middleton, who made the World War II decision to hold Bastogne against the Nazis during the Battle of the Bulge, told the legislators throughout the years, LSU had advocated a policy of segregation of the races. And Middleton said, "To my knowledge, no one at LSU has communistic leanings."

AT THE START, State Sen. W. M. Rainach, one of the South's segregation leaders, pledged that LSU will not be made the target of witchhunting.

Rep. John Garrett, one of the 10-man committee and a House segregation leader, said, "We're going to get the information from them and then go into the matter further. This is not the end of it.

"Advocating integration is one thing," Garrett said. "Teaching it to our children is quite another."

W. M. Shaw, executive counsel of the joint legislative com-

mittee on segregation, the regular segregation "watchdog committee" and Rep. Willborn Jack took the roles of co-counsel for the investigative group.

SHAW SAID today's hearing would be only the start, with night hearings probably continuing next week for individual questioning of the 66 LSU faculty members under examination.

Sen. Rainach said this meeting was called to investigate whether some of the LSU faculty was teaching contrary to the laws of this state and the way of life of our people.

"This committee is not a witchhunting body, I would like to make clear in advance. We are here to find the facts to the best of our ability with the cooperation of the LSU administration," Rainach said.

"I ALSO would like to say that the vast majority of the faculty, and certainly the vast majority of the administration, want to uphold our laws and they want to maintain our way of life."

Rainach said, "The only concerted opposition we have found has come from the Louisiana branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Southern Conference Educational Fund." He said the conference is the leader in the movement.

Call LSU Profs On Carpet For Integration Stands

The Louisiana House has ordered the president and nine deans of Louisiana State University to appear before the House to answer questions about "subversive activities" at the institution.

The summons came in the form of a resolution following a meeting of the House public education committee during which two LSU professors testified they favored integration of whites and Negroes.

The lawmakers said in the resolution they were "highly disturbed by such disclosures, and (were) entitled to know how far reaching such activities are with respect to the LSU faculty and administration."

President Troy Middleton and the deans were asked to appear before the lawmakers at 3 p.m. CST Wednesday. Copies of the resolution were sent to Middleton and each of the deans.

Waldo F. McNeir, assistant English professor, told the committee a package of eight segregation proposals up for consideration were "un-American and undemocratic."

McNeir presented the lawmakers earlier this week with a petition signed by 59 LSU faculty members and several hundred other persons opposing segregation.

McNeir and Reynard, a former executive counsel to Gov. Earl Long during the 1956 legislature, appeared voluntarily before the committee to oppose the bills.

Middleton said he did not know the pair had offered to testify. He had no comment on the summons from the lawmakers.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the joint legislature committee on segregation, said of the petition: "When you see 59 people put their names on something coming from LSU against the children and people of Louisiana, you begin to wonder what is wrong with LSU."

The committee unanimously passed out the bills to the House floor for a final vote.

McNeir and another LSU faculty member, Charles A. Reynard, professor of constitutional law, drew angry retorts from committee members when they spoke in opposition to the measures.

Reynard said the Supreme Court had already held some Louisiana segregation laws unconstitutional. "Now we are about to write another letter to Santa Claus," he said.

Reynard said that "as a Christian and a Methodist, I regard segregation as immoral."

LEGISLATIVE PROBE

College President Denies LSU Teaches Integration

BATON ROUGE, La., June 11 (AP)—Legislators who want to find out if anyone is teaching racial mixing or subversion at Louisiana State University recessed public hearings today after school officials said it wasn't so.

The 10-man committee isn't giving up. It plans to question publicly and individually 66 LSU professor reported to have signed a petition against proposed racial segregation laws.

This questioning will begin next week at night hearings after the committee receives filled-in questionnaires from each.

Dr. Troy H. Middleton, president of LSU, turned today's hearing into a personal triumph with his calm, quiet appearance. Applause delayed proceedings at four or five points after the prolonged handclapping that greeted him when he stood up in the crowded House chamber.

"I know of no teaching or philosophy at LSU that would undermine our way of life," he said.

"Throughout the years, LSU has advocated a policy of segregation of the races. To my knowledge no one at LSU has communistic leanings."

Dr. Middleton, the general who ordered Bastogne held against the Nazis in World War II, added: "To my knowledge, no one is teaching integration at LSU."

The LSU president's philosphy combines a personal belief in segregation with a determination to uphold the laws. He said that "LSU has advocated a policy of separation of the races, has refused admission to all Negroes and has admitted them only on court orders." LSU has Negroes in its graduate school but none as undergraduates nor on its athletic teams.

The House of Representatives ordered today's two-hour hearing. A petition protesting segregation bills that would close public schools threatened by racial integration aroused the House to this step.

Sixty-six LSU faculty members joined the protest among 600 signers of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition.

Dr. Middleton said all LSU employes had signed loyalty oaths, but when committee counsel asked him if the FBI investigated prospective teachers, the LSU president said:

"I don't know of anywhere in the United States where the FBI is used in the election of a university faculty."

State Sen. William Rainach, a top Southern segregation leader, promised the committee hearing would not be a witch hunt but a calm, judicial inquiry.

Study of LSU pro-integration feeling pressed

BATON ROUGE, La., July 10 (AP)—A legislative committee will continue to hunt pro-integration feeling at Louisiana State University meeting at least once before the opening of the Fall term.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the committee and head of the joint legislative committee on segregation, said following a two-hour closed meeting here yesterday the group would have specific recommendations to make after their next meeting.

RAINACH SAID the recommendations will be made to the public, rather than to the Legislature or LSU.

"We believe we have made excellent progress so far," Rainach said. "We are well pleased with the way investigation is progressing."

He said the full committee voted yesterday to continue to hunt pro-integration sentiment at LSU after hearing a report on progress to date.

The joint House-Senate committee was named following a tumultious house education committee hearing at which several LSU faculty members opposed measures calling for the closing of public schools threatened with integration.

The committee later announced 66 LSU faculty members had signed a Louisiana Civil Liberties Union petition opposing the segregation measures.

14e(1) 1958

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Students Sign Up for Classes at LSUNO

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

THE FIRST TWO Negro students to register at Louisiana State university in New Orleans are Josephine Eli, 17, of 8913 Colapissa, and Harold Fontenette, 18, of 8427 Cohn, pictured Tuesday as they signed up for their classes. Assisting them are Dr. Marie Lagarde and Dr. Albert Meyers, faculty members. The white students registering in the background are unidentified.

Two Negro Students Register in LSUNO Freshman Class

University Lawyers Ask Stay of Mandate

Two Negro students registered Tuesday in the freshman class of Louisiana State university in New Orleans.

They were the first of an estimated 80 Negro students expected to enroll at the new lakefront college in the next two days.

Spokesmen for the university said they are the first two Negroes to enter LSU's undergraduate school.

The two are Josephine Eli, 17, 8913 Colapissa, a graduate of Walter L. Cohen High school and majoring at LSU in elementary education, and Harold Fontenette, 18, 8427 Cohn, a graduate of Booker T. Washington school and majoring now in social sciences.

24 SEEK ENTRANCE

They were among a group of 24 Negro students who sought entrance to LSUNO under the terms of a federal court order which enjoins the university from exercising its policy of not accepting Negro students in the undergraduate body.

Attorneys for LSU applied to the fifth circuit court of appeals late Tuesday afternoon for a stay of the district court mandate. Appeals court Judge John M. Wisdom gave them, and counsel representing the Negro plaintiffs, until 3 p. m. Wednesday to file written briefs.

There was no indication when Judge Wisdom would rule on the LSU application for a stay. Classes start Friday.

In its application LSU said the defendants "intend to appeal the judgment of the district court" and asked for the stay "in order that the status quo be mandated until further final determination of this matter . . . (and) until such time as applicants (LSU) have been afforded the opportunity of exhausting their appellate remedies."

APPEAL INDICATED

This indicated LSU's intention to appeal the district court decision Monday of Judge Herbert W. Christenberry to the fifth circuit court of appeals.

The first of the 24 Negroes to seek enrollment arrived at the university, formerly the base of the Naval air station, at about 7:30 a. m. Tuesday. Others continued to arrive until by mid-morning there were two dozen.

Dean Homer L. Hitt asked them to remain on the campus in the shade of the administration building. As they waited, the first of the white students were registered in alphabetical order.

At about 10 a. m., Rev. Sylvester Lyle, a Negro minister who accompanied the group and whose son is one of those intending to enroll, asked Dean Hitt to make a classroom available for the group to wait in. The dean complied.

Dean Hitt explained he was in contact with LSU attorneys in Baton Rouge, waiting their advice in the matter.

JUDGEMENT SERVED

At 10:30 a. m. a deputy US marshal served LSUNO's registrar, W. R. Burleson, with a copy of the district court judgement, and half-an-hour later, after a further conference with the attorneys, Dean Hitt said the Negroes would be enrolled, in alphabetical order as in the case of the white students.

It was not until 2:30 p. m. that the alphabetical registration procedure had reached the point where any of the Negroes could register.

At that time Miss Eli and Fontenette appeared and were registered. The remainder of the group will be registered Wednesday and Thursday along with nearly 60 others who did not appear Tuesday.

There was no incident, the white students appearing to ignore the Negro pair.

Asked for comment, Miss Eli said: "I feel fine and I think this is a nice idea. Everything has gone smoothly and I am looking forward to my first school year."

Fontenette commented, "I'm happy to be here. I wanted to attend some college but the others are so high (in tuition). Yes, I've been well treated."

The LSUNO general fee for residents of Louisiana is $25 a semester.

OTHERS IN GROUP

The other Negroes in the initial group are:

Daniel Lewis, 19, 1268 Caton, sociology; Ferdinand Fortune, 19, 1467 N. Johnson, education; Charles Smith, 18, 3419 Fourth, premedical; Gwendolyn Agnes Norman, 18, 5018 N. Prieur, elementary education; Peggy Burton, 19, 2614 Cadiz, elementary education;

Walter Lee Peck, 21, 1263 S. Rocheblave, agriculture education; Rosalee McKinley, 17, 4714 Colapissa, nursing; Audrey Page, 17, 2715 Sixth, Spanish; Sametta Harvey, 17, 3408½ Fourth, elementary education; Joseph Narcisse, 20, 3137 Pauger, electrical engineering;

Jo-Ann Gaskin, 17, 1312 Caton, education; Louise Williams, 16, 3308½ Fourth, business education; Charles Gibson, 17, 1719 St. Philip, engineering; Dorothy Caulfield, 17, 2832 LaSalle, business administration;

Yvonne Buckles, 17, 2332 Melpomene, education; Peggy Jackson, 17, 1423 LaSalle, political science and government; Wilson Fleming Jr., 21, 621 N. Derbigny, biology; Philip Mitchell, 18, 8913 Forshey, preengineering; Sylvester Lyle Jr., 17, 9013 Palmetto, psychology; Rose Mary Mays, 18, 3814 Third, social studies; Lucy Mae Madere, 18, 3420 D'Aquin, and Millie Joseph, 18, 2542 Mistletoe.

Registration Is Held for First Time at LSU in New Orleans

Photo by The Times-Picayune.

STUDENTS GATHER TO SIGN UP FOR INITIAL CLASSES AT LAKEFRONT INSTITUTION

LSU bows to court order; Negroes enter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Rogers today submitted to Little Rock, Ark., officials a proposed federal-local plan in the event Central High School there is directed to continue its racial integration program.

The attorney general released letters addressed to City Manager Dean Dauley and President Wayne Upton of the Little Rock School Board setting out the cooperative proposal. Rogers had received word the communications were now in their hands.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9—(AP)—Louisiana State University's commuters college here said today it would honor a court order and register qualified Negro students.

Dean Homer Hitt said he had been advised by university attorneys to proceed with the registration.

Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry yesterday ordered the school to desegregate.

Hitt conferred with A. P. Tureaud, chief council for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, shortly before issuing the announcement.

A GROUP OF 23 NEGROES were among the first arrivals for the three-day registration. They received a cool welcome, waited on the steps for about three hours, and were later moved to another building "to make them more comfortable."

Hitt told the Negro group he was sorry to make them wait and explained the college had not received any official communication of the court order.

Hitt said Negro students would be treated the same as white students.

Hitt said the college, beginning operations for the first time today, had 84 Negro admission applications on file. He said he was unable to comment on how many were qualified, explaining all applicants would have to meet admission standards.

TROUBLE CONTINUED to brew in Van Buren, Ark., where U. S. District Judge John E. Miller declined to give immediate relief to Negro students ousted from high school by a white boycott.

He suggested that an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People file a new suit seeking a temporary injunction. The attorney indicated he would follow the judge's advice.

Negro leaders at Van Buren indicated that none of the Negro pupils will return to school pending the outcome of the court action.

A white citizens committee opposed to integration of the high school named a new leader and appointed a committee to confer with the city school board on ways of restoring segregation. One plan involved construction of a Negro high school.

WARREN COUNTY, in Northwest Virginia's horse and orchard country, was spared momentarily Monday from the threat of having its high school closed under state law which makes it illegal for any school to operate on a racially mixed basis.

Federal Judge John Paul directed the Warren County School Board to admit 22 Negroes to the county's lone high school, but granted a stay until Sept. 15 to allow the board to seek a formal stay pending appeal from one of the three justices of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court.

In New Orleans, Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry signed a preliminary injunction to force the Louisiana State University Commuters' College to admit Negroes.

SIDELIGHTS on the integration front came from Omaha, Neb., where Alfred C. Kennedy, realtor, insisted Negroes have responsibility to solve their own housing problem.

And in New York, parents of Negro students kept their children home from Harlem schools yesterday because, they said, "We want the children sent to schools out of the neighborhood which are better integrated."

In LSUNO Outbreak

White Students' Ousting Upheld

BATON ROUGE — Gen. Troy H. Middleton, president of Louisiana State University, has upheld the suspension of four New Orleans white students from LSU's unit in that city, following recent racial disorders. Three of the four students had appealed the suspension order by LSUNO's six-man administrative committee.

The three who appealed were identified as Gordon Novell, 21; A. Roswell Thompson Jr., 20, and Bob Holmes, 19, all of New Orleans. The youth who did not appeal was not identified.

Following a visit by the three youths last week, General Middleton said in a statement printed in the LSU campus newspaper, Reveille:

"We must have discipline on the campus to maintain an effective educational program. This cannot be done with disturbance continuing. It is up to the university officials to maintain peace and quiet.

"People unwilling to observe order and decorum will be dropped from the university's rolls."

The four were dropped following outbreaks and demonstrations against the 58 Negro students who were admitted to LSUNO by Federal Court order.

Educator Is Released

Clennon King Is Ruled Sane

By RICHARD F. ROPER

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Educator Clennon King, committed to the State Mental Hospital 12 days ago after he tried to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, was ruled sane Wednesday. He immediately left with his wife and brother.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital director, declined to elaborate on the ruling and said only that the board of psychiatrists "completed its examination" of King at a meeting Wednesday.

State officials said when King was seized June 5 that he would be charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at Oxford and would face a trial if he were found sane. But Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said Wednesday the state did not plan to prosecute.

"We don't persecute anyone," Patterson said.

The controversial professor, who said he wanted to enter the university because no Negro college could offer the courses he wanted in his quest for a Ph.D. in history, was carried bodily from the campus when he refused to leave.

NEWSMEN BARRED

Newsmen were not allowed inside the Administration Building when King entered, but plain clothes state officers said later he went beserk when university officials refused to give him a definite answer on his application.

SECOND PETITION

Only a few hours before his release, King's attorneys had filed a second petition for a writ of habeas corpus to free him from the institution. They went to Rankin County Circuit Court in nearby Brandon after being told the Hinds County Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction in the case because the hospital is in Rankin County.

The hospital gave no advance notice when the doctors would rule on King's sanity.

Jaquith said King was released at 4:15 p.m. and "left with his wife and brother."

Jaquith said he did not know their destination, but it was believed they were heading either for Jackson or for King's home in Gulfport, 200 miles South.

King's brother, C. B. King of Albany, Ga., has been in Jackson acting as the Negro professor's attorney since he was seized in Oxford. Mrs. King was believed to be in Jackson the entire time but remained secluded.

King's committment to the hospital came at the end of a two-year period during which he reversed his field completely on the segregation issue.

MARCH 1957

In March 1957, while he was a professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes he wrote a series of articles for a Jackson newspaper in which he criticized the NAACP and urged government aid for Negroes who wished to settle in Africa.

King, 38, won the praise of segregationists, but Alcorn students called him an "Uncle Tom," and scorned him as disloyal to his race. In their indignation they refused to attend classes, and the state-supported college had to close the rest of the term.

Also a minister, King found his congregation was shunning him so he moved to Gulfport where he found another pastorate.

Last month King announced he planned to enter the university but he was not taken seriously. He said that if he was not admitted he would ask that he be sent to Africa.

King arrived in Oxford early on June 5, after a 300-mile bus ride from Gulfport. Gov. J. P. Coleman said later that plain clothes state officers had followed him from the time he boarded the bus until he arrived on the university campus.

University officials refused to give King a definite answer on his application, and officers said he went beserk in the Administration Building.

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough said officers then escorted King from the building, but the state refused for 24 hours to disclose that he had been lodged in a highway patrol station jail cell at Jackson prior to the lunacy hearing in Hinds Chancery Court.

King was quoted after he was removed from the university campus as saying he had given up in his efforts to enroll and wanted only his freedom.

King Leaves For Georgia

Convinced Authorities Don't Want Him In Mississippi

TELLS ABOUT ARREST

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., June 19. — Negro educator Clennon King boarded a plane for Atlanta Thursday for a "change of scenery" after his 12-day confinement in the state mental hospital, where he was committed after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi.

King told reporters at the airport he was "completely through" with his attempt to enter the university, but he said he thought "the state owes me something" for holding him in the hospital against his will.

In his first press conference since he was seized at the university June 5, King said he shouted for help in the administration building only because plainclothes officers took him into the basement.

"I didn't know what they might do to me," he said, "so I shouted in hopes the reporters outside might hear me."

Reason For Arrest

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough maintained King was arrested because he was running through the university registrar's office shouting for help and refused to leave the building.

But King said he "tried to leave, but they wouldn't let me go unless I left in their custody.

"That was the reason I refused to go," King said. "I wanted to be free."

Dressed in black trousers and a white dress shirt with collar open and his sleeves rolled up, King boarded a Delta Airlines flight to Atlanta at 2:17 p.m.

"I'm definitely convinced the people in authority do not want me in Mississippi," King said.

To See Father

King said he was going to the home of his father and his brother, C. B. King, in Albany, Ga. for "a change of scenery."

He said his wife, who had remained in seclusion in Jackson while he was confined to the hospital, would return home to Gulfport, Miss., to care for their children.

King said he did not know how long he would stay in Albany. "I might be back sooner than I think," he said.

Charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest are still pending against King at Oxford, site of the university, and warrants have been sworn out. But speculation in Jackson was that the state would not prosecute if King would drop his efforts to enroll at the university.

The hospital's report, made public Thursday, said it was the "unanimous opinion of the medical staff that he was without psychosis. By this, we mean that we could find no evidence of mental disorder.

"He is competent and responsible," the report concluded.

Asked how he was treated at the hospital, King said, "I certainly don't feel any malice" toward the staff.

"Had I been the doctor, I would have refused any such political case," he said. "It casts a shadow on the hospital."

He said he thought Gov. J. P. Coleman "or someone else in authority" should apologize to him for his treatment and that the state should "repay my family for all the expense they have had to go to."

King Unlikely To Be Sought For Charges

Extradition of Clennon W. King from Georgia to Mississippi is an extreme improbability.

The Negro professor who was released from Mississippi State Hospital at Whitfield Wednesday left yesterday for Georgia.

Charges of creating a disturbance and resisting an officer are still pending against King in Lafayette county, but both of those charges are misdemeanors and not felonies. The charge arose when the Negro tried to register at the University.

Extradition of a person from one state to another is normally not done where only a misdemeanor is involved, and no record of such a case is immediately available to cite as a reference.

Extradition is a legal maneuver of exchange agreed to by the two governors of the states involved, but if King were extradited the district attorney in the Oxford area would initiate the proceedings and channel them through the Governor's office.

That's extremely unlikely.

King Says Officers, Not People, Threat

Jackson News
Jackson Mississippi
Sat. 6-20-58

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI)—Clennon King, Negro educator-minister who tried in vain to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi fled home for his "safety" and said he will demand an apology from Mississippi Authorties.

King, 37, arrived by plane coatless and without baggage Thursday night about 24 hours after he ended a stay in a Mississippi mental institution where doctors declared him sane.

"I have been treated very badly," he said. "If there is no apology, I will sue the state of Mississippi the way they have acted."

King was spirited to the mental institution by state troopers when he tried to break through Mississippi's segregation barriers June 5. His whereabouts was kept secret for 48 hours. P. 1

NO THREATS FROM PEOPLE

Mississippi's Gov. J. P. Coleman and other officials said the action was taken in this fashion to safeguard the Negro from possible danger.

"There were no threats against me from the people," King said. "But those in authority told me I was in danger from people they called crackpots and extremists.

"My fear is of the officials, not the crackpots," King said.

King, pronounced sane by a panel of 17 doctors after a 12-day stay in the mental hospital, visited the home of his father, Clennon King, Sr., who operates a Negro grocery store, real estate and insurance business here.

STILL FACES CHARGES

The Negro still faces Mississippi charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest, filed against him in connection with his integration attempt, and an old charge of taking the lock off the door of a church.

"I took the lock off the door of a church I pastored in a dispute with some of the congregation," he said. "It would all amount to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

"My only fear of jail is what might happen to me in the jail—the authorities are the only ones who have threatened me."

King said he will stop trying to enter any white college or university in Mississippi and will not return to the state "if I feel that I am really unwelcome." But he added:

"THINK I SHOULD PROTEST"

"If they do not withdraw the warrants against me, and the state does not make some statement of regret and reimburse all the expenses, I think I should protest in some way.

"iMaybe I am crazy in that I feel if the officials had left the matter alone it would have been all right," he said. "There was no sign of trouble except from them. I think they wanted trouble."

King's brother, C. B. King of Albany, attempted unsuccessfully to free his brother by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Mississippi judge said the petition was filed in the wrong court.

Jackson News
Jackson Mississippi
8-A

King was ousted from Mississippi's Alcorn A&M College for Negroes after he wrote several stories, printed in a Jackson newspaper, denouncing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and expressing favor with segregation.

Clennon King Says He'll Be Back When He Gets 'Feeling'

Jackson News
Jackson Mississippi

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI) — Negro minister Clennon King vowed today he would eventually return to Mississippi where he was held in a mental institution following his attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

King, 36, said he had both white and Negro supporters in Mississippi. He intimated an organization might be formed there to combat "unfounded charges against me and reimburse me" for financial losses resulting from the arrest.

King arrived in Atlanta by plane Thursday night without baggage, less than 24 hours after doctors at the mental institution declared him sane.

King said he would not make his return in the near future. He said he planned to remain in Georgia because of "intimidation" and try to determine the "feeling" in Mississippi.

Negro Clennon King Leaves Mississippi Disappointed

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Clennon King, the controversial Negro who landed in a mental hospital after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, left the state by plane Thursday, claiming "they know they've done me wrong." Sat 6-20-58

King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he would return there "for a change in scenery." He did not say when he would return. P. 16

King told newsmen at the airport, "I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

"I think Gov. J. P. Coleman should apologize to me and that the state should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong.

"I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

King, released from the state mental hospital at nearby Whitfield Wednesday, still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Lafayette County, where the university is located.

Officials charge he went berserk while trying to enter the school two weeks ago.

However, no attempt was made to stop him at the airport and King seemed at ease as he boarded the plane alone.

Lafayette County authorities said the charges were still outstanding and probably would be pressed later.

The mental hospital made no comment on King's sanity, but the hospital cannot release a patient if he is insane.

King to get santity test—

Negro in isolation cell after attempt to enroll at Ole Miss

Carried from campus; vows he's given up

BY DOUGLAS STARR

JACKSON, Miss., June 6 —(AP)— Negro Professor Clennon King earned an isolated jail cell today for his efforts to cross the state's rigid racial lines. He said his attempt to enter the University of Mississippi is ended.

The 37-year-old former faculty member at the all-Negro Alcorn A&M (Miss.) College was whisked away by State Highway Partolmen yesterday when he tried to enter the Summer session at the University.

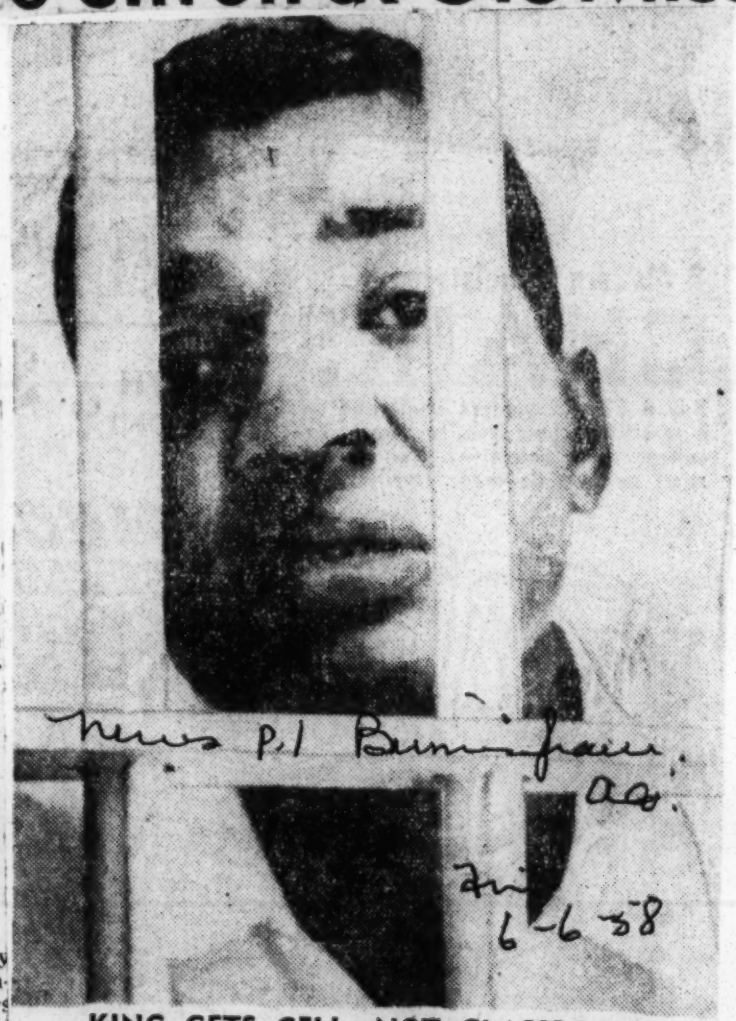
His whereabouts were top secret until late last night when The Associated Press learned he was being held in a tiny cell on the top floor of the State Highway Patrol headquarters here and held an exclusive tape-recorded interview.

THE INTERVIEW came only an hour before the Highway Patrol threw a cordon of troopers around the building and refused anyone access to the tall, Georgia-born King.

"I just want to get out o here," King said in the interview tape recorded by Norman Bergsma of The Jackson Daily News.

"I don't know what they're going to do." King told his interviewers. "I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

But state authorities may not leave King alone. They indicated he would be examined by physicians. Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell of Oxford, who filed a lunacy warrant against King, said "if they conclude his mind is a little off, they will send him to Whitfield (state hospital) for psychiatric examinations".



KING GETS CELL, NOT CLASSROOM
Negro professor looks out of bars in Jackson jail

The state mental hospital, like other state institutions, is racially segregated.

King was taken from a line of students waiting to register for Summer school at the University at Oxford yesterday and was told 'that if I came back on the campus I would be arrested."

King said University Registrar Robert Ellis told him the situation of registering was "just about hopeless." He said he asked that his application forms be returned, but was refused, and said he wanted to return to the waiting line.

"When I sought to leave the room they forced me out another entrance," King continued and said he was carried to a waiting car.

KING SAID he was not mistreated and Gov. J. P. Coleman, who ordered troopers to the campus to preserve the peace, said "all of his legal rights will be fully preserved."

Prior to the discovery that King was held in the state police building here, none of the state authorities would reveal where he was held. There was also no indication how long he would be held or if he would be taken to Whitfield for psychiatric examination.

His 10x8 cell is windowless but air-conditioned. Its bright ceiling light can be turned off only from the outside.

Mental Test Set For Negro In White School Entry Try

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—A lunancy panel Friday ordered a mental examination for a Negro college professor who sought unsuccessfully to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

"They are not doing me right at all," sobbed the 37-year-old Clennon King as he was led away to Mississippi State (mental) Hospital at nearby Whitfield.

Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott ordered the examination upon recommendation of two physicians who certified King's mental state was in doubt. The hospital must examine the Negro as speedily as possible and report to the clerk.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said if King is insane he will be committed to the hospital for treatment. If he is sane, he will be tried on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at the university.

Coleman said the former Alcorn A&M (Negro) College history professor was arrested Thursday when he refused to leave the university administration building without registering. He had been told he could not register until his application had been approved —standard college procedure.

Coleman told a news conference, Friday, King's refusal to follow procedure proved "his complete unfitness to become a student in any of the educational institutions supported by the state."

The governor said the Georgia-born professor went berserk when school authorities and state officers sought to persuade him to leave the campus and await a decision on his hopes to enroll as a graduate student.

King was carried bodily to a waiting station wagon and whisked off the campus by patrolmen in plain clothes. Coleman said he was brought to state patrol headquarters because he threatened, if released, to return immediately to the campus.

The professor was held incommunicado in a cell and Coleman and other officers refused to disclose his whereabouts.

But photographer Norm Bersma of the Daily News and The Associated Press succeeded in tape-recording an interview with King through the cell door, the news of which resulted in Coleman ordering guards posted around the building.

Coleman said King's whereabouts were kept secret to prevent possible disorder.

In the interview, King said he wanted only to "get out of here. I don't know what they're going to do. I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

He was referring to his attempt at registering.

Negro's Sanity Challenged After Rebuff At Ole Miss

By RUDY P. ABRAMSON
Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., June 5.—A Negro preacher who made an unsuccessful attempt to register at the University of Mississippi Thursday morning became the subject of a petition calling for a lunacy test a few hours later.

The action came when Rev. Clennon King, former teacher at Alcorn A & M, refused to leave the University after a brief conference with Hugh Clegg, assistant to Chancellor J. D. Williams.

He was later hustled into a car by plain clothes officers stationed on the campus to prevent a possible demonstration. That possibility never developed as a group of 100 waited outside the Lyceum building for a glimpse of King.

Examination Is Asked

"In my judgment, the man (King) is unbalanced," State Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough said, "and I understand there is to be an investigation by proper authorities."

Thursday afternoon, Lafayette County Sheriff Boyce Bratton asked Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell for the lunacy examination for King. Mr. Howell said King would have to be taken before two physicians and "if they say he should be sent to Whitfield (the state mental hospital) we would send him down."

King's whereabouts could not be learned early Thursday night.

King came to the university to register for work in the department of history during the summer session which opens Friday.

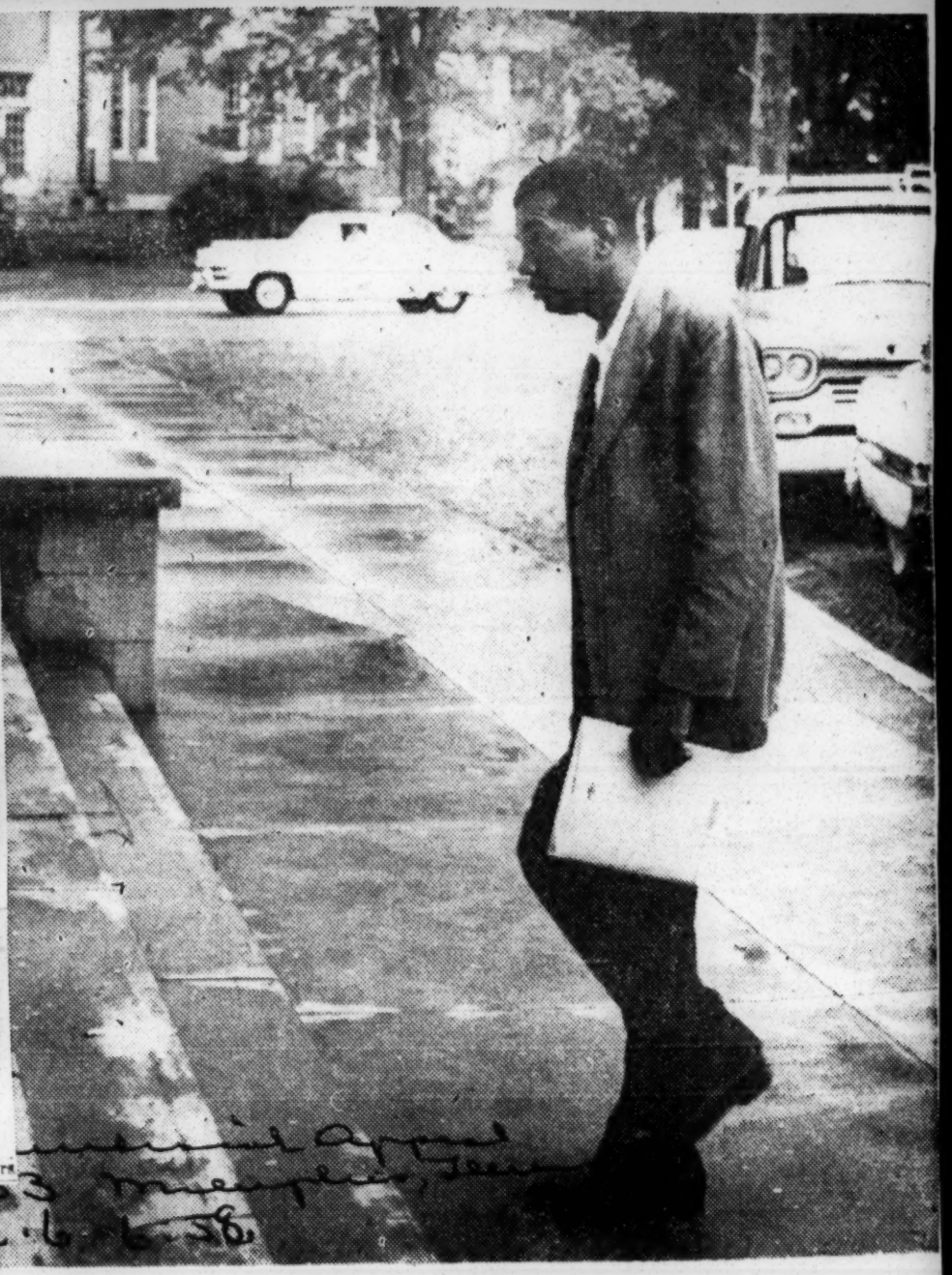
Refused To Leave

He was taken from the campus at 11:45 after spending more than an hour and a half refusing to leave the registrar's office after his business had been completed.

Several Ole Miss students who were at the side of the Administration Building when King was slipped away said they saw plain clothes men carry him bodily and put him into a police car.

"When he had finished discussing his application for admission, he refused to leave for over an hour and a half," Commissioner Scarbrough said. "I talked with him about leaving peacefully and waiting for the decision of authorities on his application."

Commercial Appeal P. 33
Fri. 6-6-58 Memphis, Tenn.



CENTER OF INTEREST — Small groups of University of Mississippi students focused attention on the historic Lyceum building on the campus yesterday as Negro Clennon King made an unsuccessful attempt to register for classes. He met with university officials in a closed door session in the building.

—Staff Photos by Barney Sellers

Negro Seeks Mississippi U. Enrollment

JACKSON, Miss., May 29 (UPI)—Clennon King, former Negro college professor, announced today he will attempt to enroll in the University of Mississippi June 5 despite the fact he does not have the recommendation of five alumni.

He told Registrar Robert B. Ellis that he will be impossible for me to have more than four recommendations [illegible] County alumni" and asked to be admitted on that.

The school requires for admission recommendation of five alumni from the applicant's home county. The requirement was made to keep Negroes from the all-white institution.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, board secretary, said he had no comment on what action the board would take.

King, who is pastor of a church in Gulfport, said regardless of the decision he would try and enroll for Summer school. He is seeking a doctor's degree in history.

King has been a controversial figure since he stirred a student revolt at Alcorn A&M College where he taught history by a series of newspaper articles attacking the NAACP. He later was fired and also was dismissed as pastor of a Methodist Church in Hazlehurst.

HECTIC DAY — King, who entered the Lyceum with no fanfare early yesterday, was subject of a petition for a lunacy test yesterday afternoon.

Commissioner Scarbrough said he left the building to seek legal advice and "upon my return, he was running through a suite of rooms in the registrar's offices shouting 'Help, help, help,' although there was no one with him and no possible chance of anyone harming him."

"In this state of affairs, we escorted him to a nearby car and drove him off the campus," Mr. Scarbrough said. "He was not harmed in any way."

Will Forward Papers

The only statement from the university in regard to King came from Mr. Clegg.

"We have received his papers," he said in reference to King's application, "and they will be forwarded to the Board of Trustees of the Institutions of Higher Learning. Any statement concerning the papers will have to come from the state board at Jackson."

Mr. Clegg did not disclose whether King had the five recommendations from school alumni which are required for admission of a new student. King told reporters Wednesday afternoon that he had four signatures and would get his fifth when he arrived here Thursday.

Before coming to the Lyceum Wednesday, which he entered at 9:30, King went to the School of Education building and asked to register. He was told to wait for Registrar Robert B. Ellis.

When Mr. Ellis arrived a few seconds later, he drove King to the Lyceum where he conferred with Mr. Ellis and Mr. Clegg.

Mr. Clegg said the university was through with King after about 15 minutes. He said he knew nothing of the way in which King left and that he had gone to his office as soon as they ended their conversation.

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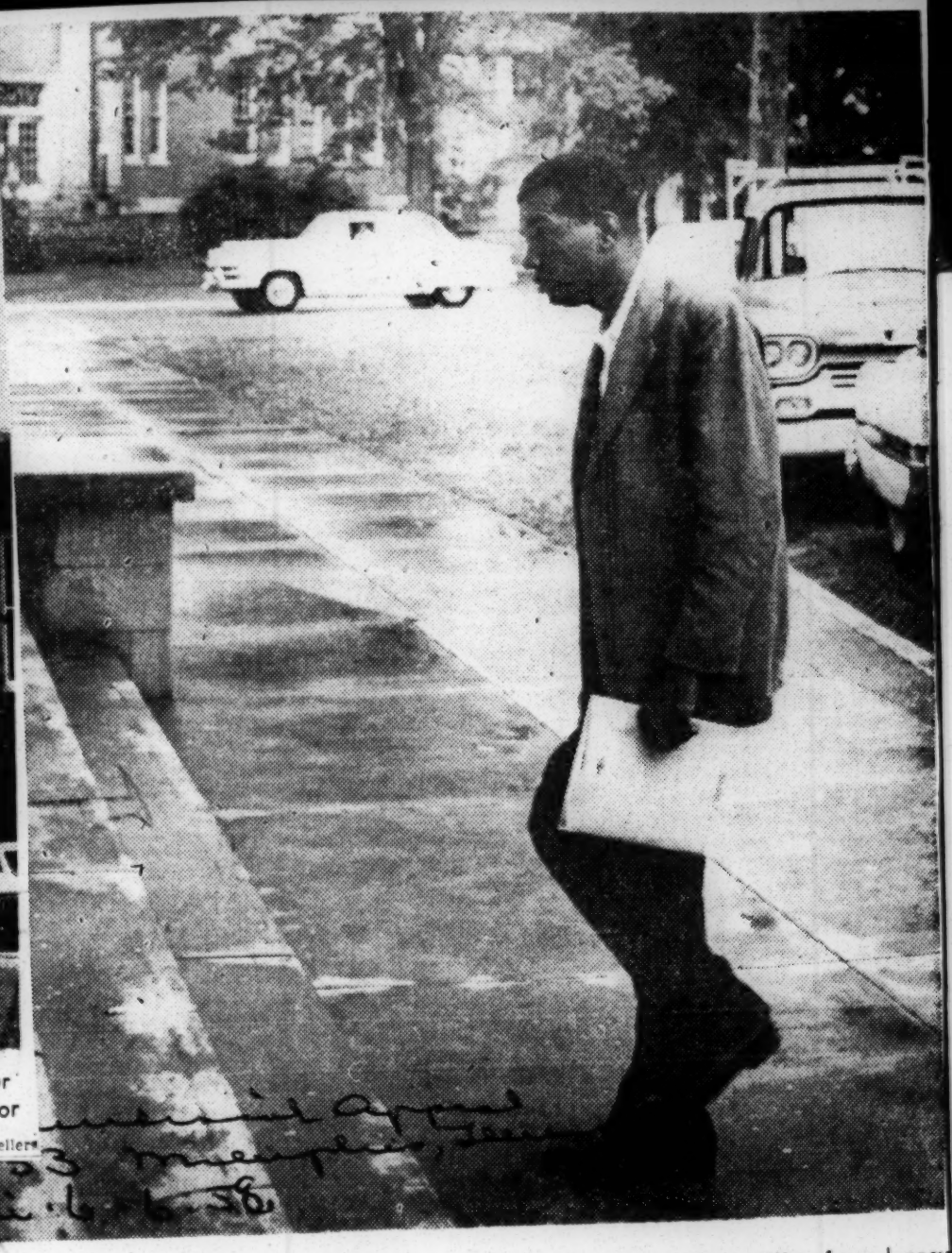

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14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION
MENTAL TEST SET

Negro Miss. U. Rejected Is Taken to Lunacy Tests

OXFORD, Miss. (UPI)—A Negro sought unsuccessfully Thursday to enroll at the University of Mississippi to study for a Ph.D. When he refused to leave the campus, state police took him to have a mental examination.

Had Clennon King, 38, succeeded, he would have been the first Negro to gain entrance to a white public school in this solid segregationist Deep South state.

King

The Highway Patrol refused to say where King was taken but Sheriff Boyce Bratton immediately asked Chancery Court to issue a petition for a lunacy examination.

Even before he showed up on the campus to bring about an unprecedented situation in Mississippi, King vowed he would not leave until he was admitted or sent to Africa as an "unwanted American."

A controversial figure on both sides of the racial issue, King, who was born and reared in Albany, Ga., holds a Masters degree from Western University and a Bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He said only the white university could offer him a course toward a Ph.D in this state.

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarborough, in charge of the special state police detail, hinted that King may already have been taken to a mental hospital.

Officials said there was no violence or demonstration but that during the two hours he spent in the university Administration Building King once ran through several rooms shouting "Help! Help! Help!"

Student witnesses said that a group of plainclothes police went into the building and carried King bodily out to their car.

Scarborough said he believed King to be "mentally unbalanced."

University officials refused to say why King was barred from registration.

King first tried to enroll with white summer students at the Education Building and stood in line without challenge. But he was turned away at the registration table and escorted to the Administration Building.

After a brief conference with Assistant Chancellor Hugh A. Clegg inside the heavily guarded building, King apparently sought to remain.

At no time during King's stay was there any demonstration on the campus or in the old university town where Pulitzer Prize novelist William Faulkner lives.

College Entry Bid Of Negro Blocked

At Mississippi University

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Negro Professor Whisked Off Campus

OXFORD, Miss. (AP)—Highway patrolmen in plain clothes whisked a controversial Negro professor, Clennon King, off the University of Mississippi campus Thursday after he tried to enter the all-white school as a graduate student.

Newsmen saw the green station wagon, which students said carried King off the campus, go by and ran for their car. But the station wagon eluded the would be pursuers.

Hugh Clegg, assistant to Chancellor J. D. Williams, said King declined to leave the administration building voluntarily after a conference.

"The highway patrol took him off the campus," Clegg said.

Plain clothes officers were on guard at both doors of the building where students were due to begin registering for summer classes. Other officers were inside the building and one sat across the street in a radio-equipped car.

No student was permitted to enter as King was taken to the administration building.

A crowd of students gathered outside the building during the more than two hours King was inside.

Newsmen didn't see him leave but students reported he was escorted out of the back door by three white men, apparently officers, and put into the back of the station wagon.

Clegg said King's papers were received, and he was told they would be processed and forwarded to the board of trustees.

Clegg said he didn't know whether King was successful in obtaining the endorsement of five white alumni which state-supported colleges require of applicants.

King had said he had four of the required names and an indication a fifth sponsor would become available to him when he arrived at Oxford.

King is the Negro history professor whose prosegregation newspaper articles set off a student boycott which almost closed Alborn A&M College early in 1957. His contract at that state-supported Negro school was not renewed for the 1958-59 session and King announced his intention to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

There is no integration in Mississippi education, public or private, at any level.

King announced last month he would seek to begin work on a doctor's degree at Mississippi. He ran a quarter-page ad in the Gulfport Herald seeking the five alumni signatures required.

Negro To Test Ole Miss Ban Today

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—Negro professor Clennon King said he will try to enroll Thursday in the all-white University of Mississippi.

King told a newsman Wednesday he would arrive at Oxford an hour before the school opens and seek the endorsement of a fifth alumnus.

The state's white colleges require all entrants to have the backing of five alumni. King gained four signatures after running a newspaper ad here. He said he was told he could get the fifth at Oxford.

King is the controversial history professor whose newspaper articles, critical of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, touched off a boycott of Alcron A&M College by students of that state Negro school last year.

WANTS TO GO TO OLE MISS

Clennon King Seen As Lonely Man Who Likes His Publicity

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press International

Clennon King, Negro history professor who is trying to be the first of his race admitted to a white public school in Mississippi, is a lonely man with a wonderful ability to stay in the headlines.

About the time he begins to fade into obscurity he comes forward with some new, dramatic act that cannot be ignored. Today he was scheduled to appear on the University of Mississippi campus to enroll in graduate school.

He has been scored by Negro and white educators alike—to say nothing of the NAACP; one man on the State College Board virtually turns purple with rage when his name is mentioned; a church congregation rejected him as minister and had him thrown in jail for refusing to be fired.

STARTED LAST YEAR

To a reporter who has covered all of his wars, Clennon King now seems obsessed with what he calls a grevious wrong done him at Alcorn A&M College.

It all started in March of 1957 when King wrote a series of newspaper articles highly critical of the NAACP and its school integration tactics. The articles were warmly praised by white segregationists.

But they were a spark in a powder keg at Alcorn and the entire student body walked off demanding he be fired for stirring a controversy. The College Board was barely able to save the school after firing the president, Dr. J. R. Otis, for letting it happen.

King having become a controversial figure, the new president, Dr. J. D. Boyd, was anxious to get rid of him. But to fire him would be submitting to the demand of the students. He was kept on the payroll but was not allowed to teach any classes. All he could do was live among enemies—the school is in the country by itself—and nurse his bitterness.

FIRED BY CHURCH

In the meantime, King was dismissed as pastor of a church in Hazlehurst. But he refused to stay away from the church and the church had him jailed on a charge of trespassing.

Last month, King was finally fired by the state. He moved to Gulfport as pastor of a church there and announced plans to enter the university.

He holds a master's degree from Western Reserve University and a bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He wants to work toward his Ph.D.

"If there was a Negro college that offered a Ph.D. and was convenient for me I would go there," King said, "but there isn't."

He pointed out that Negroes are permitted to graduate school at Louisiana State University.

"But I'm Mississippi's problem not Louisiana's," he said.

Negro Is Thrown Out At Ole Miss

Bodily Heave-Ho For Clennon King

By RICHARD F. ROPER

OXFORD, Miss. — (UPI) — Negro educator Clennon King was barred from registering for summer school at the University of Mississippi today and escorted from the campus by the state highway patrol.

After a brief conference with Assistant Chancellor Hugh A. Clegg, King apparently tried to remain in the closely-guarded administration building. But he was carried bodily to a patrol car by highway patrolmen and plainclothesmen hired by the state. He was then driven off the campus.

King, who wants to earn a Ph. D. degree at the all-white institution, was escorted into the building for a conference with Clegg at 9:32 a. m. He did not leave the building until two hours and 15 minutes later.

But Clegg said he talked with King only 10 or 15 minutes. This reporter was watching the front entrance to the building. A crowd of students who were watching the rear said the guards went in, picked up King and carried him to the car.

DESTINATION SECRET

State Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbourgh said he "didn't know" where King was being taken.

"Any information will have to come from Clegg," he said.

When a reporter pointed out that King left with officers under Scarbrough's jurisdiction he said, "Well, I guess the officers in whose company he is ought to know."

Speculation was that King was being returned home to Gulfport, more than 300 miles south of here. There also were reports he would be put on a bus for Gulfport at nearby Grenada.

THREATENED TO STAY

He had threatened to stay on the campus until he was admitted or sent to Africa as an "unwanted American." Before being escorted into the conference with Clegg, King was turned down at a registration table at the Education Building, where there were no guards to keep him out.

Clegg would not say whether King would be permanently barred from the school.

"King's papers have been received by the registrar and they will be forwarded to the College Board in Jackson," Clegg said. "All the statements concerning him will be made by the board whenever it decides to do it."

About 50 patrolmen and plainclothesmen had taken positions around the building and at all entrances to the campus before 7 a.m. under the direction of Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough.

NEEDS RECOMMENDATION

King, now pastor of a church at Gulfport after being fired as a member of the faculty at Alcorn A&M State College, arrived in Oxford at 5:30 a. m. and went immediately to the home of a Negro minister, apparently seeking the name of an Oxford alumnus who would recommend him for admission.

There were no crowds gathered on or near the campus which was pelleted by rain all morning.

Scarbrough said his force was here only to maintain order. "We don't want another Autherine Lucy case here," said Scarbrough, referring to outbreaks of violence at the University of Alabama when a Negro woman enrolled.

The plainclothesmen refused to identify themselves and said only, "We represent the state."

Scarbrough said King "is not going to register." The controversial Negro has said he will appeal to the governor and even to President Eisenhower if his application is rejected, but he said he would not take any court action. If proven "an unwanted American," he said, he would ask to be shipped to Africa.

King, whose newspaper articles criticizing the NAACP stirred a revolt at Alcorn A & M College when he was a professor at the Negro school last year, said he would be on hand to register for graduate school when the university opens.

Mississippi has admitted no Negroes to white public schools on any level. College officials would make no statement on how they plan to handle King but it was broadly hinted his application would not be accepted.

HANDLE AS ROUTINE

"We plan to handle it as routinely as possible," said Hugh Clegg, assistant to the chancellor.

The main obstacle blocking King appears to be the requirement of recommendations from five alumni from the applicant's home county. King, now pastor of a church in Gulfport, said he had four names from Harrison County. He said he would try to get another in Oxford, 300 miles from his home county.

"I think I should be admitted without the full five names," King said Wednesday. "There are no Negro graduates of the university and out-of-state graduate students are permitted to register without any names."

King wrote Registrar Robert B. Ellis that if he is kept from registering "in some form I will appeal immediately to the governor. If he is unavailable or unsympathtic, I will appeal to President Eisenhower. I do not intend to leave the campus voluntarily."

If President Eisenhower takes no action in his behalf, King said, he would "demand" that the state government "immediately return me to Africa from where white Americans took my ancestors against their will, and blot my name from a hopeless citizenship."

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
DISCRIMINATION

V

Maryland U. Admission Bias Denied

Rec'd June
Herald Pbl
14e(1)
Washington D.C
WA 3-3658

Associated Press

Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland, says race, creed and economic position are not among factors considered in screening prospective students.

Elkins made the statement Monday night in reply to charges made earlier in Annapolis by Senator Goodman (D-Balto. Co.).

Goodman said state universities are discriminating against the admission of Jews, Negroes and children of poor parents to their professional schools. He asked the General Assembly to appoint a committee to study such discrimination.

He said the state helps finance several of these colleges and universities, "especially the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins."

Admission boards of some schools, such as the University of Maryland Medical School, have set up percentage quotas for Jews, Goodman said.

Elkins said if any discrimination is being practiced by admission boards of any of the university's schools, "I am not at all aware of it . . . and it is contrary to university policy."

In Baltimore, Dr. William S. Stone, dean of the university's medical school, said:

"It just isn't so. We would welcome any investigation they want to carry out in that regard."

Suit may be filed against Pembroke

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

MAXTON, N.C. — The Lumbee Indians, who boast that "whites and Indians don't mix with colored," soon may run head-on into another showdown.

According to reliable sources here, a series of suits to end racial segregation in both white and Indian schools of Robeson County soon may be filed in Federal court.

One of the main targets of such suits, when and if filed, will be the state-supported college in the practically All-Indian town of Pembroke, about 12 miles from here.

* * *

OTHER TARGETS would be the 20-odd public schools attended by whites, Indians and Smilings (also Indians) — but from which colored are barred.

Until a few years ago whites also were excluded from Pembroke State College.

A special act of the legislature was required to authorize the board of trustees to admit non-Indians as students.

* * *

THE INSTITUTION is a four-year liberal arts school with 343 students, about equally divided between Indians and whites.

It is the only college in the county where there are roughly 30,000 Indians, 20,000 colored and 40,000 whites.

Questioned last Thursday, County Superintendent of Schools B. E. Littlefield of Lumberton denied any knowledge of pending suits.

"I haven't heard a word about it," he declared.

He said he thinks such a suit "would be the last thing that would happen in Robeson County."

* * *

SUCH A SUIT, he said, "would create more trouble than anything you could imagine."

Asked if he meant the Lumbee Indians would forcibly oppose a court order to end racial said:

"Yes, sir, that would be a very dangerous thing. Actually, it would be a pretty bad situation."

The initial suits, it is understood, will be filed in behalf of students in Lumberton and Maxton.

* * *

THE LEGAL action, it is understood, would have the all-out support of ministerial groups of both towns as well as throughout the country, it is reported.

When told the school superintendent predicted trouble if suits are filed, one pastor declared:

"We'll let the law take it course. Public schools should be open to all, for neither the Indians or whites own them."

Earlier this year previously segregated Pfeiffer College, a private institution, changed its policy when Mrs. E. C. Noel of Albermarle, N.C., was enrolled as a student.

* * *

THE POLICY change was accomplished without special action or announcement.

Dr. Lem Stokes, president, said, "Her application was treated simply as the application of any other qualified applicant would be."

Last fall the city schools of Greensboro, N.C., inaugurated a program of "selective integration" by admitting a number of colored students.

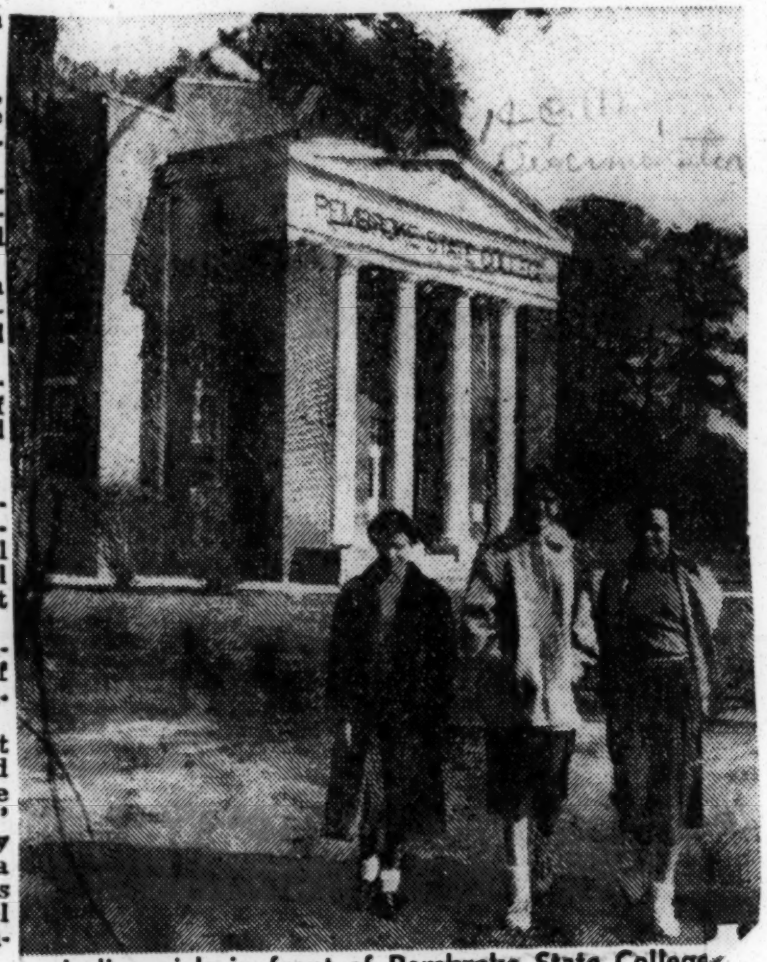
The enrollments were executed under the state's student placement law.

* * *

HOWEVER, pending in court now is the first test suit of a student's right under the placement law. A hearing is set for May 12.

The complainant is 14-year-old Joseph H. Holt Jr. of Raleigh, who is seeking to enroll in the school nearest his home.

Currently no colored students attend the school.



Indian girls in front of Pembroke State College

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Pupil Faces 'Lunacy Hearing'

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

OXFORD, Miss. —(UPI)— A Negro sought unsuccessfully Thursday to enroll in University of Mississippi to study for a Ph. D. Fri. 6-6-58

When he refused to leave the campus state police took him to have a mental examination.

Had Clennon King, 38, succeeded in his unsponsored move, he would have been the first Negro to gain entrance to a white public school in this solid segregationist Deep South state. P. 2-A

Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell said he drew up a lunacy warrant against King at the request of Lafayette County Sheriff Boyce Bratton. This means King will be examined by two physicians, Howell said, and "if they conclude his mind is a little off, they will send him to Whitfield (State Hospital) for psychiatric examination."

Officers refused to disclose where King was taken after highway patrolmen ejected him bodily from the Ole Miss campus but it was learned later he was in a cell on the top floor of patrol headquarters.

Even before he showed up on the campus to bring about an unprecendented situation in Mississippi, King vowed he would not leave until he was admitted or sent to Africa as an "unwanted American."

A controversial figure on both sides of the racial issue, King holds a masters degree from Western University and a bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He said only the white university could offer him a course toward a Ph. D. in this state.

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarborough, in charge of the special state police detail, hinted that King may already have been taken to a mental hospital.

Officials said there was no violence or demonstration but that during the two hours he spent in the university Administration Building, King once ran through several rooms shouting, "Help! Help! Help!"

Student witnesses said that a group of plainclothes police went into the building and carried King bodily out to their car.

Scarborough said he believed King to be "mentally unbalanced."

University officials refused to say why King was barred from registration.

Any statements about his case will be made by the State College Board in Jackson, Assistant Chancellor Hugh A. Clegg said.

"We don't want another Autherine Lucy case here," Scarborough said.

He referred to the riots directed against a Negro coed at the University of Alabama two years ago.

King first tried to enroll with white summer students at the Education Building and stood in line without challenge.

But he was turned away at the registration table and escorted to the Administration Building.

After a brief conference with Clegg inside the heavily guarded building, King apparently sought to remain.

At no time during King's stay was there any demonstration on the campus or in the old university town where Pulitzer Prize Novelist William Faulkner lives.

Negro fails to register at Ole Miss

OXFORD, Miss., June 5—(AP)—Controversial Negro Professor Clennon King carried his campaign to enter the University of Mississippi to the campus of the all-white school today. He did not gain entry.

A spokesman for the education department, where registration for Summer school is underway, said:

"He showed up here today. He asked if this was where they were registering. He's not here now. He did not register. I don't know any more about it."

King is the history teacher whose newspaper articles last year touched off a student boycott at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes, almost closing the school. The articles were critical of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

His contract with the state school was not renewed for the 1958-59 school year.

Negro in Cell Drops Bid For School

Star
Wash., D.C.
Fri. 6-6-58

JACKSON, Miss., June 6 (AP). —Negro Prof. Clennon King was held in an isolated jail cell today after trying to cross the State's racial lines. He said his attempt to enter the University of Mississippi is ended. P. A-9

The 37-year-old former faculty member at the all-Negro Alcorn A&M (Miss.) College was whisked away by State highway patrolmen yesterday whe nhe tried to enter the summer session at the university.

His whereabouts were secret until late last night, when the Associated Press learned he was being held in a tiny cell on the top floor of the State highway patrol headquarters here.

Reporters talked to him only an hour before the highway patrol threw a cordon of troopers around the building and refused access to Mr. King.

"I don't know what they're going to do," Mr. King told his interviewers. "I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone.

State authorities indicated he would be examined by physicians. Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell of Oxford, who filed a lunacy warrant against Mr. King, said, "If they conclude his mind it a little off, they will send him to Whitfield (State Hospital) for psychiatric examination."

NEGRO COMMITTED FOR MENTAL TESTS

Mississippi Holds Man Who Tried to Enter College— Lawyer Is Ejected

P 10 C

JACKSON, Miss., June 6 (UPI)—A Mississippi court ordered a Negro who had tried to enter the State University committed to a state mental hospital today after the state police had held him incommunicado for twenty hours.

Shouting, "They aren't doing me right," Clennon King, the holder of two college degrees, was led away sobbing by plainclothesmen.

Two physicians examined Mr. King, 38 years old, before Chancellor Stokes Robertson Jr. and gave the opinion that he should be committed to the State Mental Hospital at Whitfield for examination.

Mr. Robertson ordered Mr. King committed, but not before ejecting from the courtroom his Negro attorney, Sidney Tharp of Jackson. Mr. Robertson said Mr. Tharp was "interfering with the examination of Clennon King while under the influence of alcohol or goofballs."

King Not Ruled Insane

Mr. King was not ruled insane but was ordered held at the hospital for a thorough examination.

While Mr. King was being examined in another building, Gov. J. P. Coleman said at a news conference at the Capitol that Mr. King would either be confined as a mental case or tried for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest for his conduct at Oxford yesterday.

The highway patrol carried Mr. King bodily from the Oxford campus after he had been rejected as an applicant to study for a dictor's degree. They said he had refused to leave the university administration building.

Mr. King went to the university campus yesterday with the avowed purpose of becoming the first Negro to enter a white school in Mississippi. The Governor said Mr. King had forged recommendations from white alumni on his application.

Negro Is Seized for Lunacy Test In Trying to Enter Mississippi U.

OXFORD, Miss., June 5 (UPI)—A Negro sought unsuccessfully today to enroll at the University of Mississippi for graduate study. When he refused to leave, state policemen carried him off to have a mental examination.

Clennon King, '38 years old, attempted to become the first of his race to gain entrance to a white public school in this Deep South state.

The highway patrol refused to say where he had been taken, but Sheriff Boyce Bratton asked Chancery Court to issue a petition for a lunacy examination. The court clerk said this meant Mr. King would have to go before two doctors.

"If they say he should be sent to Whitfield [the state mental hospital] they would send him down," he said.

Before Mr. King showed up on the campus, he had insisted that he would not leave until he was admitted or sent to Africa as an "unwanted American."

A controversial figure in the racial issue, Mr. King holds a master's degree from Western University and a bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He said only the University of Mississippi could offer him a course toward a Ph.D. in this state.

"We don't want another Autherine Lucy case here," Tom Scarborough, Public Safety Commissioner, declared. He referred to riots directed against a Negro co-ed at the University of Alabama two years ago.

Mr. King first tried to enroll with white summer students at the education building, and stood in line without challenge. He was turned away at the registration table and escorted to the administration building.

After a brief conference with a school official inside the heavily guarded building, Mr. King apparently sought to remain.

However, guards went inside picked him up bodily and carried him to a waiting highway

patrol car, according to student eyewitnesses. His home is Gulfport, 300 miles south of here.

When Mr. King arrived, he refused to talk to reporters. It was raining and few students were on the campus. Later, during the two hours he was in the administration building, 200 students gathered. There were no demonstrations.

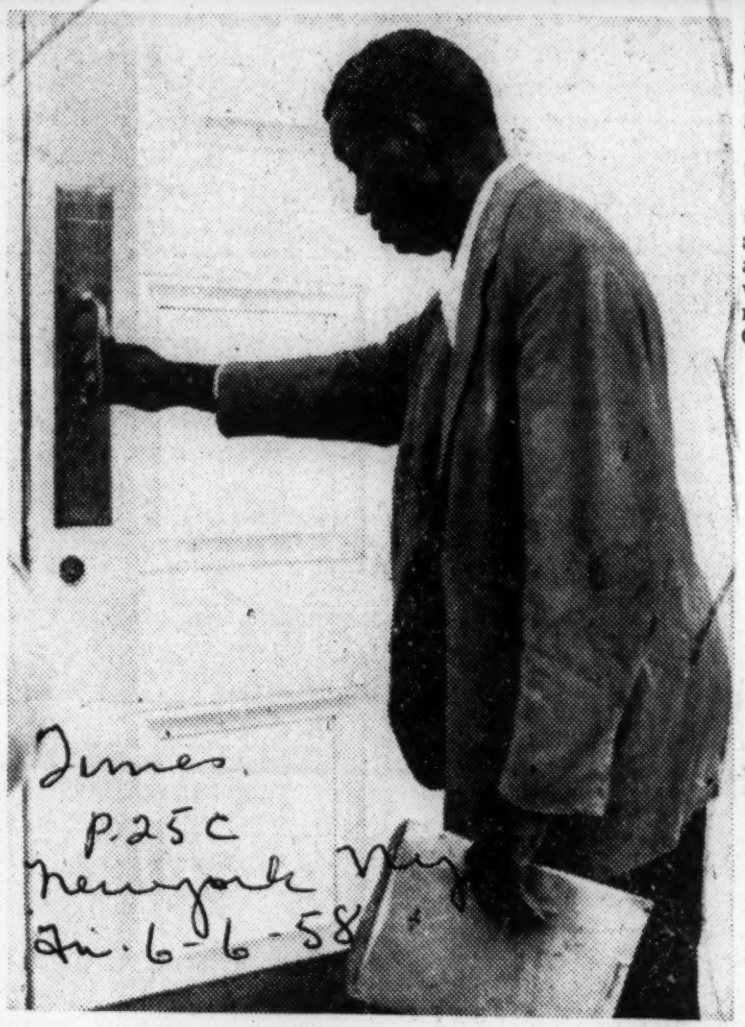
Mr. King's criticism of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in newspaper articles last year led to his discharge as a professor at Alcorn A. & M. Negro College.

The registration rules at the university say an applicant must be recommended by five alumni from his home county. Mr. King, pastor of a church in Gulfport, said earlier that he had four names from Harrison County, and would try to qualify with those if he could not get another sponsor when he arrived here.

U Of Miss Urged To Admit King

NEW YORK — Protesting against reported efforts to Mississippi officials to brand Professor Clennon King as mentally incompetent because he sought admission to the state university at Oxford, Miss., Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today sent the following telegram to Governor J. P. Coleman:

"Press dispatches quote Mississippi officials as stating that Professor Clennon King will be examined on suspicion of mental incompetence because he applied in person to register for graduate work in the summer school of the University of Mississippi. National Association for advancement of Colored People wishes to enter strongest protest against this procedure. No question was raised as to Professor King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked this association and the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of newspaper articles in Mississippi which was syndicated to many southern daily papers. Now that Professor King has sought to further his education at the tax-supported university in his state, an attempt is reportedly being made by state officials to have him declared incompetent. We trust that as chief executive of the state you will not permit this obvious injustice to a citizen who has sought peacably and legally to enjoy a right declared to be his by the Supreme Court of our country. We urge the university to admit him if he still desires to attend. The summary action at the Oxford campus where Professor King was bodily ejected without apparent cause suggests strongly that Mississippi has no confidence in the regulations it has set up to bar Negro students. The American code of fair play would be grossly violated by any effort to attain an official Miss. finding of mental impairment to Professor King's reputation because he challenged segregation."



Associated Press Wirephoto

NOT ADMITTED: Clennon King enters administration building at the University of Mississippi. He was carried bodily from campus yesterday by highway patrolmen in civilian clothes after he had attempted to register.

Negro Seeks Mississippi U. Enrollment

JACKSON, Miss., May 29 (UPI)—Clennon King, former Negro college professor, announced today he will attempt to enroll in the University of Mississippi June 5 despite the fact he does not have the recommendation of five alumni.

He wrote Registrar Robert B. Ellis that "it will be impossible for me to have more than four recommendations from Harrison County alumni" and asked to be admitted on that.

The school requires for admission recommendation of five alumni from the applicant's home county. The requirement was made to keep Negroes from the all-white institution.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, board secretary, said he had no comment on what action the board would take.

King, who is pastor of a church in Gulfport, said regardless of the decision he would try and enroll for Summer school. He is seeking a doctor's degree in history.

King has been a controversial figure since he stirred a student revolt at Alcorn A&M College where he taught history by a series of newspaper articles attacking the NAACP. He later was fired and also was dismissed as pastor of a Methodist Church in Hazlehurst.

Negro To Attempt To Enter Ole Miss

King Plans Move On Basis Of Four Recommendations

JACKSON, Miss., May 29. — (UPI) — Clennon King, former Negro college professor, announced Thursday he will attempt to enroll in the University of Mississippi June 5 despite the fact he does not have the recommendation of five alumni.

He wrote registrar Robert B. Ellis "it will be impossible for me to have more than four recommendations from Harrisor County alumni" and asked to be admitted on that.

The school requires for admission recommendation of five alumni from the applicant's home county. The requirement was made to keep Negroes from the all-white institution.

None of Mississippi's public schools has been integrated.

Mr. Ellis said he turned Prof. King's letter over to the college board. Dr. E. R. Jobe, board secretary, said he had no comment on what action the board would take.

Prof. King, who currently is pastor of a church in Gulfport, said regardless of the decision he would try and enroll for summer school. He is seeking a doctor's degree in history. He did not name the four alumni recommendations he said he could obtain.

Prof. King had taken an advertisement in a Gulfport newspaper asking, "Are there five alumni of the University of Mississippi with courage to recommend the undersigned to their university?"

Prof. King has been a controversial figure since he stirred a student revolt at Alcorn A&M College where he taught history by a series of newspaper articles attacking the NAACP. He later was fired and also was dismissed as pastor of a Methodist church in Hazlehurst.

Negro Applicant Carried Bodily From Ole Miss

OXFORD, Miss., June 5 (AP)— Highway patrolmen today bodily ejected a Negro professor who sought to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough expressed belief that 37-year-old Professor Clennon King "is mentally unbalanced" and said this "is to be investigated by the proper authorities."

Scarbrough said in a statement the controversial professor was "escorted to a nearby car" when he refused to leave the administration building where he had sought to register.

Students said the tall, Georgia-born professor was carried bodily to a waiting station wagon which sped away before newsmen could talk to King. Scarbrough declined to say where King was taken.

Scarbrough said he and his patrolmen, some of whom were in plain clothes, were assigned to the Ole Miss campus at the direction of Gov. J. P. Coleman. The governor conferred earlier this week with state college board authorities after King announced his intentions to try to register here.

Scarbrough said that when the conference with Registrar Robert Ellis was over, "I talked with him about leaving peacefully and awaiting the decision of the authorities as to his application.

"He refused to leave the registrar's office. Finally, when it became evident that he had no intention of leaving after his business was concluded, I left the building for legal advice. . . . Upon my return he was running through a suite of rooms in the registrar's office shouting, 'Help! help! help!' although there was no one else with him and no possible chance of anyone harming him.

"In this state of affairs we escorted him to a nearby car and drove him off of the campus. He was not harmed in any way."

King, supporter of a "Back to Africa" movement for American Negroes, is the history professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles set off a student boycott which almost closed Alcorn A&M College early in 1957. His contract at the state-supported Negro school was not renewed for the 1958-59 session and King then announced plans to enroll at Ole Miss.

14e(1) 1958

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION

Negro Seized At University Is Committed

JACKSON, Miss., June 6 (UPI). A Mississippi court ordered a Negro who tried to enter the state university committed to a state mental hospital today after state police held him incommunicado for 20 hours.

Shouting "they aren't doing me right," Clennon King, 38, holder of two college degrees, was led away sobbing by plain clothesmen.

Two doctors examined King before Chancellor Stokes Robertson Jr., and gave the opinion he should be committed to the state mental hospital at Whitfield for examination.

Robertson ordered King committed, but not before ejecting from the courtroom his Negro attorney, Sidney Tharp of Jackson. Robertson said that Tharp was interfering with the examination of King while "under the influence of alcohol or goofballs."

King was not ruled insane but was ordered held at the hospital for a thorough examination.

Even as King was being examined in another building, Gov. J. P. Coleman held a press conference at the capitol at which he said that state police took King away from the university campus at Oxford for fear of trouble from crowds.

King recently was dismissed from the faculty of a Negro college because of his attacks on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He went to the university campus at Oxford yesterday on his own with the avowed purpose of becoming the first Negro to enter a white school in Mississippi.

Mental Test Ordered For Negro Prof

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—A lunacy panel Friday ordered a mental examination for a Negro college professor who sought unsuccessfully to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

"They are not doing me right at all," sobbed the 37-year-old Clennon King as he was led away to Mississippi State (mental) Hospital at nearby Whitfield.

Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott ordered the examination upon recommendation of two physicians who testified King's mental state was in doubt. The hospital must examine the Negro as speedily as possible and report to the clerk.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said if King is insane he will be committed to the hospital for treatment. If he is sane, he will be tried on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at the university.

Coleman said the former Alcorn A&M (Negro) College history professor was arrested Thursday when he refused to leave the university administration building without registering. He had been told he could not register until his application had been approved —standard college procedure.

Coleman told a news conference, Friday, King's refusal to follow procedure proved "his complete unfitness to become a student in any of the educational institutions supported by the state."

The governor said the Georgia-born professor went berserk when school authorities and state officers sought to persuade him to leave the campus and await a decision on his hopes to enroll as a graduate student.

King was carried bodily to a waiting station wagon and whisked off the campus by patrolmen in plain clothes. Coleman said he was brought to state patrol headquarters because he threatened, if released, to return immediately to the campus.

The professor was held incommunicado in a cell and Coleman and other officers refused to disclose his whereabouts.

But photographer Norm Bersma of the Daily News and The Associated Press succeded in tape-recording an interview with King through the cell door, the news of which resulted in Coleman ordering guards posted around the building.

Coleman said King's whereabouts were kept secret to prevent possible disorder.

In the interview, King said he wanted only to "get out of here. I don't know what they're going to do. I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

He was referring to his attempt at registering.

Attempt By Negro To Enter Ole Miss Ends In Jail Cell

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Negro Prof. Clennon King earned an isolated jail cell today for his efforts to cross the state's rigid racial lines. He said his attempt to enter the University of Mississippi is ended.

The 37-year-old former faculty member at the all-Negro Alocrn A&M Miss. College was whisked away by state highway patrolmen yesterday when he tried to enter the summer session at the university.

His whereabouts were top secret until late last night. The Associated Press learned he was being held in a tiny cell on the top floor of the state highway patrol headquarter here and held an exclusive tape-recorded interview.

The interview came only an hour before the highway patrol threw a cordon of troopers around the building and refused anyone access to the tall, Georgia-born King.

"I just want to get out of here," King said in the interview tape recorded by Norman Bergsma of the Jackson Daily News.

"I don't know what they're going to do," King told his interviewers. "I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it anymore. I would leave it alone."

But state authorities may not leave King alone. They indicated he would be examined by physicians. Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell of Oxford, who filed a lunacy warrant aganist King, said, "If they conclude his mind is a little off, they will send him to Whitfield state hospital for psychiatric examination."

King To Face Mental Tests

Protesting Negro Ordered To Whitfield

'NOT DOING ME RIGHT'

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., June 6. — Negro Prof. Clennon King Friday was ordered to Whitfield State Mental Hospital for examination.

The decision was made by two doctors after a hearing before a Chancery Court clerk. Gov. J. P. Coleman declared King went berserk Thursday in seeking entrance to all-white University of Mississippi.

"They are not doing me right at all," the 37-year-old professor sobbed as he was led by plain clothes highway patrolmen from Chancery Court building where the lunacy hearing was held.

Governor Coleman said if the mental examination shows King is sane, he will be tried on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest on the Mississippi campus at Oxford.

Says He's Given Up

Under the law, King will be "examined with all reasonable speed by the director and staff" of the hospital and a report will be made to the chancery clerk.

King told reporters his attempt to break Mississippi's rigid racial bars is over.

Governor Coleman said the former Alcorn A&M College history professor was arrested Thursday morning when he refused to leave the university Administration Building without registering. He had been told he could not register until his application had been approved—standard college procedure.

Governor Coleman told a news conference Friday King's refusal to follow procedure proved "his complete unfitness to become a student in any of the educational institutions supported by the state."

The Governor said the Georgia-born Negro went berserk when Ole Miss authorities and state officers sought to persuade him to leave the campus and await a decision on his hopes to enroll as a graduate student.

Followed By Officers

King was carried bodily to a waiting station wagon and whisked off the campus by patrolmen in plain clothes. Governor Coleman said he was brought to state patrol headquarters because he threatened, if released, to return immediately to the campus.

Governor Coleman said plain clothes officers followed King's cross-country bus from Gulfport to Oxford Thursday. In addition, a plain clothesman was aboard the bus.

"We knew what he was going to do," Governor Coleman said. "He had told it all over the state."

The officers were present "to take care of any unexpected event which might take place."

The Governor stressed throughout the news conference that everything was being done to prevent violation of King's civil rights.

He said a copy of the proceedings would be forwarded to the United States Department of Justice and to interested Federal officers as soon as possible.

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, who sat in on the news conference, said there was no intent to make an example of King's case.

King's Lawyer Ejected

"We would have been derelict in our duty if we had not taken steps we took to avert trouble," Mr. Patterson said. "I'm glad we had no trouble."

At King's lunacy hearing, Chancery Judge Stokes Robertson Jr. ejected Sidney Tharp, who identified himself as King's attorney.

Judge Robertson said Tharp was "apparently under the influence of alcohol or goofballs or something like that." He added that Tharp "was interfering with the examination of King by the two physicians."

Under state law covering lunacy hearings, the chancery clerk appoints two physicians, one a member of the county health department, to determine whether the person should be confined at a mental hospital for observation and examination.

Newsmen and spectators were barred from the hearing.

Mental Test Set For Negro In White School Entry Try

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—A lunacy panel Friday ordered a mental examination for a Negro college professor who sought unsuccessfully to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

"They are not doing me right at all," sobbed the 37-year-old Clennon King as he was led away to Mississippi State (mental) Hospital at nearby Whitfield.

Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott ordered the examination upon recommendation of two physicians who examined King's mental state was in doubt. The hospital must examine the Negro as speedily as possible and report to the clerk.

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The professor was held incommunicado in a cell and Coleman and other officers refused to disclose his whereabouts.

But photographer Norm Bersma of the Daily News and The Associated Press succeeded in tape-recording an interview with King through the cell door, the news of which resulted in Coleman ordering guards posted around the building.

Coleman said King's whereabouts were kept secret to prevent possible disorder.

In the interview, King said he wanted only to "get out of here. I don't know what they're going to do. I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

He was referring to his attempt at registering.

Mental Hearing Set For Negro Asking White College Entrance

By DOUGLAS STARR

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—A lunacy panel Friday ordered a mental examination for a Negro college professor who sought unsuccessfully to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

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Tries To Enter U Of Miss., Clennon King Called 'Crazy'

JACKSON, MISS. (ANP) -- Though Professor Clennon King managed to secure the assistance of four University of Mississippi alumni to vouch for him on his application to enter the all-white school, it came to naught last Thursday.

All the 37-year-old controversial former faculty member of Alcorn A & M College got for his hard work was a jail cell and the prospects of having to submit to a psychiatric examination.

According to King, interviewed in a cell on the top floor of highway patrol headquarters, he was standing in line waiting to register for summer school when he was invited into the administration building for a conference with Registrar Robert Ellis.

CLENNON KING
Applies at University

"Mr. Ellis told me it would be sometime before they could process my application," King said. "Probably not until after the last day of registration."

Thinking the situation was hopeless, he started to leave the room, but was "forced out" another entrance and carried to a waiting car.

"I didn't know what they were going to do," he said. "I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

When he was taken out, he said he was told, "that if I came back on the campus, I would be arrested."

Tom Scarbrough, public safety commissioner, said King was "escorted to a nearby car' when he refused to leave the building. However, students in the line waiting to register, said King was carried bodily to the car before newsmen could talk to him.

At Oxford, Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell said he had drawn up a lunacy warrant asking King at the request of the county sheriff, who charged the ex-Alcorn professor must have been mentally unbalanced for trying to get into the university.

Thus, King's release awaits the report of psychiatrists. He will have to be examined by two physicians, said Howell, "and if they conclude his mind is a little off, they will send him to Whitfield state hospital "for further psychiatric examination.

Earlier, King had put an ad in the Gulfport Daily Herald asking five of University of Mississippi alumni to back his application to enter the school. The white educational institutions require such endorsements. He reported that four had responded to his request, and that prospects for the fifth one doing so were good. He did not mention their names.

Allen Students Fighting To Enter S.C. University

Five apply thru mail after rebuff

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-25-58

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C.—With the chant, "Two, four, six, eight; we don't want to integrate" ringing in their ears, five Allen University students filed by mail applications for admission to the University of South Carolina Thursday afternoon.

The five, part of an 11-student group which sought applications forms Wednesday afternoon, had returned about 4:30 p.m. Thursday and offered executed application forms to Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the Examining and Counseling Bureau at USC.

Dr. McCall, obviously prepared for the visit, repeated over and over, "I cannot accept your applications."

* * *

HE STUCK to the answer despite the several brief questions the student group asked. The Allen students, with a polite chorus, "Thank you very much," departed, the entire procedure requiring no more than about two minutes.

In another minute, they were off the USC campus. Half a block out, but passing several USC campus buildings, they smiled when a male group of white students stuck their heads out of a third floor window and let go with:

"Two, four, six, eight: we don't want to integrate."

The group rushed to an automobile and indicated that they were hurrying to the post office to dispatch the applications. entered the campus about 45 minutes before, through the same gate.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-25-58

AS WE walked past the same dormitory, one USC male student said, apparently to another student, or others in his room:

"Look, here comes the NAACP."

After the Allen students left, a USC student asked us:

"What's going on? Are they planning to come to school here?"

We didn't know, saying "I'm just a reporter."

By now, a dozen or more had filed out of the dormitory, more out of curiosity than anything else.

We had joined three white newsmen in front of McCutcheon Hall where the students were to have gone. We stood about and chatted, two of us with cameras, and this fact had attracted some attention.

* * *

WE (REPORTERS) decided to take certain advantage points about the nearby entrances to the campus since none knew by what route the Allen students would come.

Mine was at Sumter St. As my wife and I walked toward the entrance we passed two men wearing the uniforms of U.S. Air Force sergeants. Both smiled and gave a gracious "Good afternoon."

It sort of came by surprise as our mind was on getting to our positions.

We also passed several students, three of whom spoke politely.

At the Sumter St. gate we talked with a colored grounds keeper as we had done with another at a Pendleton St. entrance.

* * *

AFTER SOME 20 minutes of waiting, we walked back to the group of reporters, which was re-gathering in front of McCutcheon.

Had we been given false telephone tips? Some of us had been there close to an hour and nobody had shown up.

The wait was especially rough on me as I had hardly pulled into home from a long, continuous drive from Baltimore and hadn't had time to sit down or clean up when my call came in.

But just as we were about to decide the thing was off, or we had gotten bum steers, the first of the Allen students came walking, laughing together and smiling "thank yous" to white students saluting them, from around the corner.

* * *

THEIR APPEARANCE at that precise moment caused both of us with cameras to miss a couple of good shots.

In less than two minutes they had entered and left the building. On their way out, several of the white students asked "Who are you folk?" They got the answer, "Just some more kids, that's all."

Outside the campus, one of the Allen coeds said, referring to the USC students:

"Did you notice how nice they were? And they meant it; they weren't being funny."

Far more USC students swarmed out of nearby dormitories when the five Allen students appeared on the USC campus about 4:30 p.m. Thursday.

AN ALLEN student said afterwards she overheard "Here come the N—rs again," but aside from that there wasn't any remark among those peering out of windows or coming out to the sidewalk in front of their buildings.

It was a mild, bright, comfortable winter afternoon and against the neatly cropped green USC campus and glistening cement sidewalk, the Allen students were a majestic, pretty picture making their way upwards from the Sumter St. entrance.

Slightly in front was the tall

FIGHTING FOR JUSTICE — Five of these Allen University seniors, denied certification by the state board, mailed application for admission to the University of South Carolina Thursday. They are shown filling out the application blanks. (See Other Photo Inside).

ell built, handsome Allen U. football player, whose strides and demeanor were in themselves meaningful and full of authority and respect.

• • •

ON BOTH visits it was obvious that the Allen students planned and stuck to this, to waste no time. On the second trip, they left by the same Pendleton St. entrance the larger number had used for entering and departing the day before.

As they left Dr. W. C. McCall's office Wednesday, they were joined by two USC male students who asked:

"Wouldn't you like for us to show you around our campus. We'd be glad to do it."

The Allen students replied graciously, "No thank you." One of the Allen girls added, graciously, "We'll see it some other time."

A few moments later, on the street again, and about half a block from the Pendleton St. entrance, the Allen group smiled slightly when USC males yelled from a third story window, perhaps four or five of them:

"Two, four, six, eight. We don't want to integrate."

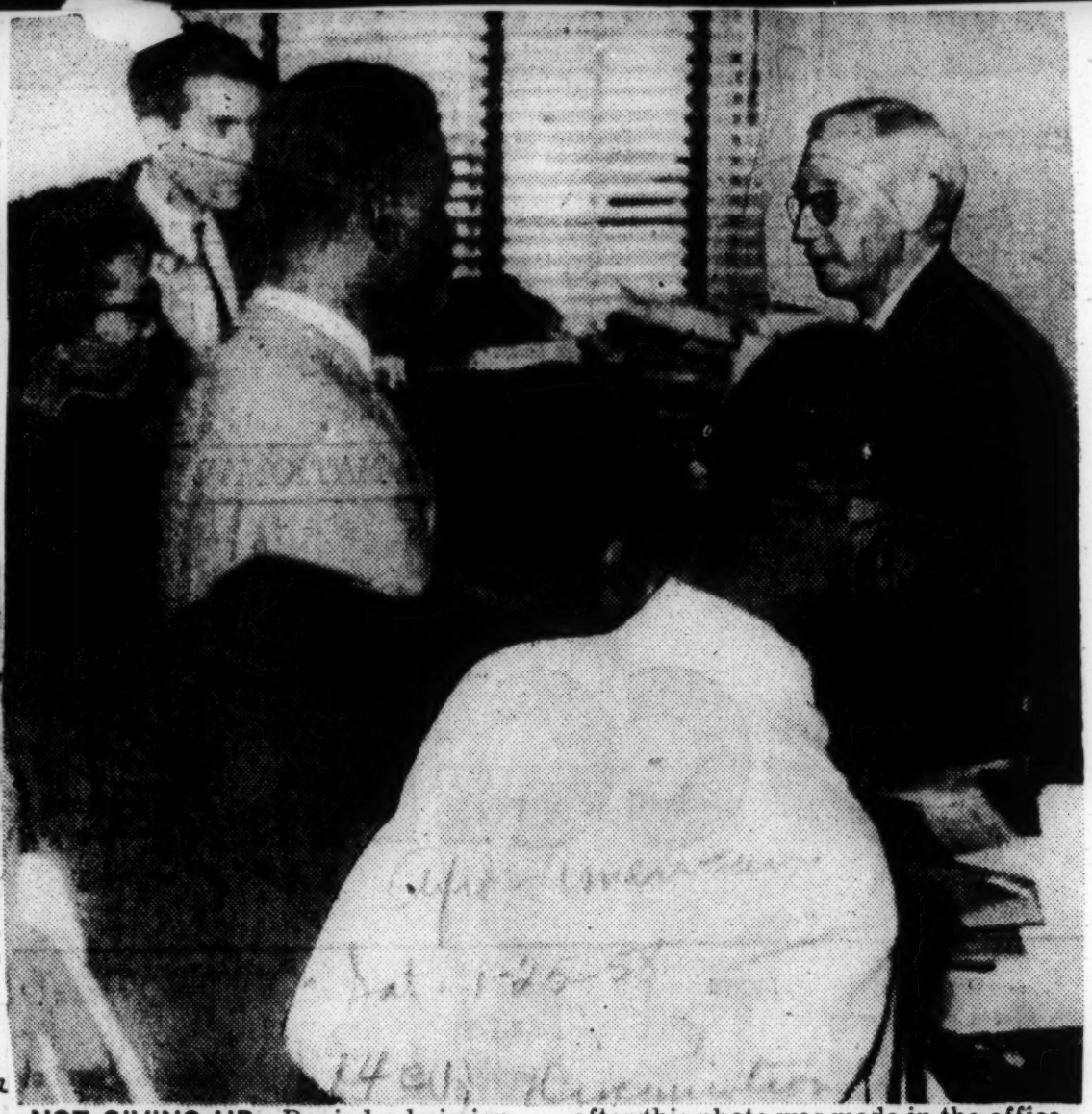
Allen students given welcome

COLUMBIA, S.C. — "Welcome to our campus," several white male students said to the 11 Allen University students as the latter group walked onto the campus from a Pendleton St. entrance at about 2 p.m. Wednesday.

The white students leaned out of dormitory windows; some of them smiled and waved. All appeared in good humor. Others on the campus looked at the 11 curiously and went their way.

USC Rejects Four Negroes

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Four Negro students from nearby Benedict College today tried without success to obtain admission forms at the all-white University of South Carolina.



NOT GIVING UP—Denied admission to the University of South Carolina because of their color, these Allen University seniors announced shortly after this photo was made in the office of Dr. W. C. McCall, director of examining and counseling, they planned to take their case to the Federal court.

It was the third time in a week the State University campus has been visited by Negro students who said they want to enroll.

State law requires segregation at the University. Another South Carolina statute would close the University and the State College for Negroes at Orangeburg if a court should order the admission of a Negro student at USC.

The four male students withheld their names. One said they were told by W. C. McCall, director of the University Examination and Counseling Bureau, "There is nothing I can say to you."

They left without obtaining applications for entrance examinations, a preliminary step to enrollment.

One of the Negro group said McCall asked, "What's the matter, are you having any trouble at Benedict?"

The reply was, "No, but I think they have better facilities here than at any private college. I am a taxpayer and a lifelong resident and I want to enroll."

ALLEN STUDENTS PLAN ENROLMENT AT USC
Students Refuse To Identify Selves To Newsmen

USC Turns Away Negro Applicants

News & Courier, Charleston S.C. P.P.
Fri 1-17-58

COLUMBIA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Five Allen University Negro students seeking to file applications for entrance examinations at the all-white University of South Carolina were turned away today.

Three of the five were female students. Application blanks, which the students said they had filled out, were handed Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the Examination and Counselling Bureau, late this afternoon.

The forms were actually placed before him by only three of the students.

McCALL REPLIES

McCall told each of them in turn "The response is that I cannot accept your application."

After he had repeated this statement three times, the group quietly left, thanking him on the way out.

They took the application blanks with them as they left and declined to say what their next move might be.

A small group of university students that had gathered outside McCall's office looked on silently as the Negroes left the campus.

The five were among 11 students from the Columbia Negro school who sought application blanks from McCall yesterday.

McCall said he told them "according to the order under which we operate, I cannot examine you and there is no purpose in supplying you with applications."

GOT FORMS

Two of the students told reporters later they obtained forms "elsewhere."

They said that "upon rejection of our applications for entrance examinations (part of the admission procedure) for the spring semester, we will take legal steps."

Several of the original 11 said they had decided "individually" to seek admission to USC because the State Board of Education last September withdrew recognition of Allen teacher graduates.

The move would make it impossible for them to teach in public schools in the state.

REASON FOR ACTION

The board's action was taken because of the presence of three men on the Allen faculty. Names of two of the three, Prof. Forest Wiggins and John G. Rideout, appear in files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Rideout and the third faculty member, Prof. Edwin Hoffman, are white.

Allen officials have told all three their contracts will not be renewed May 31. They have refused requests to resign before then with pay.

Action for immediate dismissal has not been taken.

ANOTHER FACTOR

The students said another "contributing factor" behind their attempt to enroll at the university is their argument that "Negroes have been ostracized by being kept out of the university and our cups are just about to run over."

South Carolina law would close any state-supported school or college at the moment a Negro student is admitted by court order.

Simultaneously, the State College at Orangeburg for Negroes would be closed.

Several hours after the Allen students left the USC campus yesterday, a Negro was hung in effigy in front of one of the dormitories.

Allen officials reported receiving several threats from anonymous telephone callers. One of the callers, they said, warned that he would "blow up the place" if student action persisted.

Late last night, several crosses were burned on the USC practice field near Russell House.

The Allen students would not permit reporters to use their names, maintaining that "identifying us at this time would be of no value."

They did say that a majority of the 11 are education majors Four others, they added, are ministers in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which operates Allen. The ministers are taking additional college training

S. C. Negroes Barred

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COLUMBIA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Five Allen University Negro students seeking to file applications for entrance examinations at the all-white University of South Carolina were turned away today.

Three of the five were female students. Application blanks, which the students said they had filled out, were handed Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the Examination and Counseling Bureau, late this afternoon.

The forms were actually placed before him by only three of the students.

McCall told each of them in turn: "The response is that I cannot accept your application."

After he had repeated this statement three times, the group quietly left, thanking him on the way out.

All are students at Allen University, a Negro College in Columbia supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Three Allen faculty members are at the center of the controversy. They are Forest Wiggins, a Negro, and John G. Rideout and Edwin Hoffman, both white. The names of Wiggins and Rideout appear in files of the House Unamerican Activities Committee.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. outlined critical views on the Allen situation to the Legislature this week. He called for an investigation of communistic activity in South Carolina.

The three Allen professors issued a statement last night saying Gov. Timmerman "well knows" that the "real need here in South Carolina is achievement of American democracy for all the State's citizens rather than a committee to investigate so-called communistic activities."

3 From Allen Seek Entry To USC By Mail

News & Courier Charleston S.C.
Sat 1-18-58

COLUMBIA, Jan. 17 (AP) — The University of South Carolina today received by mail the applications of three Allen University Negro students for entrance examinations.

Five Negro students had been turned away yesterday when they sought to file applications on the university campus at the office of Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the university examination and counseling bureau.

Dr. McCall confirmed that three applications from Negroes had arrived by mail today. He declined to comment on how the applications would be handled.

Normally, the university would mail the applicant an admission ticket and a map of the campus, along with the date and place of the entrance exam.

Dr. McCall said he could not identify the Negroes by name. The Negro students themselves have refused to identify themselves to newsmen.

2 more students file USC blanks

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Two Benedict College students filed applications by registered mail Wednesday for entrance exam forms to the University of South Carolina.

Their names withheld, the two being among four Benedict students who applied in person for application forms at USC on Jan. 22.

Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the USC Examining and Counseling Bureau, had refused the requests as he had done a week before when 11 Allen students sought application forms, and a third time when five other Allen students came back the next day.

A SPOKESMAN for the Allen-Benedict students, who are working together on the USC issue, told the AFRO:

1. Additional applications are to be filed by other Benedict students and, immediately, by three persons in a Piedmont section of the state, all seeking to enroll in summer school classes at USC.

2. Students during the week had applied formally for the legal services of an attorney.

3. Several high school pupils have written for application forms and that many had received these by mail.

THE STUDENT spokesman said that anyone desiring enrollment at USC must first apply for an application form to take an entrance examination.

He added that this is all that Allen and Benedict students had sought thus far.

Dr. McCall returned the applications and $10 deposits of three Allenites who filed applications by mail after he had refused to accept them over the counter.

MEA SPEAKER SAYS

South Emphasizing Special Education

Daily News P.18

By H. S. BONNEY, JR.
Daily News Staff Writer

The rapidly rising income and educational standards in the South are underlying factors for advances in the field of special education, a Southern Regional Educational Board representative told members of the MEA's Special education division here yesterday.

William C. Greer of Atlanta, consultant in special education, said that the [illegible] of the South has helped its people to focus their thoughts on education, including special training for the most mentally defective child to the most gifted.

He declared that three powerful forces in the South accounted for the fact that Southern income was rising much faster than that of the naion as a whole. He named them as climate, water supply and recreational facilities.

"We must base the special education of our children on the potential of the South," he declared.

Speaking at Hotel Edwards, Geer said that Mississippi was the only state in the country with plans for a research program dealing with special education.

He urged those interested in different fields of special education to discuss their programs with one another, thus helping to make it a state program rather than a "specialist" program.

Geer also quoted Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida as predicting the average income of the South in 1975 would equal or surpass the average income of the nation.

W. R. Burris, supervisor of special education, Miss. Dept. of Educasion, earlier said that 1254 pupils were presently enrolled in 58 special classes set up in the state.

Chairman of the special education group is Robert Scott of Tupelo.

Educator Unit Urges Higher Teacher Plain

Constitution P.3B

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

A group of Southeastern educators meeting here have called for higher teacher qualifications and more stringent certification requirements.

Sun. 5-11-58

The educators also said a program of counseling students to take the courses suited for them should be stressed equally with the planning of the curricula.

The suggestions were among several made by work groups during the Southern Region conference on quality education of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools.

A report on the work group findings was given the 300 delegates at Saturday's final session at the Biltmore Hotel by Douglas MacRae, assistant superintendent of Fulton County Schools.

Atlanta Ga

MR. MACRAE SAID suggestions from the educators representing 12 Southeastern states also included:

1. Students should be taught more adequately the faculty of analysis and critical thinking.

2. The educational opportunities for all children must not be abandoned for the European concept of education for a selected few.

3. More emphasis should be placed on the American way of life because "the ideas and ideals of this land, for the battle to win men's minds the world over is more ideological than it is nuclear."

4. Administration reorganization and consolidation of many small high schools is needed. Mr. MacRae said the educators felt it's difficult to teach classes in such subjects as physics and trigonometry in a school where there is a senior class of only 15 students.

5. A greater program of scholarships for top scholastic students.

6. Improvements in the pay of teachers and decreases in teaching loads in many instances.

* * *

THE EDUCATORS also heard a school superintendent from Virginia say that Russia's launching of the first space satellite does not prove that the educational system of this country is all wrong.

H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond Public Schools, said Friday night that if the United States has fallen behind in the missile race, the reason might be one of social and economic decision.

He said many of our scientists have been more concerned with production of new automobiles, washing machines, television and similar items while Russians have concentrated on missiles.

Following the conference, a group of interested Georgians met to organize a Georgia Citizens Committee for Better Schools.

* * *

OFFICERS and board of directors for the group have been named but this was the first meeting. John Henry Woodall, of Woodland, president, said the interest of those attending the meeting will determine the program of the committee.

Mr. Woodall, who is also chairman of the Southern group and one of two Georgians on the National Council, said the organization has a goal "to stimulate interest in education and not conflict with constitutional authority."

The other Georgian serving on the national council, A. L. Feldman, is vice president of the state committee.

Schools' Basic Need Money, SREB Told

News & Observer

Panel Agrees Most Education Problems Hinge On Finances

P.1 14e(2)

By NORMAN SPELL
News And Courier Staff Writer

Higher education's basic problems can be solved by the application of only one factor—money.

This was the considered opinion of a panel of Southern educators appearing yesterday as witnesses before the Southern Regional Education Board's legislative committee during SREB's seventh annual legislative work conference.

Witnesses included Charles Dobbins of the American Council on Education; Dr. John K. Folger, associate director of SREB research; Dr. Andrew D. Holt, vice president of the University of Tennessee; Dr. John Dale Russell, director of the Center for Study and Development of Higher Education, New York University; and Dr. James R. Wattenbarger, director of the Community College Council, Florida State Dept. of Education.

Charleston Sat. 8-23-58

The panel of legislators investigating the South's needs in higher education and sources of financial support was headed by Virginia General Assembly delegate Paul W. Manns. Members included South Carolina State Rep. Preston S. Marchant of Greenville, SREB conference clerk; Rep. Joseph N. Bailey Jr. of Mississippi; Texas House Speaker Waggoner Carr; North Carolina State Sen. W. Lunsford Crew and Rep. George Ehinger of Delaware. South Carolina Lt. Gov.-nominate Burnet R. Maybanks is conference speaker and a panelist.

A picture of the panel in action appears on Page 1-B.

GROWTH CITED

Testimony covered the "explosive growth" of the student population in the SREB's 16-member Southern states, tuition fees, scholarships, housing and classroom use, faculty pay, research projects and grants, private gifts to colleges and the always-touchy problem of federal aid to education in the form of scholarships and research subsidies.

Dobbins made it clear that he would consider it a "disaster" if Southern schools placed any more of their educational finance burden on the federal government. Dobbins recommended to the panel and the 175 delegates to the conference attending the hearing that schools — especially state-supported Southern schools — "continue to avoid" additional federal aid.

Responding to questions on the current federal move to appropriate large sums for college scholarships, Dobbins noted that the scholarships bill's prospects are "not looking very bright at this moment." He continued that the individual states — using either federal or state scholarship funds — should handle the granting of such scholarships so that the student could choose the college and course he wanted. Dobbins said that the college scholarship programs of various schools in the country are "so restricted as to be useless" by forcing the applicant to meet an assortment of conditions that usually have nothing to do with his abiiity to succeed in college work.

NEED FOR COURSES

Holt, commenting on the facilities available to students in most Southern schools, said most students forced to look elsewhere for special training "won't come back." He referred specifically to a group who sought training in nuclear engineering at the University of Tennessee but had to go to California to find the courses. He stressed the need for more courses in the modern sciences and research projects in science that would attract inquisitive students.

Rutledge Courier

The college teacher's salary came in for study yesterday as Holt noted that University of Tennessee faculty members received an average of $3,000 a year in 1945 and $5,600 this year. "He (the average teacher) is just as far behind as he ever was," observed Holt, comparing the teacher's situation with "a truck driver."

Seeking sources of additional money for faculty pay and other improvements, Ehinger asked Holt if classrooms couldn't be used to better advantage, turning money for new construction toward more pressing needs. Holt responded that the present classroom-use system did represent a "tremendous loss."

14e(2)

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL?

Crew asked if colleges couldn't be run on a year-round basis, to which Holt answered "they (the students) just won't attend summer school at this time."

Referring to the new generation of highly-skilled nuclear scientists, Russell said he felt "they hold the future in the palms of their hands."

He said he did not feet it right that such a group, having paid for its own education, should be allowed to feel that it "can use it as they (the members of the group) please."

"When you give a man a free education, you make your collections from him the rest of his life," said Russell in answer to questions on free tuition. He explained that the service an educated man rendered society would repay his debt to the state for his education.

LOOKING FOR MONEY

Summing up the discussion, Folger stated simply that the money for an effective system, if one is to exist, has to come from "somewhere."

The current SREB conference will seek to find that source.

The meetings recessed after lunch yesterday at campaign headquarters in the Francis Marion Hotel and delegates spent the afternoon touring the city and harbor areas.

Today's program — ending the conference — will feature comments by Holt on "Issues in Regard to the Legislator and

ine Financing of Higher Education." After Holt's 9:30 a.m. talk, small groups will attempt to work out individual local problems.

Action on conference resolutions is scheduled for the afternoon, and Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi will make the final conference address prior to sine die adjournment at 2 p.m.

EDUCATION NEEDS CITED

SREB Official Speaks To Land Grant Group

ATLANTA, Sept. 29.—(UPI)—The Southern Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities was told Monday that steps should be taken to "improve the climate of public opinion regarding higher education."

Dr. Robert C. Anderson, director of the Southern Regional Education Board, said his group was anxious to co-operate with the 23-member schools to take such steps.

Dr. Anderson outlined to the delegates at the association's annual meeting some of the steps that SREB has taken in the 10 years to promote regional higher education.

He noted also that a study might be made on the interrelations between the university and the economy of the region. He predicted that concentrated research and training might step up the South's economic rise "by as much as one or two generations."

W.Va. Governor To Preside Here

Gov. Cecil Underwood of West Virginia will preside over dedication ceremonies of the Southern Regional Education Board's new headquarters building in Atlanta Monday.

Ceremonies officially opening the new two-story $250,000 building at 130 Sixth St., NW, will begin at 10:30 a.m.

Gov. Griffin and Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB director, will also take part in the dedication program.

A 15-minute color film, narrated by U.S. Sen. Hill (D-Ala), entitled, "A Longer Shadow," will also be presented.

At Atlanta Sunday—

Southern Regional Board's new home to be dedicated

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12—Leaders in government and education from throughout the South will dedicate the new Southern Regional Education Board office building tomorrow. SREB chairman, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, will preside.

The $250,000 two-story structure will serve as permanent home for the nation's pioneer agency in the field of regional education. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB director, will also take part in the 10:30 Monday morning ceremonies.

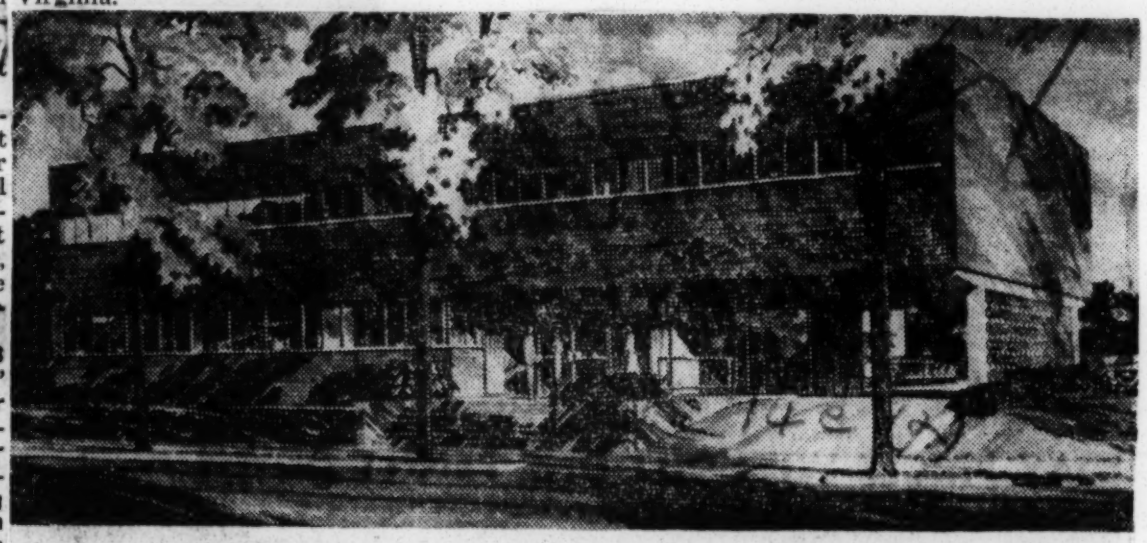
A premiere of the new SREB film, "A Longer Shadow," narrated by U. S. Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, will be presented. The 15-minute color film on the history and programs of the board is being released this week to film libraries in each of SREB's 16-member states.

CONSTRUCTION of a permanent home in Atlanta for the SREB was made possible under a plan developed by Gov. Griffin. He proposed the state of Georgia allocate $250,000 to the Georgia Board of Regents for construction of a building to be leased to SREB at $10,000 a year. After 25 years it will be occupied rent-free, but remains the property of the state of Georgia.

The board plans to publish a history of the organization's 10-year accomplishments and to sponsor a national conference on regional education during the coming year. The New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, both regional agencies patterned after the SREB, would participate in the national conference.

THE SREB was established by the Southern Regional Education Compact which was signed by the governors of 14 Southern states in 1948 and has been ratified by the legislatures of 16 states.

As it begins its tenth year, the Board has an annual operating budget of about $750,000. More than $320,000 is provided by private foundations and other organizations for specific projects. The additional funds are provided by legislative appropriations from Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.



PERMANENT HOME OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD
. . . To be dedicated tomorrow in Atlanta ceremonies

COSSAR GETS CITATION

Southern Regional Education Board Commends State Man

Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina, chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, issued a special citation to Rep. George Payne Cossar, of Charleston, Tallahatchie county, at the 7th annual Legislative Work Conference held at Charleston, S. C.

The citation resulted from outstanding work on the board and as a member of the Legislative Advisory Committee of the 16 Southern states.

Mr. Cossar accepted the citation in person, having been invited to the meeting by the delegation from South Carolina and the board. He had not been named a delegate and was not re-appointed by Governor J. P. Coleman to the board.

Mr. Cossar was appointed a member of the original steering committee in 1952 to formulate plans for Legislative Work conferences for the 16 Southern States. Four members comprised this original committee. As a result of planning of this committee the first Legislative work conference was held at Nashville, Tenn., in September 1952. The Conference was an important advance in Southern Education since the Legislators were assisting the Southern Regional Education Board to mature an instrument for aiding states and institutions to spend their funds more effectively in forwarding higher education.

LONG SERVICE

Since 1952 Mr. Cossar has served on the Legislative Advisory Committee planning each annual Legislative Work Conference, including the 7th annual meeting at Charleston, South Carolina.

On June 30, 1954, Governor Hugh White appointed Cossar as a member of the Southern Regional Education Board. Members of the Board representing Mississipp were Chancellor J. D. Williams President Ben Hilbun and the Governor. The Chairman of the Board is a Southern Governor and the Vice Chairman usually a legislator or educator.

At the Fourth Annual Work Conference held at Biloxi, in 1955 Mr. Cossar was elected Speaker of the House to preside over the meeting of the legislators of 16 States.

In 1956 members of the Southern Regional Education Board comprising 16 Governors of the Southern States and three other members from each state, named Mr. Cossar to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Board. Governor Roy Collins of Florida served as Chairman of the Board. This was a distinct honor as only one legislator from the entire 16 Southern States could serve as Vice Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Cossar, in 1957, was again elected as Vice Chairman of the Board respresenting the legislatures of the 16 Southern States. At no time during the existence of the Board has a legislator been reeclcted as Vice Chairman

The record as established by Mr. Cossar, was given special emphasis by Representative Pete Marchant of South Carolina, host to the conference, who stated that the record of George Payne Cossar has been the most outstanding work done by any legislator in the South during the existence of the Board.

Governor Hodges' letter of citation to Mr. Cossar follows:

"It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Southern Regional Education Board, to present to you a Certificate of appreciation for your service to higher education in the region, as a Board member, and as a legislative leader.

"This certificate is awarded in acknowledgment of your contribution to higher education in the region during the period 1952-1958. During those years you served, officially, as a member of the steering committee for the First Annual Legislative Work Conference on Southern Regional Education, and as a member, either of the Steering Committee, or of the Legislative Advisory Council, in each succeeding year.

"You are one of a very few legislators who have participated in every one of the annual Legislative Work Conferences, and your enthusiastic and helpful leadership in those Conferences has been a real asset to the Board and to your colleagues.

"In 1954 you were appointed to membership on the Southern Regional Education Board, and later you were instrumental in gaining acceptance for an amendment to the Southern Regional Education Compact specifying that each state would have one legislative member on the Board. You served well, for two terms, as the Board's Vice-Chairman, and in that capacity gained the respect, not only of your fellow legislative members, but also of the educator members and the Governors.

"Mississippi has, as you know, been one of the big recipients of the advantages of regional cooperation in higher education. Mississippi's full participation in the program of the Regional Compact has, for the past several years, been insured by your role of leadership in your own state legislature. It has been, I am told, largely through your efforts that your state stands so high in the amount of money appropriated annually for programs and activities under the Regional Compact.

"One of the strengths of the Southern Regional Education Program is in the area of increased understanding among governmental and educational leadership in our region. Your contribution has done much to advance that understanding

"It is our hope that you will continue to work closely with the Board, and to give your support and effort to further its program. We appreciate what you have done in the past, and we look forward to further close association with you in the future."

SREB To Hold Financial Talks At 3-Day Event

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20. —(UPI)—Legislators and educators from 16 Southern states gather here Thursday for a three-day conference on the financial affairs of higher education in the South.

Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina will address the opening session of the Southern Regional Education Board's legislative work conference at the opening luncheon meeting at 1 p.m.

South Carolina Lieutenant Governor-nominee Burnet R. Maybank Jr. of Greenville will welcome the group and will act as presiding officer.

The State of South Carolina will be host to the delegates at a dinner Thursday night at which time Dr. Harold Clark, educational economist from Columbia University, will speak.

An open hearing on financing higher education will take place Friday.

Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman will address the conference at its closing session Saturday. Governor Coleman's speech has been represented as a "major talk" by political circles at Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Robert C. Anderson of Atlanta, Ga., is director of SREB, an agency of 16 Southern states whose purpose is to aid the states in making better use of their resources in higher education through sharing expensive graduate and professional programs.

SREB Council Meeting Set In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special) — State legislators from 16 Southern states will gather here Friday for a two-day meeting of the Legislative Advisory Council of the Southern Regional Education Board.

U. S. Rep. Carl Elliott of Alabama will be the featured speaker at a dinner Friday night. Elliott will discuss the National Defense Education Bill passed at the last session of Congress. He was co-author of the legislation.

Part of the agenda for the meeting includes reports on plans for SREB's 10th anniversary celebration, a proposed study of the relationship of higher education and economic development of the region, and a review of the SREB mental health program.

On Saturday the legislators will visit the new SREB building now nearing completion in Atlanta and attend the Georgia Tech-Clemson football game.

Presiding over the meeting will be Council Chairman Paul W. Manns, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

SREB is an agency of the Southern states, operating under an interstate compact. Its purpose is to aid the states in improving the quality of their college and university programs through interstate cooperation.

SREB Office Dedication Is Set Tomorrow

Southern Leaders To Be On Hand For Atlanta Ceremonies

ATLANTA — Leaders in government and education from throughout the South will gather in Atlanta tomorrow for formal dedication ceremonies of the new Southern Regional Education Board office building.

SREB Chairman, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, will preside over ceremonies at the modern $250,000 two-story structure which will serve as permanent home for the nation's pioneer agency in the field of regional education. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Dr. Robert C. Anderson, SREB director, will also take part in the 10:30 Monday morning ceremonies.

A premiere showing of the new SREB film, "A Longer Shadow," narrated by U.S. Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, will also be presented. The 15-minute color film on the history and programs of the Board is being released this week to film libraries in each of SREB's 16-member states.

MEETINGS PLANNED

Board members, the SREB Legislative Advisory Council, college and university presidents and other friends of the Board have been invited to the building dedication. The Board's Finance and Executive Committees will also hold meetings during the day.

Construction of a permanent home in Atlanta for the SREB was made possible under a plan developed by Gov. Griffin. The Georgia governor proposed that the state of Georgia allocate $250,000 to the Georgia Board of Regents for construction of a building to be leased to SREB at $10,000 a year. After 25 years it will be occupied rent-free, but remains the property of the state of Georgia.

In announcing the building dedication and release of the film, SREB Director Anderson said several other activities are planned to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the formation of the regional agency.

TO PUBLISH HISTORY

He said the Board plans to publish a history of the organization's 10-year accomplishments and to sponsor a national conference on regional education during the coming year. The New England Board of Higher Education and the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, both regional agencies patterned after the SREB, would participate in the national conference.

In releasing 10th anniversary plans, Dr. Anderson also called for continued "inter-institutional planning and program development within and across state lines" to help solve some of the South's educational problems.

He said that through education and research the South could speed the day when it would become "the richest section of the nation." Dr. Anderson added: "If we can join with government and industry in a major effort to develop and utilize the resources of this region, then the story of higher education in the South will be one of the greatest success stories of all times."

ESTABLISHED IN 1948

The SREB was established by the Southern Regional Education Compact which was signed by the governors of 14 Southern states in

1948 and has been ratified by the legislatures of 16 states.

As it begins its 10th year, the Board has an annual operating budget of about $750,000. More than $320,000 is provided by private foundations and other organizations for specific projects. The additional funds are provided by legislative appropriations from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

In reviewing SREB's programs over the past decade, Dr. Anderson pointed out that one of the first programs established was the student contract arrangement.

In 1957-59 alone 900 students attended schools outside their resident state under the contract program at a total cost to the states of less than $2,000,000. "Thousands of Southern young people have taken part in this program which enables a state to train needed persons in certain fields not provided by the state's institutions of higher learning," he added.

$90,000 GRANT

The states soon began work with the SREB and institutions in joint planning of educational programs and in encouraging studies of higher education, both in general and in specific fields such as forestry and nursing education.

The board is entering its third year of work in mental health training and research and is currently administering a two-year grant of $90,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Its research unit is conducting studies on higher education under a five-year grant of $450,000 from the Carnegie Corp. Most of these funds are being spent on studies done directly by the universities or other agencies in cooperation with the SREB.

As it celebrates its 10th anniversary, the SREB is now active in more than 30 academic fields which are of special significance to the development of the South, Dr. Anderson pointed out. In addition to specific programs, the Board also serves as an advisory consultant to the 16 Southern states in development of new programs and studies of systems of higher education within the state.

14e(2) 1958 SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD $9,950 GRANT CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILDREN

Cerebral Palsied Children Receive Education Grants

CHICAGO — Education for cerebral palsied children in 16 Southern states will be promoted through a $9,950 grant awarded by the Easter Seal Research Foundation to the Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.

William T. Sanger, Ph.D., chancellor of the Medical College of Virginia and chairman of the foundation's board of trustees, announced the award. It will support, for one year, "A Study of the Educational Needs of Cerebral Palsied Children in the Southern Region as Related to the Total Medical, Education, and Rehabilitative Programs for These Children." William C. Geer is responsible investigator.

The grant was one of six totalling $47,535 recently awarded through funds contributed to the annual Easter Seal campaign.

ILLITERACY END AIM OF PARLEY

World Center to Be Goal of Educators

By DON M'LEOD

MEMPHIS (AP)—The ambitious task of teaching nearly half the world's population to read will be considered here this wek in a unique conference on literacy.

About 3000 leaders in education, religion, law, government and the television and motion picture industries have been invited to attend the sessions Friday and Saturday.

One of the prime goals of the conference will be to set up an international literacy center here where educators from various parts of the world can attend courses and learn to teach by the mediums of television and movies.

PIONEER IN TV USE

Dr. Frank Laubach, 73, of New York city, a pioneer in the use of television as a means of teaching adult illiterates, will keynote the meeting. He estimates that there are 10 million illiterates in the United States and over one billion in the free world.

Inspiration for this new attack on an age-old problem came from the success of WKNO, Memphis' educational TV station, in teaching illiterates their ABC's.

In the past two years Dr. Laubach has taught some 2000 adult illiterates in the Memphis area to read through a special series of televised lessons.

Teaching people this essential skill is nothing new to Dr. Laubach, a former Congregational missionary. He figures that since he started his work in 1931 he and his associates have taught 100 million adults to read in 267 languages and dialects in 94 countries.

PICTURE TECHNIQUE

The secret is a teaching technique which he has developed, making use of picture-word-syllable literacy charts.

These charts help student's associate a letter with a picture. From there the letter is connected with a particular sound. Once the sounds are learned, they're put together into words and stories.

The stories teach more than just reading. They're all pointed to give the student valuable information. For instance, how to raise better crops, methods of sanitation, and the many advantages of learning to read.

Dr. Laubach has found that others become envious of his pupil's newly acquired knowledge and thus want to learn to read, too. The simplicity of the method makes it possible for a newly taught literate to teach others in an "each one teach one" plan.

Despite the effectiveness of this technique, Dr. Laubach figures that population growth is keeping ahead of him. The WKNO television experiment was to try to find a way of speeding up the process.

Dr. Laubach thinks he has found the answer in TV.

"Television and film can meet the massive challenge," he said.

White Library Bars 5 Negro Collegians

LAKELAND, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP) — Five Negroes, all college students home for the holidays, were refused yesterday when they attempted to use the facilities of the white public library.

The Negroes complained that the Negro library branch "doesn't have the books we need."

"We're not trying to make trouble," one of them told a librarian who asked them to leave. "We just have to have some books for information to write essays and term papers."

The students took several books down from the shelves but left the library when they were told they could not check the books out.

The five were Frances Mullins, a student at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Nathan Gradey, West Virginia State College; George Cooper, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and Erma Jackson and Glorida Mathis, Gibbs Junior College, St. Petersburg, Fla.

14h 1958

THE REV. WILLIE LEE BUFFINGTON, (AUGUSTA, GA.)
A WHITE MAN WHO BUILT LIBRARIES FOR NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH

Honor White Aider of Negroes

A white man who built libraries for Negro children in the South today received the 10th annual Lane Bryant Award for exceptional volunteer services.

The $1000 ward was presented to the Rev. Willie Lee Buffington of Augusta, Ga., at a luncheon in the Plaza Hotel.

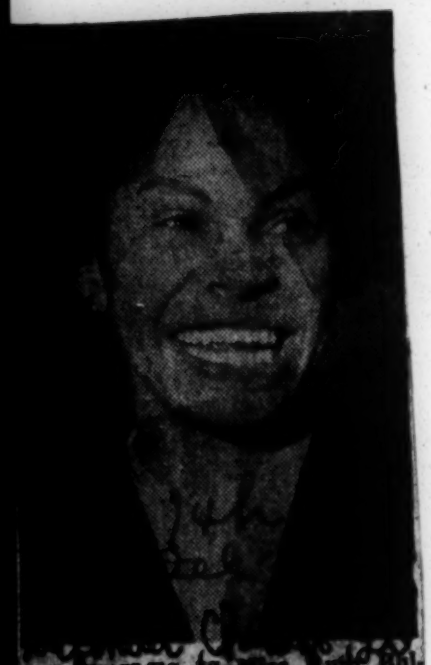
A second $1000 award was given to the Clarksburg, W. Va., Non-Partisan Assn. "for its role in ridding the community of political corruption."

The awards were presented by Raphael Malson, Lane Bryant president.

The Rev. Mr. Buffington, 50, described himself as "just a poor white" who worked his way through school as a trashman.

He said the trash was always full of scraps of reading material, "and I thought of all the books that were just so much waste and trash, lying around in homes all over America."

So in 1931, the Rev. Mr. Buffington founded his first "Faith Cabin Library." Book donations since have enabled him to open nearly 100 such libraries throughout the South.



ALL SMILES IS Miss Lucy Bullock of Atlanta, Ga., who paused briefly in Chicago enroute to Detroit where she works as a reference librarian. The literary-minded Miss Bullock has done considerable writing on her own, has worked in New York with the United Negro college fund, and at Dillard university in the research department. She also has been the recipient of scholarship to an English workshop at the Fisk university summer school.

Cameron Opens New Library

Courier Pittsburgh Pa
Sept 23 1958

CAMERON, La.—In Cameron, where as devastating hurricane, Audrey, struck one year ago, a new parish library was dedicated Sunday as a memorial to the storm victims—white and Negro.

This project was made possible through the combined efforts of the Louisiana State Library and the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Eraste Hebert president of the Cameron Parish police jury, cut the ribbon.

The key was turned over to Mrs. Virgie M. LeBleu, president of the Cameron library board.

Librarians Plan Celebration Of Nat'l Library Week

School librarians of Area I, under the leadership of the resource librarian, Mrs. Edythe W. Thomas, are making plans for celebrating National Library Week.

The first observance of National Library Week will be held nationally March 16-22, and is planned to focus widespread attention on reading and on the importance of libraries of all kinds. The objective is a "better-read, better-informed America."

In keeping with this objective, [illegible] Area I have planned a Book Festival to be held at A. F. Herndon Elementary School, March 18-20, 1958 from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The immediate objective of the Book Festival is to acquaint children, parents teachers, principals and librarians with books and various related materials.

Special exhibits of Foreign Books for Children, Sight-Saving Books, Books for Totally Blind Children and Audio-Visual Aids are planned along with other activities.

'WAKE UP AND READ'

Edvertiser 3-5-58

National Library Week Set To Arouse Interest

Sun 3-16-58

Montgomery Ala

National Library Week, which begins today, has issued a challenge to Montgomerians through its slogan, "Wake Up And Read."

Sponsored by the American Library Assn. and the National Book Committee, this week is intended to stimulate renewed interest and re-evaluation of public libraries and the services they offer.

Throughout the week, recognition of the importance of books and reading in contemporary life will be observed on a national, statewide and local level.

The Montgomery Public Library which is now 58 years old, is the third largest in the state and one of the oldest. Its dignified Carnegie building on the corner o Perry and Adams streets has long been a landmark to citizens of Montgomery.

More than 15,000 borrowers now use the library, and its bookmobile serves children in the city elementary schools. The library also has a branch for its colored patrons.

Plans for two new buildings—a library-museum at Lawrence-High-McDonough streets, and a branch library on Cleveland, as provided in the 1956 bond campaign — are now going forward.

14h 1958

TENNESSEE

Suit Is Planned Against Library

Will Request Equal Use Of Facilities By Negroes

A suit to force Memphis Public Library to grant equal use of all library facilities to Negroes will be filed in Federal Court here, H. T. Lockhard, attorney, said yesterday.

The Negro attorney said the court action will be brought in behalf of his client, Jesse Turner, cashier of Tri-State Bank of Memphis.

The MPL Board of Trustees announced three weeks ago that its present segregation policy will be continued in the Memphis libraries. The trustees said Negroes will be permitted use of the enlarged reference and research facilities at Cossitt Library on Front, now being remodeled. Negroes also can get books at the Vance Avenue Branch at 531 Vance and from the Bookmobile.

"It may be definitely stated at this time that a Federal Court suit will be initiated by Mr. Turner challenging the Memphis Public Library's stand against granting equal rights to Negro citizens in being issued library cards," Mr. Lockard said. "I can not say when the suit is to be filed due to press of other legal matters and my planned absence from the city."

Origin of the proposed Federal Court suit was refusal of a library card to Mr. Turner and his family at the main library last June by order of Librarian Jesse Cunningham. Court action was later threatened by Mr. Lockard unless library rights were granted to his client.

The MPL announced continuance of segregation after it received petitions against segregation in the libraries here signed by some of the faculty members of Memphis State University, University of Tennessee and Southwestern.

Memphis Negroes Plan Suit Against City's Libraries

MEMPHIS, — (ANP) — H. T. Lockhard, a Negro attorney, plans to file a suit in federal court to force Memphis public libraries to grant equal use of all library facilities to Negroes.

The attorney said the action would be brought in behalf of his client, Jesse Turner. The dispute between Turner and the library board of trustees arose out of the refusal of a library card to Turner and his family at the main library last June.

The board announced three weeks ago that its present policy of segregation would be continued in Memphis and public libraries. The announcement came after a petition against segregation signed by local college faculty members was received.

Tuskegee Prexy To Speak At Climax Of UNCF Drive Nov. 14

Tuskegee Institute President L. H. Foster is scheduled to speak at the climax mass meeting of the United Negro College Fund at eight o'clock, Friday night, Nov. 14 at St. Paul Methodist Church. Rev J. C. Wilson is pastor of the church.

Forty Field Workers are slated to give reports target figure for the local group is $25,000.

Music for the program will come from singing units of Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. W. W. Whetstone is chairman of the local fund raising drive.

UNCF Distributes $475,000 to Colleges

New York, The United Negro College Fund is distributing $475,000 to its 33 member colleges and universities today, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

Current Year

"Today's allocations bring UNCF appropriations to $1,386,779 for the current calendar year," Mr. Trent said. "These unrestricted funds are used by the member colleges for current operating expenses."

The 1958 UNCF appeal is being conducted in 120 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities in which the 33 member colleges are located.

BEGINNING with its first organized appeal in 1944, the College Fund has raised approximately 10 percent of the annual academic budgets of its member schools each year, amounting to some $18 million. In addition, $17,750,000 was raised in a special five-year capital-funds campaign for necessary repairs and new construction.

"The joint fund-raising pattern set by the UNCF is now followed by some 40 organizations soliciting support for groups of America's private colleges.

UNCF Grants To Virginia Colleges

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund distributed $59,445 to its three member colleges in Virginia Friday.

The allocation brings UNCF appropriations to Virginia institutions for the current calendar year to $162,984.

THE THREE schools sharing in the distribution are Hampton Institute, St. Paul's College, and Virginia Union University.

A federation of 33 privately supported, accredited colleges and universities, the United Negro College Fund pioneered cooperative fund-raising for institutions of higher learning.

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Negro College Choirs Slated For ABC Network

NEW YORK — College choirs from United Negro College Fund schools in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana will be heard over the ABC Radio Network during the month of January. Announcement of the first group of programs scheduled for the 1959 "Negro College Choirs," was made today by W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

The choir of Tougaloo Southern Christian College of Tougaloo, Miss., will be broadcast Sunday, Jan. 4.

The network will air Lane College Jackson, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 11, and Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 18.

The month's programs will wind up with the Xavier Concert Choir broadcast Sunday, Jan. 25.

The weekly "Negro College Choir" series orignates in New York City for the ABC Radio Network, Sunday mornings, 10:30 to 10:55. In the New York City area, the College Choir programs are heard a week later over WABC, Saturday, 10:30 to 10:55 p. m. Local radio listings can be checked for broadcast times in the various regions of the country.

The College Choir series is broadcast throughout the world by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and Voice of America.

14i

Birmingham World
Birmingham Ala.
Wed, Oct 1 1958

ACIPCO AND EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTE TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND — Left to right: W. W. Whitstone, receives two checks for $1,000 each, one from the American Cast Iron and Pipe Company and the other from the company's employees, from Charles D. Avery, vice president of the Acipco Auxiliary; Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, chairman of the steering committee. Second row, left to right: R. E. Bolden, Mrs. Vivian Durant, secretary of the local office of the United Negro College Fund campaign; Paul L. Ware, local UNCF director. Third row, left to right: James B. Whitehead of the Acipco Industrial YMCA and Lloyd Harper.

In the executive meeting of the United Negro College Fund campaign staff for Jefferson County Friday night, Sept. 19 at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home, the auxiliary board of the American Cast Iron and Pipe Company gave $2,000 to the 1958 campaign. This represented $1,000 for the 1031 Negro employes of Acipco and $1,000 for the company.

The local UNCF campaign goal is $25,000.

National And Regional Directors Of UNCF Appointed By W. J. Trent, Jr.

New York, Aug. 4—W. Barton Beatty, Jr., head of the United Negro College Fund's Cleveland Pittsburgh region since 1955, has been named national campaign director, it was announced here today by W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director. Mr. Beatty's regional assignment will be filled by Joseph Henry Taylor, formerly in charge of vocational services for the Cleveland Urban League.

A native of Cairo, Ill., Mr. Beatty is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., one of the Fund's 33 member colleges. He has done graduate work at Howard University and the University of Michigan. He holds an honorary degree from Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, another of the Fund's member institutions.

Mr. Beatty came to the College Fund staff from an assignment with a third member school, Hampton Institute, Va., where he served as secretary and public relations director. His earlier professional experience includes four years as executive director of the Moorland Branch of the Dallas YMCA and four years as boys work secretary of the Detroit YMCA.

Undertaking many civic responsibilities both locally and nationally, Mr. Beatty serves as editor-in-chief of Alpha Phi Alpha's "Sphinx Magazine" and is a board member of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services. He chairs and serves with a number of YMCA and community councils and committees.

"Mr. Beatty has won many friends for the College Fund in Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron, Columbus, Pittsburgh and neighboring communities," Mr. Trent said. "By enlarging the scope of his work, our officers and board members look forward to strengthened support throughout the nation for the Fund's member colleges."

Also a UNCF alumnus, Mr. Taylor, a native of Ripley, Tenn., was graduated from LeMoyne College in Memphis. He holds a master's degree from Western Reserve University and is working toward his doctorate in education. Mr. Taylor served with the U.S. Air Force from 1942 to 1946. Commissioned in 1954, he holds a captaincy in the Air Force Reserve. Associated with the Urban League since 1948, Mr. Taylor, his wife and two daughters reside in Cleveland.

As national campaign director, Mr. Beatty's office will be located at College Fund Headquarters in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty and their daughter plan to take up residence in the New York Metropolitan area when Mr. Beatty assumes his new duties Oct. 1.

The pioneer in joint fund raising for institutions of higher learning, the United Negro College Fund is now conducting its 15th annual campaign to raise 10 per cent of the operating costs of its member schools. Organized appeals are being conducted in some 120 cities and towns throughout the country for the 1958 goal of $2,250,000.

All 33 UNCF member colleges and universities are privately supported, accredited institutions. All but one of them are located in the South.

Beatty To Direct Drive For United College Fund

NEW YORK, — W. Barton Beatty, Jr., head of the United Negro College Fund's Cleveland-Pittsburgh region since 1955, has been named national campaign director, it was announced here by W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

Mr. Beatty's regional assignment will be filled by Joseph Henry Taylor, formerly in charge of vocational services for the Cleveland Urban League.

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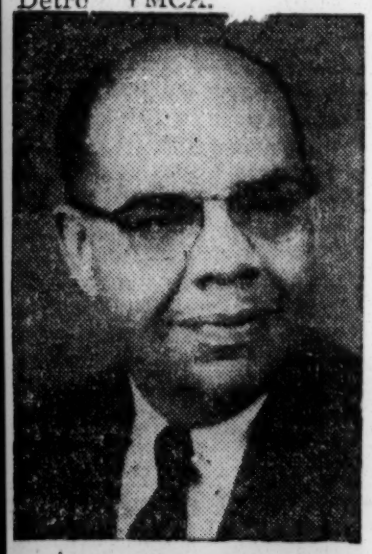

W. BARTON BEATTY
New Assignment

Five College Choirs On ABC Radio In Nov.

NEW YORK — The choirs of five member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will be heard over the ABC Radio Network during November, W. J. Trent, jr., executive director, announced.

Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., opened the month's radio programs Nov. 2. J. deKoven Killingsworth was the director.

Livingstone College Choir, led by Marguerite Womack, will be heard Nov. 9.

Knoxville College of Knoxville, Tenn., will be on the air Nov. 16, under the direction of Russell W. Smith.

St. Paul's College choir is scheduled for the Nov. 23 broadcast, under the baton of Roland L. Allison.

Bishop College of Marshall, Texas, will present its Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society over the radio network Nov. 30. J. Harrison Wilson is the director.

Now in its ninth consecutive year, the weekly Negro College Choir series originates in New York City for the ABC Radio Network, Sunday mornings, 10:30 to 10:55. In the New York City area, the College Choir programs are heard a week later over WABC, Saturdays, 10:30 to 10:55 p.m.

Dr. Foster To Be Speaker At Close Of The UNCF Drive

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, is scheduled to be featured speaker at the closing of the local 1958 United Negro College Fund campaign set for eight o'clock Friday night, Nov. 14 at the St. Paul Methodist Church of which the Rev. J. C. Wilson is the pastor.

DR. L. H. FOSTER

Goal of the local UNCF group is $25,000. Contributions should be carried or mailed to the Birmingham United Negro College Fund Headquarters, 1700 7th Ave. No. Mrs. Bessie Estell is chairman of the Steering Committee. Others serving on the committee are W. W. Whitsitone, Chairman of 1958 Campaign Committee, Mrs. Daisy Browder, Co-Chairman, Mrs. Charlie Mae Pharris, James B. Whitehead, John W. McCain.

Music for the occasion is being furnished by a group from Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College.

2 college, 2 university choirs on October series

NEW YORK — The choirs of Morehouse and Texas Colleges and Xavier and Lincoln Universities will be heard during the month of October over the ABC Radio Network's weekly choir series.

The public service programs feature the choral groups of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund.

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THE OCTOBER schedule announced by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, follows:

Glee Club of Morehouse College, Oct. 5, conducted by Wendell Whalum.

Choir of Texas College, Oct. 12, conducted by Gwendolyn Wright Jones.

Concert Choir of Xavier University, Oct. 19, conducted by James Yestadt.

Glee Club of Lincoln University, Pa., Oct. 26, conducted by Orrin Clayton Suthern II.

THE RADIO programs for the ABC Network originate in New York City Sundays and are re-broadcast by local stations at varying times. Check local newspaper listings for the broadcast time in your community.

In the New York City area, the College Choir programs will be heard over WABC, Saturday evenings from 10:30 to 10:55 o'clock.

Top Courier Columnist Heads UNCF

NEW YORK—A top Courier columnist, Benjamin E. Mays, was chosen last week to give leadership to the United Negro College Fund, a movement which resulted from consultations between the late Ira F. Lewis and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, then president of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Patterson **Mr. Lewis**

At that time, Mr. Lewis was president and general manager of the Courier and Dr. Patterson was a columnist for the Courier. The two men discussed the idea in Pittsburgh and Dr. Patterson went to work on it, bringing it to life.

Thus, when Dr. Mays was chosen as president of the Fund last week, he maintained a sort of tradition of cooperation and leadership between the Courier and the College Fund. Dr. Patterson remains as chairman of the board.

Dr. Mays was the first person to coin the expression that "11 o'clock Sunday morning is the most segregated hour in the United States."

Journal. P.I. Wed, 5-28-58
Atlanta, Ga.

SENATOR KENNEDY MAKES GIFT TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND. — BOSTON — Senator John F. Kennedy (right), presents a $400 check received from the Reader's Digest for his essay, "An Old and Trusted Friend in Washington," to the Greater Boston Campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Mrs. William B. Price of Roxbury, a member of the Fund's women's committee, receives the check. Chairman William E. Spaulding (second from right), president of Houghton Mifflin Publishing Co., and Co-chairman Keesler H. Montgomery, assistant attorney general, look on. The Boston campaign continues through June 15, to raise the city's share of UNCF's national goal of $2,250,000.

DR. A. W. DENT (right) president of Dillard university, and area director of the United Negro College Fund, discusses upcoming $25-a-plate UNCF dinner, sponsored by the Chicago Inter-Alumni Council. Dinner will be held Wednesday, June 18, 6:30 p.m., at the Palmer House, State and Monroe. Guest speaker will be Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C. The alumni quota is $15,000. From left: James E. Stamps, alumni advisor, Chicago UNCF; W. J. Trent, jr., UNCF executive director; T. K. Gibson, sr., board chairman, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, and Dr. Dent. Mrs. Gladys Lewis is dinner chairman.

W. Barton Beatty Named UNCF Campaign Director

Atlanta World 7-29-58

Atlanta Daily World 7-27-58

NEW YORK — W. Barton Beatty, Jr., head of the United Negro College Fund's Cleveland-Pittsburgh region since 1955, has been named national campaign director, it was announced here today by W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director. Mr. Beatty's regional assignment will be filled by Joseph Henry Taylor, formerl yin charge of vocational services for the Cleveland Urban League.

A native of Cairo, Ill., Mr. Beatty is an alumnus of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., one of the Fund's 33 member colleges. He has done graduate work at Howard University and the University of Michigan. He holds an honorary degree from Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., another of the Fund's member institutions.

Dr. Mays Will Serve This Cause Most Ably

Atlanta Constitution 6-13-58

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, has been honored by election as head of the United Negro College Fund. This national organization raises funds which are distributed among the Negro colleges of the United States on a pre-arranged basis.

A number of the country's leading businessmen are on the board of this fund. It has been of great assistance to the colleges and universities associated with it.

Dr. Mays has long been one of the most able and best-known figures in his field.

College Fund makes second distribution

Baltimore Afro-American 7-19-58

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund contributed $326,250 to its 33 - member colleges and universities on July 3, W. J. Trent Jr. executive director, has announced.

The allocation is the second distribution of money during 1958. It brings the total amount received this year by the participating colleges to $861,779.

Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Co. and 1958 national campaign chairman, reports the fund - raising appeal for the colleges is ahead of last year.

The 1958 campaign, to raise 10 per cent of the operating costs of the 33 UNCF colleges began in April and will continue until Dec. 31.

Senator Gives Purse To UNCF

Senator John F. Kennedy (right), presents a $500 check received from the Reader's Digest for his essay, "As We and Treated Friedrich Washington," to the Greater Boston Campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Mrs. William B. Price of Roxbury, a member of the fund's women's committee, receives the check. Chairman William E. Spaulding (second from right), President of Houghton Mifflin Publishing Co., and Co-chairman Roscoe H. Montgomery, assistant attorney general, looks on. The Boston campaign continues through June 15, to raise the city's share of UNCF's national goal of $2,250,000.

STRONG TRADE UNION SUPPORT was pledged by New York labor leaders to the United Negro College Fund to further higher education for Negroes. Meeting to discuss labor's assistance were, seated (left to right), Charles Cogen, president, New York Teachers Guild; Harry Van Arsdale, president, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF president. Standing (same order), W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director; Andrew Dabbakian, Auto Workers Region 9; Odell Clark, assistant manager, Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers; Al Nash of the Ladies Garment Workers, and George Borden of Local 463, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Negro College Fund Backed By N. Y. Labor

New York—Full support of the United Negro College Fund by organized labor has been urged by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the Central Trades Council.

Speaking before the UNCF New York City Labor Committee, Van Arsdale pointed out that the fund, a federation of 33 independent accredited colleges and universities located almost entirely in the South, is the only organization devoted exclusively to the furtherance of higher education for Negroes.

The meeting, called by Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council and Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the AFL Central Trades Council, agreed to bring the fund's need for support to the attention of education committees of all local and international unions.

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Louis A. Rabb To Address UNCF Organizational Meet

Louis A. Rabb, administrator of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, was scheduled to be inspirational speaker at the 1958 organizational meeting of the local United Negro College Fund Committee set for seven o'clock this Friday night at the home of W. W. Whetstone, 1231 No 4th St.

Additionally, Mr. Rabb is secretary of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees. He will be representing Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute and director of UNCF activities in Alabama.

Mr. Rabb is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and holds the M. A. degree from Columbia University and the M. A. in hospital administration from Northwestern University.

Paul L. Ware, director of UNCF activities in Jefferson said that the Friday night meeting would be devoted to planning the 1958 UNCF campaign and fixing and opening date.

Nationally, plans have been developed for launching the 15th annual UNCF appeal in 120 cities, the national goal is $2,250,000. Thirty-three colleges with combined enrollment over 24,000 students are represented in the United Negro College Fund.

In Minneapolis

33 College Presidents To Convene

NEW YORK — Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of New York University, will speak on the "Challenge to America" at the 1958 United Negro College Fund Convocation to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., the week-end of March 14.

The public meeting, to be addressed by Dr. Newsom, will take place Sunday, March 16, at 8:15 P.M., in the Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus. Sharing the platform with Dr. Newsom will be Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president, Talladega College (Talladega, Ala.), one of the 33-member colleges of the College Fund. He will explain the work and function of the fund-raising organization.

THE FOUR-DAY convocation will be attended by the 33 presidents of the member colleges and other members of the College Fund's board of directors. Thomas Moore, president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Minneapolis and president of the Hotel Radisson, is serving as convocation chairman. Judson Bemis, executive vice president, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., is co-chairman.

NYU Pres. To Address UNCF Convocation

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The four-day convocation will be attended by the 33 presidents of the member colleges and other members of the College Fund's board of directors. The program includes receptions, luncheons, dinners, special church services, tours and meetings. Thomas Moore, president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Minneapolis and president of the Hotel Radisson, is serving as convocation chairman. Judson Bemis, executive vice president Bemis Bros. Bag Company, is co-chairman.

Dr. Newson, one of the country's leading educators, is a distinguished mathematician. Author of four mathematics texts and wartime manuals for the armed services, he also is a regular contributor to mathematics and education journals. He began his career at the University of Michigan and taught at the University of New Mexico and Oberlin (Ohio). Dr. Newsom holds 12 honorary degrees awarded in recognition of his contribution to the field of higher education.

UNCF Choir Broadcasts Circle the Globe!

NEW YORK—"I listen to your broadcast every Sunday from Frankfort, Germany. It is one of the finest programs here in Europe. Thanks to the college fund for remembering the soldiers overseas." This letter from a GI is typical of the mail received regularly at United Negro College Fund headquarters.

The weekly radio programs, presented by the American Broadcasting network in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, are rebroadcast overseas by Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. The series is heard over 119 armed forces radio stations which reach audiences from Saudi Arabia to Berlin, from northern Greenland to the Caribbean, and from Alaska to Tokyo.

The broadcasts feature the student choirs of the 33-member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Originating in New York, Sundays, 10:35-11 A.M., the programs can be heard all over the United States at varying times on affiliated stations of the ABC network.

Among other comments from overseas listeners was the following from Korea: "I want you to know that these programs are a source of inspiration to me. Keep up the good work."

From Japan a letter reads in part: "I am very much impressed. The chorus was splendid."

From Switzerland came a letter sending "warmest sympathies" and wondering whether the writer, "an average European, can do anything on your behalf for your sake."

Colleges Sponsor Cooperative Artists Project

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A non-profit, cooperative lyceum and artists service is the latest project initiated and sponsored by the Council on Cooperative Projects, formerly the Conference of the United Negro College Fund. The aim of this unified collegiate project is to assist talented young artists in achieving greater skill and artistry through more frequent performances.

Mr. Edmonds

All interested organizations have been invited to join in order that tours can be arranged on cooperative basis with smaller fees and shorter distances to travel.

Artists chosen for the initial effort are: Martha Flowers, soprano, who starred in the folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," when it made its triumphant tour over five continents; the Negro Drama Players, a group of talented actors directed by Clark Morgan with Butterfly McQueen as the star; Aladar Ecsedy, a Hungarian-born pianist, who has given over 500 concerts in Europe and America, and is now on the music staff at Knoxville College, and William Worthy, lecturer, who defied the State Department and made an unauthorized trip to Red China.

Director of this project is Randolph Edmonds, professor, playwright, and chairman of the Lyceum committee at Florida A.&M. University in Tallahassee, Fla. Over a quarter of a century he has been identified with organizing state and regional drama groups, concerts companies, art institutes and festivals. Interested organizations are invited to write to him for details.

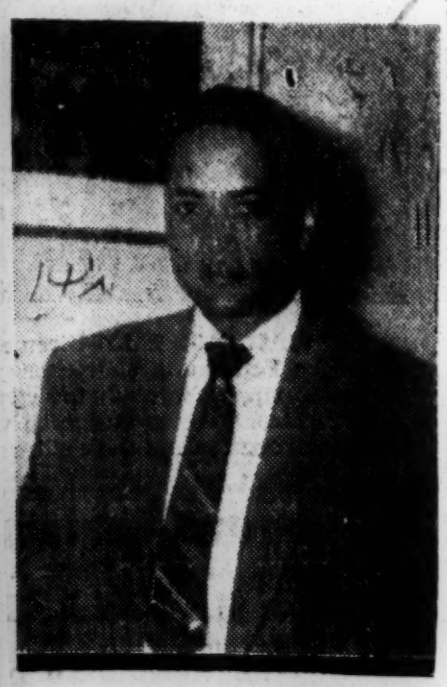
Mrs. Bessie S. Estell Praised By Tuskegee's Louis A. Rabb

Louis A. Rabb, of Tuskegee Institute, heaped praised upon Mrs Bessie S. Estall, retiring chairman of the local United Negro College Fund campaign at an organizational meeting held last Friday night.

Mr. Rabb, administrator of John A. Andrew Memorial Mospital, Tuskegee Institute, was representing Tuskegee Institute President L. H. Foster, director of UNCF activities in Alabama. He read a letter from Dr. Foster commending the services rendered by Mrs. Estell in the 1957 Jefferson County UNCF activities. He also read a message prepared for delivery by Dr. Foster who was not able to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Estell was presented a plaque by the local staff and workers in the UNCF program for her excellent contributions. She was elected to succeed Mrs. A. G. Gaston as chairman of the local UNCF sterring committee. Mrs. Gaston had resigned from the position.

W. W. Whetstone, who hosted the meeting and served as 1957 associate chairman of the campaign was elected chairman of the local 1958 UNCF drive. The target figure is $25,000.



LOUIS A. RABB

Chicago Cleric Sparks Negro College Fund Drive At Fisk Univ.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — "The Challenge of Acceptance" was laid eloquently at the feet of the Negro Tuesday night by Dr. William J. Faulkner who keynoted a United Negro College Fund rally in the Fisk University gymnasium.

Former Dean of the Chapel at Fisk, Dr. Faulkner labeled the term "integration" as "trite" and challenged American Negroes to use education and personal contact as the paths to total acceptance.

The pastor of the Congressional church of Park Manor in Chicago pulled the covers off the history of race relations in America and traced the Negro's rise through eras during which he was, in turn, despised, tolerated and accepted — "accepted by law if not by custom."

"From 1620 to 1863 the Negro, as a slave, was despised," Dr. Faulkner said. "He was tolerated from 1863 until 1954. With the historic Supreme Court decision in 1954, the Negro moved into the phase of acceptance.

Keynoting the meeting which launched the 1958 UNCF drive in Nashville, Dr. Faulkner urged his audience to support the College Fund. "I challenge you not to depend on government to give us all of our education. If we are to be free, we must pay for that freedom. We must help our private colleges."

The public meeting, which drew some 650 persons to the Fisk gymnasium, featured music by the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, the Fisk Choir and the Pearl High school Symphonic Band.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk, stated: "With the help of the College Fund, we can wipe out our pressing financial problems and expand both in quality and in physical plant."

Chicago Pastor Speaks At Fisk UNC Fund Rally

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"From 1620 to 1863 the Negro, as a slave, was despised," Dr. Faulkner said. "He was tolerated from 1863 until 1954. With the historic Supreme Court decision in 1954, the Negro moved into the phase of acceptance.

"How long it will take us to reach full acceptance depends heavily on the Negro himself. One of the surest ways is to help our young people receive true education of the mind, the hand and the heart."

Dr. Faulkner advised the Negro people to expand their personal contact in an effort to bring about greater understanding among people of varying backgrounds.

He said: "I challenge you not o depend on government to give us all of our education. If we are to be free, we must pay for that freedom.

FOR THE NEGRO COLLEGES

(FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES)

All private colleges need money. The needs of the United Negro colleges are no different from those of other colleges—they are simply more acute.

Most Negro families are less able to pay the cost of higher education than other families. Thirty-two of the thirty-three United Negro Colleges are in the South. The vast majority of Negroes still live in this region. Thus, in general, these schools make higher education available to young Negro men and women where they live.

The United Negro Colleges must take inadequately prepared students and, in four years, bring them to an academic level commensurate with that of students who were not so handicapped by their early schooling. The Negro colleges alone, in the South, have integrated faculties. They alone provide a campus meeting place for interracial gatherings where men of goodwill can and do work out mutual problems.

A contribution to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., is not a gift to charity. It is an investment—and a sound one—in the future. In its annual drive for contributions, April through June, the fund is seeking $2,250,000, or $250,000 more than last year. There are 24,000 young people in the fund's colleges today. They must complete their educations now, without waiting for social readjustments. Generous gifts will make it certain that the United Negro Colleges will continue to discharge with honor their pressing obligations.

5 College Choirs Slate Broadcasts

NEW YORK—The choirs of five member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will be heard over the American Broadcasting Network during August, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, has announced. The choirs represent UNCF member colleges in Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi.

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., will open the month's radio programs Aug. 3rd. Newell C. Fitzpatrick is the choral director.

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XAVIER UNIVERSITY'S choir, led by James Yestadt, will be heard on the Aug. 10 broadcast. Xavier Univ. is in New Orleans.

Morehouse college of Atlanta will present its all-male chorus over the radio network Aug. 17. Wendell Whalum is the director.

• • •

FISK UNIVERSITY'S choir is scheduled for the Aug. 24 ABC broadcast. Fisk is located in Nashville, Tenn.

Tougaloo Southern Christian college, of Tougaloo, Miss., will be on the air Aug. 31, under the baton of Mrs. Sara Booker Turner.

• • •

NOW IN ITS eighth consecutive year, the weekly Negro college choir series originates in New York City on the ABC network, 10:30 to 10:55 Sunday mornings. Local radio listings should be checked for broadcast times in the various regions of the country.

The college choir series is rebroadcast by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service and heard by GIs throughout the world.

UNCF Financial Support Is A Must

The United Negro College Fund drive campaign officially opens this month with the goal being two and a quarter million dollars. Rising costs for the member school's operation, coupled with the 33 colleges on the UNCF roster make it mandatory that the goal be set at the current figure—the highest ever.

As in the past, the Louisiana Weekly heartily supports the UNCF drive, and strongly urges everyone to make as large and as frequent contributions as are humanly possible. We feel that perhaps more than ever before there is need for the college trained Negro. With the rapidly changing social scene, due to sweeping legal decisions, more and better opportunities can be met squarely by our trained students, hence the need for your support of the UNCF.

Until integration becomes a fact by custom as well as law, and even after, the member colleges of UNCF are very vital to the progress of the Negro population. Because of the economic conditions in the South, member colleges of UNCF offer training to thousands of Negroes who would in most cases not be able to afford to attend educational institutions in other sections of the country.

Besides being vital to the progress of the Negro, UNCF member schools are also vital to the progress of the country. More and more college trained persons are being sought every year. With this ever increasing demand, member schools must be ready to educate our students, with training they couldn't possibly get elsewhere.

In addition it should be pointed out that though Negro Colleges were "forced" into existence and have been segregated, they have never been segregating institutions. UNCF colleges, with integrated faculties, are in the vanguard of the fight against segregation, the reason for which they had to be originated. Further, these colleges are in most cases providing the only meeting places for interracial gathering, so necessary to understanding between the races.

For more than 100 years, the UNCF colleges have educated the large majority of the Negroes currently holding leadership positions. The leadership shown by UNCF students is playing a significant role in the progress of the Negro population. These colleges, today, continue to educate the majority of Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses, journalists, ministers, businessmen, technicians and teachers. Further progress without UNFC progress would be virtually impossible.

Like the larger schools, UNCF colleges are faced with rising operational costs. Unlike the larger schools, however, UNCF colleges cannot raise their fees over a minimum, for with the raising of fees, higher education would be out of the reach of most students.

Book purchases, laboratory equipment, repairs, renovations and the like cost UNCF colleges virtually the same as other larger schools. Yet while the larger schols can raise fees because they have wealthier students, UNCF colleges cannot, lest they deprive many of education.

UNCF colleges must "bid" for the finest teachers, so necessary, to adequately training students, while other fields offer more lucrative positions to the person trained to teach. Regardless of how dedicated the teacher, security for himself and his family must be considered. If salaries are not raised, good teachers cannot be secured or retained.

How can the UNCF colleges meet the needs of increasing operational costs, raising salaries of instructors and expansion without raising fees out of the reach of students? They must rely on help from elsewhere because they do not receive state aid. The most efficient help is from the UNCF, the organization founded for the primary purpose of improving opportunities for higher education for Negro youth-especially of the South.

Aid is given by the UNCF to member colleges. Where does the UNCF get the finances that it gives to member colleges? From the people that contribute to the annual campaign drive. The money given by citizens is in turn given to member schools to defray expenses.

You are strongly urged to contribute actively to the UNCF fund raising campaign. The United Negro Colleges must have your support now. Remember, a contribution is not merely a gift to charity, it is an investment in the future.

A Genuinely Worthy Cause

WITH a $2,250,000 goal, the fifteenth annual United Negro College Fund campaign on behalf of its thirty-three member colleges has just gotten underway. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE believes, without qualification, that no more worthy cause comes before the public than this cooperative effort by these independent, accredited colleges. It is not only a duty and obligation of each of us to give, it is a privilege and a rare opportunity.

The colleges are located where 73 percent of all college-age Negroes live. Literature on the campaign points out pertinently that most of the students in the UNCF institutions "would not be able to get a first-class education elsewhere. For 90 percent of these young men and women live in states where the doors to most other colleges are closed to them."

In Virginia three of the four privately operated institutions of higher learning have earned coveted membership in the national organization from which they realize a substantial portion of their funds for current operations. These colleges are Hampton, Virginia Union, and Saint Paul's. In adjoining North Carolina there are six UNCF members—Barber-Scotia, Bennett, Johnson C. Smith, Livingstone, St. Augustine's, and Shaw. The others, each also worthy of fullest support, are located in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi.

A spokesman for the United Negro College Fund says: "At no time in our history has the demand for more, and better educational facilities been greater. This is especially true where Negro colleges are concerned.

"Eighty percent of the students attending UNCF schools come from southern areas. Many are able to attend only because of the lower fees made possible by contributions to the Fund, and through strictest economy by the schools themselves.

"While it is true that these schools have had to operate under extremely difficult conditions, they have produced many of our well-known Negro leaders.

"Today UNCF colleges are facing the challenge of integration Though they necessarily have been segregated in the past, they have never been segregating institutions; and there are now no racial or religious restrictions to admission to any of them."

It is the earnest and sincere wish of this newspaper that every person who reads this editorial will pause and consider his duty and opportunity. Formal campaigns are being conducted in 120 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities where member colleges are located. Give as generously as you are able to, through one of the local or area committees, or directly to the UNCF headquarters, 22 East 54th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

In subsequent issues of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE will go into further detail about the College Fund and the great urgency for supporting it wholeheartedly.

Celebrities Tape Pleas For Negro College Fund

NEW YORK CITY. — (ANP) — Eight stars of the entertainment world have recorded radio appeals for the United Negro College Fund's 15th annual nation wide campaign, according to W. J. Trent Jr., Fund executive director.

"Steve Allen, Harry Belafonte, Nat King Cole, Lena Horne, Kim Hunter, Robert Mohtgomery, Pat O'Brien and George Shearing have all taken time out from their busy schedules to tell radio audiences throughout the country about the work of the College Fund," Trent said.

Lena Horne recorded her UNCF message between matinee and evening performances of her Broadway musical hit "Jamaica." Harry Belafonte cut a tape in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria while he was starring in that hotel's Empire Room. Nat King Cole took time out for the College Fund between performances at New York's famed Copacabana.

The modern jazz pianist from Britain, George Shearing; veteran movie star Pat O'Brien; and dramatic actress Kim Hunter recorded their College Fund spots between New York engagements.

Television's Steve Allen and producer Robert Montgomery made their recordings for radio on the sets of their own shows.

Announcements of the College Fund's annual campaigns were carried in the Advertising Council's March — April Radio and TV Bulletins. With Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, as national campaign chairman, the UNCF's 1958 appeal for $2,250,000 will be conducted by voluntary workers in 120 communities across the country.

NEGRO COLLEGE UNIT MAKES 15 AWARDS

Fifteen awards were made last night by the United Negro College Fund to individuals and organizations that had assisted the fund or its member colleges.

Presentation of eight-inch statuettes of Abraham Lincln were made at a dinner celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the fund. The dinner was held in the Rainbow Grill at Rockefeller Center.

The seven organizations that received awards were the American Broadcasting Company, the International Business Machines Corporation, The New York Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Pittsburgh Courier, the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Individual awards went to John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoving, Thomas A. Morgan, James E. Stamps, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Samuel L. Leidesdorf, Mrs. Hall Park McCullough and Dr. F. D. Patterson, all of whom have served the fund in various capacities.

The awards were presented by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College and former president of Talladega, a fund member college, and by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, also a fund member. Lindsley F. Kimball, executive vice president of the Rockefeller Foundattion, wa sthe principal speaker.

For The Negro Colleges

All private colleges need money. The needs of the United Negro Colleges are no different from those of other colleges—they are simply more acute.

Most Negro families are less able to pay the cost of higher education than other families. Thirty-two of the thirty-three United Negro Colleges are in the South. The vast majority of Negroes still live in this region. Thus, in general, these schools make higher education available to young Negro men and women where they live.

The United Negro Colleges must take inadequately prepared students and, in four years, bring them to an academic level commensurate with that of students who were not so handicapped by their early schooling. The Negro colleges alone, in the South, have integrated faculties. They alone provide a campus meeting place for interracial gatherings where men of goodwill can and do work out mutual problems.

A contribution to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, is not a gift to charity. It is an investment—and a sound one—in the future. In its annual drive for contributions, April through June, the fund is seeking $2,250,000, or $250,000 more than last year. There are 24,000 young people in the fund's colleges today. They must complete their educations now, without waiting for social readjustments. Generous gifts will make it certain that the United Negro Colleges will continue to discharge with honor their pressing obligations.

Negro College Fund Receives Citation For Valuable Award

NEW YORK, May 16 — The United Negro College Fund has received a citation from the Lane Bryant Annual Awards in recognition of outstanding community service for 1957, W. J. Trent, jr., Fund executive director, announced here today.

"The College Fund is also under consideration for one of Lane Bryant's annual awards of $1,000 to be presented Nov. 13 at the Hotel Plaza in New York City," Mr. Trent said.

A UNCF alumna, Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, a graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., submited the name of the College Fund for the award. Dr. Nyabongo is director of student and personnel guidance at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University in Nashville. Tennessee State University is tax-supported and not a member of the Fund.

The Lane Bryant Annual Awards of $1,000 to an individual and $1,000 to a group were established in 1948 to encourage voluntary participation in efforts that benefit American home and community life. The firm believes that any individual or group whose non-remunerative efforts have contributed significantly to the strength of the community has added to thesecurity and welfare of humanity.

All nominations for the awards are screened by the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University under the supervision of Dr. Robert K. Merton.

An Awards Committee, composed of prominent citizens whose interests are focused on furthering community progress, then reviews all nominees for the awards. The final choice of the winners and the selection of the "honorable mentions" rests entirey on the discretion of this committee.

The 1958 Awards Committee includes Joseph N. Welch, senior partner, Hale and Dorr; William E. Stevenson, president, Oberlin College; Frank Stanton, president Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, wife of the publisher of The New York Times; and Jacqueline Cochran, president, Jacqueline Cochran, Inc.

The first of America's "education ghosts," the United Negro College Fund set the pattern for collective fund raising for groups of privately supported instiutions of learning. Through a single, annual appeal, the Fund raises approximately 10 per cent of the operating costs of its 33 independent, accredited, member colleges and universities.

Now conducting its 15th annual campaign, the College Fund seeks a goal of $2,250,000 in 1958.

5 college choirs on TV in Aug.

NEW YORK,—The choirs of five member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will be heard over the American Broadcasting Network during August, W. J. Trent Jr. Fund executive director, announced. The choirs to appear will be:

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., which will open the month's radio programs Aug. 3. Newell C. Ftizpatrick is the choral director; Xavier University's (New Orleans) choir, led by James Yestadt, will be heard on the Aug. 10, broadcast.

Morehouse College of Atlanta will present its all-male chorus over the radio network Aug. 17, Wendell Whalum is the director: Fisk University's choir is scheduled for the Aug. 24 ABC broadcast. Fisk is located in Nashville, Tenn. and Tougaloo Southern Christian College, of Tougaloo, Miss. will be on the air Aug. 31, under the baton of Mrs. Sara Booker Turner.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS- PRESIDENT
DR. F.D.PATTERSON,CHAIRMAN

Tues. 10-9-58

14i 1958 UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Dr. Mays Is Elected College Fund Chief

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, was elected president of the United Negro College Fund at the organization's annual meeting held here Tuesday.

DR. B. E. MAYS

He succeeds Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the College Fund, who has served as president since the fund-raising agency was chartered in 1944.

Dr. Mays was among the small group of college presidents who met in 1943, at the invitation of Dr. Patterson, to consider a new approach to college financing. They organized the College Fund, a pioneer venture in cooperative fund raising for institutions of higher learning. Dr. Mays has served as College Fund vice president since 1949.

LEADING CLERGYMAN

One of America's leading clergymen, Dr. Mays is a former vice president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Prior to assuming the presidency of Morehouse College for Men in 1940, he served as dean of the Howard University School of Religion in Washington, D. C.

In 1950, Dr. Mays was named "Alumnus of the Year" of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, where he received his master's degree in 1925 and his Ph.D. in 1935.

A Kent Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, Dr. Mays has received honorary degrees from eight educational institutions. He initiated the Henry B. Wright lecture series at Yale in 1952.

DR. PATTERSON

Dr. Patterson, who is president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, and a former president of Tuskegee Institute, will continue to serve the College Fund as chairman of the executive committee and vice chairman of the Board of Directors. Thomas A. Morgan, retired chairman of the Sperry Corporation, was re-elected chairman of the UNCF Board.

In his annual report, W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, credited the College Fund with setting two significant American patterns. It was the first of the country's education chests, and initiated the solicitation of unrestricted corporate support for colleges and universities.

"Today, there are 38 cooperative fund-raising organizations in the field of higher education, and corporations are now giving substantial support to American education," Mr. Trent stated.

"From 1944 through 1957, corporations, foundations, business firms, unions, church groups, social organizations and individuals have contributed $17,925,000 to UNCF's annual appeals to help meet the current operating expenses of the member colleges. The 1958 nationwide appeal is now in progress.

"In addition to the sums contributed for current operations, the UNCF raised $17,750,000, between 1951 and 1957, for capital expenditures for the member colleges," Mr. Trent said.

Funds raised for yearly operating expenses are used by the member colleges to strengthen their academic programs and provide scholarship aid to deserving students. Capital funds provided money for new buildings and necessary repairs.

The presidents of UNCF's 33 member schools and 19 prominent laymen, representing various geographical sections of the country, serve on the College Fund's Board of Directors. Their 1958 annual meeting, held in the Park Sheraton Hotel, was preceded by a fund-raising institute, October 6.

The luncheon session of the institute was addressed by David M. Church, executive director of the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel. A reception, honoring the college president, followed the afternoon sessions.

Campaigning in 120 cities and towns throughout the country, the 1958 UNCP appeal seeks $2,250,000, 10 per cent of the current expenses of the Fund's 33 independent, accredited member colleges and universities.

DR. MAYS

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays Elected Unanimously as President of United Negro College Fund

New York, — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, was elected president of the United Negro College Fund at the organization's annual meeting held here today. He succeeds Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder of the College Fund, who has served as president since the fund-raising agency was chartered in 1944.

New Approach

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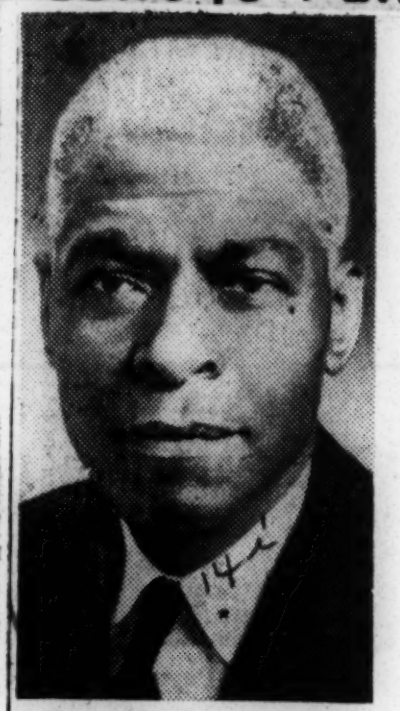


Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

The United Negro College Fund yesterday elected Dr. Benjamin E. Mays as president. Dr. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, succeeds Dr F. D. Patterson, who had served as president since the fund raising agency was chartered in 1944.

Some members of the nominating committee felt that Dr. Patterson, who will continue as chairman of the executive committee and vice chairman of the board of directors, should remain as president. Dr. Patterson felt the office should be rotated. Under a rule set at yesterday's meeting a president is now elected to a one year term and limited to two re-elections.

Funds raised by the organization are used by thirty-three member schools to strengthen academic programs and provide scholarships and for buildings and repairs. The fund seeks $2,250,000 for 1958.

Is Too Much Play Making Jack Dull?

High Schools Held Too Easy

Educator, Here for Negro Fund, Cites 'Remedial' Role of Colleges

Colleges must do "a lot of remedial work" because "what we call 'progressive education' makes for too much play and not enough work in high schools," the president of an all-Negro college said here yesterday.

Dr. John Henry Lewis, president of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, is here to aid the fund drive of the United Negro College Fund, which will open Saturday.

Lewis said college freshmen are not fully prepared because they are given too much freedom in choosing high-school courses. There is not enough emphasis on mathematics and the sciences in elementary and high schools, "but we should not overemphasize them, either," Lewis said.

He taught mathematics at Morris Brown a four-year liberal-arts Methodist college, after his graduation in 1908. Lewis holds graduate degrees in sociology from Yale University and the University of Chicago.

In the field of languages, Lewis said teachers and pupils "are not prepared as well as they ought to be. Languages should be taught as early as possible and they ought to be emphasized more on all education levels."

Also Headed Morris Brown From 1920 to 1930

Lewis, 72, was president of Morris Brown from 1920 to 1930. Then he went to California as a Methodist minister, was principal of The Negro high school at Little Rock, and was dean of Payne Methodist Seminary at Wilberforce, Ohio, before starting his second term as Morris Brown president seven years ago.

When he was principal at Little Rock, the junior- and senior-high school students were combined in one school and numbered about 2,000. Later the schools were separated, and the senior high school is "one of the best in the country," Lewis said.

Morris Brown is one of six Negro colleges in Atlanta. The fund seeks to raise $2,250,000 nationally to provide 10 per cent of the yearly operating costs of its 33 privately supported, accredited colleges and universities. In Louisville and Jefferson County the goal is $15,000.

All but One of Such Schools Are In South

All but one of the independent Negro institutions are in the South, where 80 per cent, or about 10,000,000, of the Negro population lives, Lewis said. The combined student bodies of the member colleges number about 25,000.

Lewis, a native of "the woods way down from Atlanta," Americus, Ga., will speak at a Frontiers luncheon at noon today at the Yellow Dining Room, 426 S. Sixth.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will speak at the drive's kickoff luncheon at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A. Hector W. Bohnert, vice-presiden tof Bankers Bond Company, is chairman of the drive here.

Courier-Journal Photo

SEEKING FUNDS for the United Negro College Fund are Dr. John H. Lewis, left, president of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, and the Rev. Felix S. Anderson, pastor of Broadway Temple, A.M.E. Zion, 662 S. 13th. Mr. Anderson, a member of the fund committee here, is a Democrat who represents 42d District in the Legislature.

GM Gives $35,000 To UNCF

DETROIT — A $35,000 General Motors gift to the United Negro College Fund has just been announced by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its Committee for Education Grants and Scholarships.

The GM grant comes at the beginning of the 1958 nationwide drive by the United Negro College Fund which provides financial aid to 33 Negro colleges in 12 states. It brings to $170,000 the amount GM thus far has given to the fund.

Accepting the gift was Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, director of the Burton Mercy Hospital in Detroit, member of the national board of the fund and vice chairman of the Michigan campaign for the fund.

United Negro College Fund Nominated For Lane Bryant's Annual Group Award

New York,—The United Negro College Fund has received a citation from the Lane Bryant Annual Awards in recognition of outstanding community service for 1957, W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director, announced here today.

The College Fund is also under consideration for one of Lane Bryant's annual awards of $1,000 to be presented Nov. 13 at the Hotel Plaza in New York City," Mr. Trent said.

Nominating Alumna

A UNCF alumna, Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, a graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., submitted the name of the College Fund for the award. Dr. Nyabongo is director of student and personnel guidance at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University in Nashville. Tennessee State University is tax-supported and not a member of the Fund.

Established in 1948

The Lane Bryant Annual Awards of $1,000 to an individual and $1,000 to a group were established in 1948 to encourage voluntary participation in efforts that benefit American home and community life. The firm believes that any individual or group whose non-remunerative efforts have contributed significantly to the strength of the community has added to the security and welfare of humanity.

American Broadcasting Network Begins Eighth Year With United Negro College Choirs

New York — Begining its eighth consecutive year of regular weekly broadcasts of United Negro College Choirs, the American Broadcasting Network has scheduled programs by Shaw University, Philander Smith, Knoxville and Livingstone Colleges for the month of May.

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., will present its program May 4. Harry Gil-Smythe is the director.

The choir of Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark., recorded the music to be heard May 11 while in Chicago on a spring concert tour. Otis D. Simmons directs.

An innvocation — a brass choir accompaniment — will be introduced on the Knoxville choral program scheduled for May 18. Russell W. Smih is vocal director, Hugo Magliocco, brass choir direcor of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Livingsone College Choir, under the baton of Mrs. Myra M. Thomas, will be broadcast May 25. Livingstone College is in Salisbury, N. C.

In recognition of the continuing cooperation rendered the United Negro College Fund, a "Lincoln" award was recently presented to the American Broadcasting Company at the Fund's 15th anniversary celebration. The citation noted ABC's 'seven years of regular weekly network broadcasts of the choirs of UNCF schools, thus bringing the accomplishments and needs of these colleges to the attention of the American public; the cooperation of ABC officials and staff that has insured the success of these programs over the years; and the genuine concern of the network for the public interest."

The weekly radio series originates in New York City and is broadcast over the ABC network 10:30 to 10:55 Sunday mornings. It is heard over WABC, New York, Sundays 12:35 to 1:00 P.M. Check local radio listings for broadcast time in your area.

The College Fund's 15th annual nation-wide appeal in support of its 33 member colleges is now under way. The 1958 goal is $2,250,000.

NEGRO COLLEGES RECEIVE $35,000 GIFT.— Louis G. Seaton, left, General Motors vice president in charge of personnel and chairman of its Committee for Education Grants and Scholarships, presents GM's gift of $35,000 to the United Negro College Fund at the beginning of the Fund's nation-wide drive. Receiving it are: Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, of Detroit (center), vice chairman for the Michigan campaign for the Fund and Francis A. Kornegay, also of Detroit, a member of Special Gifts committee. The fund provides financial aid to 33 Negro colleges in 12 states with total enrollment of 27,000 students.

U. S. Steel Aids 40 Colleges

NEW YORK — Forty of the country's liberal arts colleges, the student bodies of which are prediminantly Negro, will share in an educational grant of two million dollars announced by the United States Steel Foundation. The allocation is a part of the foundation's 1958 aid-to-education program, in which 655 colleges, medical schools, engineering institutes and universities will participate.

An overall grant of $33,000 was made by the foundation to the United Negro College Fund, which represents 33 private colleges. In addition, seven private schools, not members of the fund, will receive $1,000 each. These latter are: Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Florida Normal and Industrial, St. Augustine; Jarvis Christian, Hawkes, Tex.; Miles, Birmingham, Ala.; Rust, Holly Springs, Miss., and Stillman, Tuscaloose, Ala.

THE FOUNDATION'S grant to the United Negro College Fund is for current operational use by the member schools. It is wholly apart from a capital grant of $100,000 made to the fund by the U.S. Steel Foundation three years ago.

In announcing the foundation's aid to education program, Roger M. Blough, chairman of its board of trustees, said:

"For the tasks ahead, we shall need both our great public and our private institutions; and since the public universities have substantial regular sources of income to cover many of their needs, providing support for the leading private universities becomes, in these times, an urgent concern."

As regards the foundation's grant to the United Negro College Fund, rules of the latter organization prescribe that such funds may be used to increase the quality of instruction and to broaden the general impact of the member schools. Such funds may not, however, be used for the erection of buildings, since aid toward that end is visioned from the multi-million dollar capital fund now being secured.

1958 COLLEGE FUND ALLOCATIONS $861.779

NEW YORK, — The United Negro College Fund contributed $326,250 to its 33 member colleges and universities today, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director.

The allocation is the second distribution of money during 1958. It brings the total amount received this year by the participating colleges to $861,779.

Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Co., and 1958 national campaign chairman, reports the fund-raising appeal for the colleges running ahead of last year.

CHAIRMEN OPTIMISTIC

"Volunteer chairmen in our campaign communities, including those hardest hit by the recession, are optimistic," Mr. Hope said.

"Thirty-two of the UNCF's 33 colleges are located in the South. They make higher education available to young Negro men and women where the majority of them live. Reports from our campaign areas indicate that thoughtful Americans throughout the country are convinced of the continuing need for these independent, accredited colleges."

The 1958 campaign, to raise 10 per cent of the operating costs of the 33 UNCF colleges, began in April and will continue until Dec. 31.

"Active campaigning will be stepped up again in the fall in the 120 cities and towns where organized UNCF appeals are conducted," Mr. Hope said. "These include the communities where the Fund's 33 member colleges are located."

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, February 11, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 72

TUSKEGEE REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND ALUMNI

14i

"In our leadership today we need people of a wide diversity -- people able to cope with evolving opportunities -- people skilled in problem solving -- people with scientific and technical know-how." So spoke Dr. Willa B. Player, President, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. in keynoting the 12th Annual Conference of the National Council of United Negro College Fund Alumni, held in Chicago, February 8-9.

Dr. Player, in speaking from the theme: "Where There Is Vision the People Triumph", said that the task today is to strive for the achievement of a better life for those whom we serve. "The recent conference on Anti-discrimination in Government Contracts called in Washington by Vice President Nixon," she stated, "stressed the need for all of our trained youth."

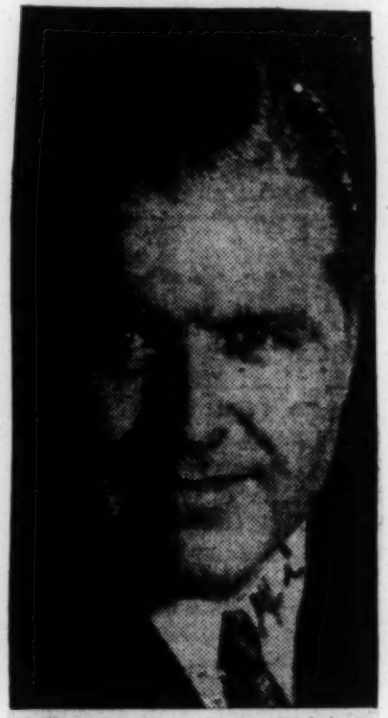
She said that in everything that we attempt we must insist on the concept of dignity, liberty, and fellowship."

Gathered for the Conference were representative alumni leaders and students from all 33 of the member colleges of U.N.C.F. Total attendance numbered 150 to set a record attendance for these annual conferences.

The program was studded with outstanding speakers and training sessions.

Tuskegee Institute alumnf were participants in panels and workshops. Miss Marguerite Dixie Taylor, Tuskegee Institute student representative, was elected assistant secretary of the U.N.C.F. Alumni Council. This is the first year that a student has held an office on the National Council.

Mr. Walter Washington, President of Utica Institute, was elected president of the Council.



Heads UNCF—

Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Co., will serve as chairman of the United Negro College Fund's nation-wide appeal. The 15th annual spring campaign will seek support for the fund's 33 private colleges and universities.

President Of "Esso" Agrees To Serve UNCF As Chairman Of Fund Drive

Stanley C. Hope, Eminent Business Executive Of Standard Oil Company, Will Direct Campaign In More Than 120 Cities Across Country To Aid Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta U., And Other Private Colleges

Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Company, will serve as chairman of the United Negro College Fund's 1958 nation-wide appeal. The 15th annual spring campaign will seek support for the Fund's 33 private, accredited colleges and universities.

New York, Feb. 7—Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund's 15th annual nation-wide spring appeal, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the organization's National Council, announced today.

Mr. Hope, who is also a director and members of the executive committee of Esso Research and Engineering Company, will head the campaign to raise support for the Fund's 33 private member colleges. He will direct the work of volunteers in more than 120 cities across the country.

Funds sought in the annual appeal help the member colleges meet current operating expenses. Last year's campaign raised a total of $1,774,620, the largest in the history of the Fund.

The 33 Fund colleges represent a combined enrollment of more than 24,000 students. Among them are internationally known institutions such as Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk and Atlanta University. The colleges are located in an area where 73 per cent of all chollege-age Negroes live.

The assumption of the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund campaign is a reflection of Mr. Hope's interest in higher education. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Esso Education Foundation which provides financial assistance to privaotely supported colleges and universities. In 1957, he served as vice chairman of the College Fund's appeal.

Mr. Hope also has been active in promoting highway safety. He is responsible for the reactivation and current work of the Esso Safety Foundation.

Mr. Hope is a resident of New York City.

February Schedule For UNCF Choirs

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — The February schedule of the United Negro College Fund choirs on the American Broadcasting Network's weekly choral series was announced Monday by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

The choir of Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., will be heard Feb. 9 This program was recorded in Detroit while the Lane choir toured the Middlewest.

The choral group of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N.C., will be heard Feb. 16, under he baton of Christopher W. Kemp.

The all-girl Glee club of Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., directed by Willis L. James, will broadcast Feb. 23.

The weekly choral series featuring the choirs of the member colleges of the United Negro College fund, originates in New York over the American Broadcasting Network Sundays, 10:35 to 11 a.m.

Dr. W. J. Trent Speaks To Patterson Branch YM

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund, spoke at the 33rd annual dinner meeting of the Patterson Avenue Branch YMCA here recently.

In his address he challenged his audience to stop sitting around trying to conform. He dared them to get excited about the world in which we live. "How long are we going to wait before we get real excited about helping America to save its own faith and democracy?" he asked.

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EVERYTIME a Negro says to America,, "you cannot abridge our rights" he is helping to save his country.

"This is not a northern problem or a southern problem. It is not a white problem or a colored problem. It is a problem for all of America to work out and solve.

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"WE CANNOT SAY the change will come too fast because things happen only when we get excited".

Hampton Haith, Chairman of the Committee of Management and toastmaster, introduced Mr. Trent.

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HE ALSO REPORTED that the Patterson "Y" had a good year of progress with a membership of 1,947 men and boys, with an attendance of 82,079 at 3,718 "Y" activities in 1957. The first year of operation of the new swimming pool had added much to the program.

Rev. S. W. Hylton, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the election results. The following men were re-elected to the Committee of Management for a three year term: Hampton Haith, E. E. Hill, C. I. Sawyer, S. L. Hamlin, and Haywood Dunlap. Roland Hayes and Rev. J. N. Patterson were newly elected members.

Lawrence Perkins Joins Staff Of United Negro College Fund

NEW YORK— Lawrence R. Perkins, Jr., has been appointed a field representative for the United Negro College Fund, it was announced here today by William J. Trent, Jr., Fund executive director. "Mr. Perkins will work with the above-mentioned fraternal and other national organizations to stimulate wider interest in the College Fund and broaden the base of its support," Mr. Trent said.

An alumnus of two UNCF member institutions, Mr. Perkins attended Saint Augustine's College in Raleigh, N. C., and received his A.B. degree from Lincoln University, in Lincoln University, Pa. As a recipient of the Lavenburg Fellowship, he did post graduate work at the New York University School of Public Service where he also majored in labor relations.

While a post graduate student, Mr. Perkins worked as a machinist for an electrical manufacturing company. Elected shop foreman, he headed the local union's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and served on the union's executive board.

Mr. Perkins came to the College Fund from the banquet sales promotion department of New York City's Hotel Belmont-Plaza. His earlier experience includes one year as a research analyst for McCann Erickson Inc., advertising agency.

During World War II, Mr. Perkins served in three major campaigns in Italy as a first lieutenant with the 92nd Infantry Division.

A native of Charlottesville, Va., Mr. Perkins resides in New York City. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the National Business League and the Lincoln Alumni of New York.

Negro College Group Opens Fund Drive

The United Negro College Fund has opened its 15th annual spring drive for funds and this year the goal is $2.25 million, $250,000 more than last year.

The drive will continue through June and the goal has been increased to meet mounting operating costs and because of the addition of two colleges to UNCF membership. The 33 United Negro Colleges, all but one of which are in the South, have an enrollment of 24,000.

F. D. Patterson, president of the UNCF, said today the colleges depend on the fund for about 10 percent of their combined operating costs. He said the plight of Negro colleges is no different than others; they all need money. And the position of the Negro colleges, he said, is even more difficult because "most Negro families are far less able to pay the cost of higher education than other families."

Mr. Patterson said a contribution to the UNCF is not just a gift to charity.

"The UNCF colleges," he said, "are vital not only to the progress of the Negro people, but to the progress of the country. These schools prove that integration can be a two-way street. Their doors are now open to ALL qualified students. With more college-trained people needed each year, the UNCF colleges stand ready to educate their share of the nation's youth."

At UNCF Meeting in Minneapolis

33 College Presidents Given Royal Treatment

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Four days of luncheons, business meetings, dinners, public appearances and tours for 33 presidents of colleges with predominantly Negro enrollments came to an end here Monday, March 17. It was the first time in the history of the United Negro College group that all presidents assembled in one city.

Highlight of the four-day gathering was a public convocation at Northrop Memorial Auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus Sunday, March 16.

ON THIS OCCASION, all 33 presidents were introduced from the stage. President Carroll V. Newsom of New York University, principal speaker, spoke on "The Challenge to America."

"The Supreme Court decision upon segregation in the schools has not diminished the importance of the Negro college in the American educational system," Dr. Newsom told an audience of more than 3,000.

Speaking for the 33 presidents was Dr. Arthur D. Gray of Talladega College, Alabama. The famous combined Spelman and Morehouse college choirs of Atlanta, Ga., sang. Thomas Moore, Minneapolis businessman and hotel owner, was chairman and Judson Bemis, industrialist, was honorary chairman. President James L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota greeted the assembly.

Opening night of the convocation, Friday, March 14, alumni of the 33 colleges, headed by Judge L. Howard Bennett, held a reception at the Prudential Insurance Building on Wayzata Blvd. for the presidents and convocation committee.

■

SATURDAY MORNING the presidents were conducted on a tour of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses where they were welcomed to the Twin Cities by Minneapolis Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson. They held their business meetings at the university and were also luncheon guests of President James L. Morrill at Coffman Memorial Union. That night, along with members of the convocation committee and the Minnesota board of trustees as well as local industrialists, businessmen and educators, they were guests at a banquet in the Radisson Hotel.

Sunday morning, 34 leading Twin City churches opened their pulpits to the visitors, including national officers of the organization, and Sunday evening, prior to the convocation, there were a series of individual dinner parties throughout the area given by leading hosts and hostesses under the direction of Mrs. Richard Gale of Mound.

The gathering came to a close Monday morning with each president being taken on a conducted tour of a different Twin City institution or business.

George A. Beavers, Jr., whose appointment as one of two national vice chairmen of the 1958 United Negro College Fund Campaign has been announced. Chairman of the board, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Mr. Beavers will serve with Basil O'Connor. They were named vice chairmen of the nationwide appeal by College Fund Chairman Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Company.

Dr. Newsom Says Negro Is Slighted

33 College Fund Presidents At Annual Meeting

MINNEAPOLIS — The Supreme Court decision upon segregation in the schools has not diminished the importance of the Negro college in the system", Dr. Carroll V. Newsom told persons attending the annual United Negro College Fund convocation.

"Recently we are hearing of our disintegrating scientific and technological position when compared to that of the Soviet Union. We are disturbed by the fact that we have grave shortages of manpower on the highest level of competence.

DR. NEWSOM said it rather surprising to note that a major aspect of the problem has rarely been mentioned, namely the fact that millions of children within our vast Negro population have limited opportunity and motivation to develop their latent talents.

"And, let us not forget the well - known anthropoligical truth that the Negro race posses its proper proportion of those who have the native intelligence to become outstanding engineers, scientists, musicians, mathematicians, teachers, doctors and so on."

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THE MINNEAPOLIS meeting marked the first time that all 33 presidents of the United Negro College group attended the Convocation.

Speaking for the 33 presidents was Dr. Arthur D. Gray of Talladega College, Ala. The combined Spelman and Morehouse college choirs of Atlanta, Ga., sang. Thomas Moore, Minneapolis businessman and hotel owner, was chairman and Judson Bemis, industrialist, was honorary chairman. President James L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota greeted the assembly.

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Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Basil O'Connor Vice Chairmen 1958 UNCF Campaign

New York, Mar. 21.—George A. Beavers, Jr., chairman of the board, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, and Basil O'Connor, president, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, have agreed to serve as vice chairmen of the current United Negro College Fund campaign. The announcement was made here today by Stanley C. Hope, president, Esso Standard Oil Co., and 1958 College Fund national campaign chairman.

The vice chairmen will assist Mr. Hope in directing appeals on behalf of the 33 United Negro Colleges, in more than 120 communities across the country. The colleges depend upon the annual campaign to provide 10 per cent of their current operating budgets. This year's goal is $2,250,000.

Mr. Beavers was co-founder of the Golden State Company, and has been associated with it since 1925. Long active in Los Angeles civic and community affairs, he has received numerous citations for his services.

Mr. Beavers served four terms as chairman of the Los Angeles Housing Authority Commissioners. He is a member of the board of governors, Los Angeles Welfare Federation, and a member of the board of directors, U. S. O. His wife, Lola Cunningham Beavers, was formerly on the faculty of Morris Brown College, a UNCF member college.

Mr. O'Connor is president of the International Poliomyelitis Congress and the National Health Council. Formerly he was chairman and president of the American National Red Cross. Since 1946, he has been chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, another of the 33 UNCF member colleges.

Mr. O'Connor has been decorated by 16 foreign governments and Red Cross societies, and has received the United States Medal of Merit.

Richmond Bank President Heads State UNCF Drive

RICHMOND — Robert T. Marsh Jr., president of the First and Merchants Bank and widely connected with civic and business life in Richmond, will be chairman of the 1958 United Negro College Fund in Virginia.

His appointment was made by Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, who is chairman of the national effort to raise $2,250,000 between April 1 and June 15.

THE Virginia goal this year will be $36,000, an increase of $4,000 over the goals of the past two years. The 1957 contributions totaled $32,338 and marked the first time in 14 years a UNCF goal has been exceeded in Virginia.

Serving with Mr. Marsh as 1958 co - chairman will be Dr. Earl H. McClenney, president of St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, which was added as a partipant in the Fund this year.

THE Virginia treasurer again will be W. Harry Schwarzchild Jr., president of the Central National Bank of Richmond. Serving as chairman for corporation gifts will be William H. Trapnell, president of the Commonwealth Natural Gas Corporation and chairman of the 1957 campaign in Richmond.

St. Paul's a co - educational college enrolling 380 students and sponsored by the Protestant Episcopal Church, makes the third Virginia college member of the Fund and accounts for the increased state goal this year.

OTHER Virginia members are Virginia Union University in Richmond and Hampton Institute in Hampton. These two are among the four largest members of the Fund.

DR. EARL H. McCLENNEY
Co-Chairman

As in the past, it is expected that the three Virginia institutions will be allocated approximately four times the amount raised in the state campaign.

THE 33 member colleges, all but one of which are located in the South, receive approximately ten per cent of their operating costs each year through the Fund.

Chairman Marsh, who served for 14 years as treasurer and a trustee of Virginia Union University, said that he remembers many years when the university could not have continued its program without the help of the United Negro College Fund. "Without the Fund's assistance for our operation," Marsh said, "we would have been forced to lower standards or curtail our courses."

MR. MARSH is a graduate of the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia. Currently he is a trustee of the University of Richmond and Fork Union Military Academy and a member of the board of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Richmond Memorial Hospital. He is also a director of several industrial corporations.

He has been connected continuously with the United Negro College Fund in Virginia since its inception in 1944. At various times he has served as State treasurer, member of the State steering committee, and member of the Richmond committee.

FOR THE NEGRO COLLEGES

All private colleges need money. The needs of the United Negro Colleges are no different from those of other colleges—they are simply more acute.

Most Negro families are less able to pay the cost of higher education than other families. Thirty-two of the thirty-three United Negro Colleges are in the South. The vast majority of Negroes still live in this region. Thus, in general, these schools make higher education available to young Negro men and women where they live.

The United Negro Colleges must take moderately prepared students and, in four years, bring them to an academic level commensurate with that of students who were not so handicapped by their early schooling. The Negro colleges alone, in the South, have integrated faculties. They alone provide a campus meeting place for interracial gatherings where men of goodwill can and do work out mutual problems.

A contribution to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, is not a gift to charity. It is an investment—and a sound one—in the future. In its annual drive for contributions, April through June, the fund is seeking $2,250,000, or $250,000 more than last year. There are 24,000 young people in the fund's colleges today. They must complete their educations now, without waiting for social readjustments. Generous gifts will make it certain that the United Negro Colleges will continue to discharge with honor their pressing obligations.

Head of United Negro College Fund Named

A. Buel Trowbridge, of McLean, Va., has been named chairman of the United Negro College Fund campaign in Washington.

Participating in the fund are 33 colleges and universities which raise 10 per cent of their operating funds through an annual appeal. The 1958 goal is $2,250,000.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

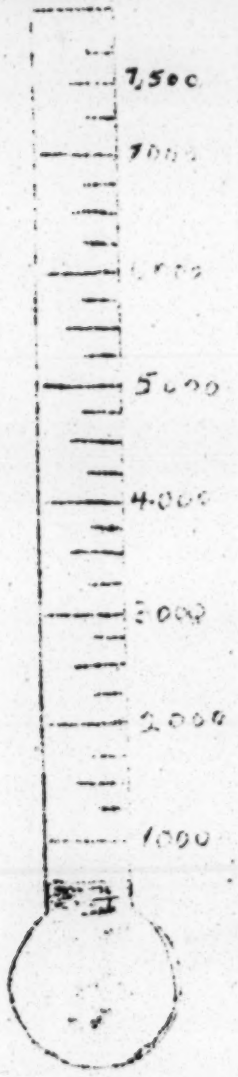
DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, May 20, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 125

14i 1958



UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE

The United Negro College Fund has received a citation from the Lane Bryant Annual Awards in recognition of outstanding community service for 1957, W. J. Trent, jr., Fund executive director, announced.

"The College Fund is also under consideration for one of Lane Bryant's annual awards of $1,000 to be presented Nov. 13 at the Hotel Plaza in New York City," Mr. Trent said.

A UNCF alumna, Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, a graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., submitted the name of the College Fund for the award. Dr. Nyabongo is director of student and personnel guidance at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University in Nashville. Tennessee State University is tax-supported and not a member of the Fund.

The Lane Bryant Annual Awards of $1,000 to an individual and $1,000 to a group were established in 1948 to encourage voluntary participation in efforts that benefit American home and community life. The firm believes that any individual or group whose non-remunerative efforts have contributed significantly to the strength of the community has added to the security and welfare of humanity.

All nominations for the awards are screened by the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University under the supervision of Dr. Robert K. Merton.

The first of America's "education chests," the United Negro College Fund set the pattern for collective fund raising for groups of privately supported institutions of learning. Through a single, annual appeal, the Fund raises approximately 10 per cent of the operating costs of its 33 independent, accredited, member colleges and universities.

Now conducting its 15th annual campaign, the College Fund seeks a goal of $2,250,000 in 1958. Our goal is $7,500. LET'S DO OUR PART BY GIVING AS MUCH AS WE CAN. LET'S GO OVER THE TOP. WE ARE ONE OF THE 33 COLLEGES.

SPECIAL NOTICES -- SENIORS

There will be a meeting of the Seniors Wednesday evening, May 21, at 7 o'clock, in the auditorium of Armstrong Hall. Please plan to attend. It is important that you be there.

Seniors can purchase extra graduation invitations and souvenir booklets through the president of the Senior Class, Carol McIntosh. Contact him in the Recreation Center.

The local Chapter of the American Red Cross urges every one to contribute in the present campaign which ends May 31, 1958. Send your checks to The Treasurer, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

$1,000 TO COLLEGE FUND—Dr. Deborah C. Partridge (right), Grand Baileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, presents the Greek-letter organization's $1,000 check drawn to the order of the United Negro College Fund to Dr. F. D. Patterson, fund president. Miss Louise Batson, national public relations director of the Zete, looks on.

Associate professor of education a nd supervisor of teacher education at Queen's College, New York, Dr. Partridge urged all sororities and fraternities to support the College Fund generously. Dr. Partridge lives at 62 S. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Immediately following the ceremony Miss Batson, who resides at 140 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, flew to a family reunion in Dutch Guiana.

$535,529 Distributed In Third UNCF Allocation

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund had distributed a third appropriation of $535,529 to 31 member colleges from the proceeds of its 1957 campaign. Announcement of the allocations was made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF president and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Since the College Fund was chartered in 1944, it has raised approximately 10 per cent of the combined operating budgets of its member colleges each year, according to Dr. Patterson, founder of the organization.

"Allocations from campaign contributions are used by the colleges to provide scholarships, buy equipment and augment faculty salaries. Scholarships help deserving students, who could not otherwise remain in school, continue their education. Salary increases often prevent valuable faculty members from seeking higher paying appointments elsewhere," Dr. Patterson said.

ADDITIONAL SHARE

In February, 1958, these colleges will also share in an appropriation of $130,000. This will be the final allocation of money raised in a separate five-year capital funds appeal which ended in 1956. The capital funds campaign raised a total of $17,750,000.

"Capital funds money made it possible for many UNCF colleges to erect urgently needed new buildings and repair old ones," Dr. Patterson stated.

"These improved facilities have added to the institutions' fundamental usefulness and have contributed vitally to the whole advancement of education in the South."

Zetas Donate $1,000 To UNCF Campaign

New York — With the presentation of a $1,000 check, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has set the pace for Greek-letter organization support of the United Negro College Fund's 1958 appeal. The check was presented to Dr. F. D. Patterson, College Fund president, by Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, Grand Basileus of the Zetas. Miss Louise Batson, the sorority's national public relations director, also attended the presentation ceremony.

College Fund gets $35,000

DETROIT — General Motors last week announced the gift of $35,000 to the United Negro College Fund. The contribution brings GM's total donations to UNCF to $170,000.

The grant was made under General Motors' expanded program of support of higher education which is now in its fourth year. The company, in addition, gives scholarships to some 1,600 students each year.

In making the contribution, Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president, said:

"We are pleased of our support to UNCF because we know that the 27,000 students enrolled in its member (33) colleges will provide many of tomorrow's outstanding leaders."

G. M. Aids Negro College Fund

General Motors Corp. has made a $35,000 gift to the United Negro College Fund, Louis G. Seaton, General Motors vice-president in charge of personnel and chairman of its Committee for Education Grants and Scholarships, announced yesterday.

To date, G. M. has given $170,000 to the U. N. C. F., which provides financial aid to thirty-three colleges in twelve states with a total enrollment of 27,000 students. The latest grant comes at the beginning of U. N. C. F.'s 1958 nationwide fund drive.

The General Motors gift is part of its expanded program of support to higher education, now in its fourth year. As of next September, the corporation will be helping 1,600 college students who, with four-year G. M. scholarships, are studying at colleges of their choice.

Dr. Foster Says UNFC Colleges Here To Stay

Dr. Luther H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, told an audience of United Negro College Fund Campaign workers the campaign "kickoff" luncheon that colleges aided by the annual fund drive have been in operation for long periods of time and are definitely here to stay.

Tremendous Task

He said that these colleges, which were born out of the dreams of such men as Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver and other pioneer educators, face a tremendous task in providing larger services to young people.

Dr. Foster was introduced to the meeting, held at the Chestnut Street YMCA, by Dr. John H. Lewis, President of Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the schools benefited by the UNCF. Louisville area Co-chairman of the drive, J. Benjamin Horton, Jr., announced that $1,600 of the $15,000 Louisville had already been contributed.

Heads Above Water

The national goal of the UNCF is $2,250,000 or approximately 10 per cent of the operating expenses of the 33 privately operated colleges and universities which benefit from the fund. Dr. Foster said that this 10 per cent keeps the heads of the schools, financialy speaking, above water and allows them to swim to the shore of higher quality.

Dr. Foster urged support of the UNCF and other causes dedicated to the purpose of helping higher education. We speak of integration, said he, but there are 23,000 students in these 33 colleges who need an education today — not tommorrow.

Mediocrity Compromise

The educator said that there is no compromise with mediocrity and we must have full development for full release of human potential. The UNCF, said Dr. Foster, serves as a spring to release these economic educational and moral development.

"LINCOLN" STATUETTE CITATION—John D. Rockefeller III (left) accepts a "Lincoln" statuette in New York City for his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the United Negro College Fund's 15th Anniversary Dinner. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (right), Morehouse College president, made the presentation.

Waiting to congratulate Mr. Rockefeller are Dr. F. D. Patterson (second from left), College Fund founder and president; Edward J. DeGray (second from right), American Broadcasting Company vice-president; and Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, who is serving as national campaign chairman for the 1958 UNCF appeal.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.'s citation noted "his wise guidance as chairman of the National Council of the Negro College Fund since its inception; his own special concern, as well as that of his father and of his sons, for the education of Negro youth; and his unbounded generosity in helping to improve the lot of mankind."

RECIPIENTS of the specially designed new statuettes included two education foundations, a corporation, a radio network, three newspapers and distinguished individuals.

The General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund received awards for their original grants making possible the first UNCF campaign 15 years ago. Dean Rusk, president of the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, and Lessing J. Rosenwald accepted the statuettes for their organizations.

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THE International Business Machines Corporation was awarded a "Lincoln" for setting a pattern for coporate giving with its original contribution to the College Fund in 1944. This was the first corporate gift received by the Fund, made many years before corporations regularly contributed to education and philanthropy.

The American Broadcasting Comapny's "Lincoln" was presented for seven years of continuous weekly programming of choirs of UNCF member schools. Leonard H. Goldenson, president of American Broadcasting Paramount Theatres Inc., accepted the award.

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ARTHUR Ochs Sulzberger son of the publisher, accepted the "Lincoln" for he New York Herald Tribune and The Pittsburg Courier were all cited for their editorial recognition of the national importance of the College Fund.

Another award recipient was John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has served as chairman of the College Fund's National Council since its inception. John D. Rockefeller III accepted the "Lincoln" for his father.

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JAMES E. Stamps, founding president of the National Council of UNCF Alumni, was also awarded a "Lincoln." A regional director of the Social Security Board in Chicago, Mr. Stamps is the moving spirit behind the Alumni Council's activities on behalf of the fund.

Other "Lincoln" recipients were: Thomas A. Morgan, formerly chairman of the board of the Sperry Coporation, and first chairman of the fund's board of directors; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, for the 13th year chairman of the fund's women's division; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, for his many years service as chairman of the foundations committee; Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, for giving the hospitality of her home during the past ten years for presentation of the UNCF story; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoving, for heading UNCF's first appeal as campaign chairman and women's division chairman respectively; and Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the College Fund.

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THE "LINCOLNS" were presented by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the City College of New York, formerly president of Talladega, UNCF member college, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of UNCF's Morehouse College.

Lindsley F. Kimball, executive vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was the principal speaker at the dinner. C. D. Jackson, vice president of Time Inc. served as toastmaster. "The incomparable Hildegarde," internationally famous chanteuse, entertained the guests.

Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, and 1958 national campaign chairman, presided.

$2,250,000 Goal For 1958 Drive

15 Lincoln Statuettes To Fund Donors

NEW YORK — Fifteen "Lincolns," statuettes of the 16th president, were awarded recently to friends of the United Negro College Fund at a dinner celebrating the 15th anniversary of the organization. The dinner for 150 was held in the Rainbow Grill (65th floor, 30 Rockefeller Plaza). It was a birthday gift from long-time supporters of the College Fund.

The goal for the 1958 drive is $2,250,000.

The "Lincolns" were given for early and continuing support of the fund, which was chartered in 1944.

Negroes Get College Gift Of $35,000

A $35,000 gift to the United Negro College Fund has been made by the General Motors Committee for Educational Grants and Scholarships.

Louis G. Seaton, chairman of the GM committee, announced the gift Saturday. Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, member of the national board for the Negro College Fund, officially accepted the grant.

THE NEGRO College Fund lends support to 33 Negro Colleges in 12 states. The money is used to help member colleges meet operational expenses, increase teacher salaries and give scholarship aid to promising students.

Atlanta area members of the Negro College Fund are: Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Paine College and Spelman College.

General Motors Gives $35,000 To College Fund

DETROIT -(- A $35,000 General Motors gift to the United Negro College Fund was announced Saturday by Louis G. Seaton, GM Vice President in charge of personnel and chairman of its Committee on Education Grants and Scholarships.

The GM grant comes at the beginning of the 1958 nationwide drive by the United Negro College Fund which provides financial aid to 33 Negro Colleges in 12 states. It brings to $170,000 the amount GM thus far has given to the Fund.

"We are pleased to add our support to the United Negro College Fund because we know that the 27,000 students enrolled in its member colleges will provide many of tomorrow's outstanding Negro leaders," Mr. Seaton said.

$1,000 Gift To Negro College Fund

NEWTON, Ia. — Grants totaling $3,800 were made to national educational and rural groups today by the Maytag Company Foundation, INC.

A $2,000 grant wassent to the National Fund for Medical Education which gives financial aid to the nation's 80 medical schools.

The United Negro College Fund received a $1,000 grant.

The United Negro College Fund

(Second In A Series)

AS the United Negro College Fund goes into its fifteenth year, and is currently conducting it annual campaign for funds to help finance the operation of its 33 member colleges, it is appropriate to review just a few of its accomplishments.

Executive Director WILLIAM J. TRENT JR. of the fund reports that during its existance the UNCF has raised over $35,660,000. This was distributed to 31 colleges (two were added to the membership late in 1957) for operating expense and buildings or equipment. This averages out to something over a million dollars each.

This year the campaign goal is $2,250,0000 — or one-fourth of the member colleges' total requirement for current operations in the coming school year.

Donors to the UNCF will, in fact, be helping to pay the cost of their own children's education, for it is a fact that at no college do the fees paid by any student actually cover the whole cost of his training. To that extent, every student in every college is subsidized partly whether he is a scholarship holder or not. The difference is made up by income from endowment, from appropriations from foundations, individuals, corporations, and similar sources. Without this ten percent assistance from the UNCF, tuition and other student fees would have to be increased proportionately—thereby pricing many youths out of a chance for higher education.

Approximately 45,000 young men and women have been graduated from these colleges joined together in an "educational chest" since 1944. The quality of their education was higher than it would have been without the UNCF.

In 1957, twenty-two percent (22%) of all money contributed by individuals came from Negroes. That percentage deserves to be raised each year. The 78% not contributed by Negro individuals illustrates the clear recognition among the majority group of Americans of the great role and responsibility of Negro private colleges.

College Fund Honors Rockefeller

John D. Rockefeller III ,left) accepts a "Lincoln" statuette for his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr., at the United Negro College Fund's 15th anniversary dinner. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (right), Morehouse College president, made the presentation.

Waiting to congratulate Mr. Rockefeller are Dr. F. D. Patterson (second from left), College Fund founder and president; Edward R. Dege (second from right), American Broadcasting Company vice president and Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, who is serving as national campaign chairman for the 1958 UNCF appeal.

Negro Colleges Given Big Sum

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"We are pleased to add our support to the United Negro College Fund because we know that the 27,000 students enrolled in its member colleges will provide many of tomorrow's outstanding Negro leaders," Seaton said.

Accepting the gift was Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, medical director of the Burton Mercy Hospital in Detroit, member of the national board of the fund and vice chairman of the Michigan campaign for the fund. He termed GM's contribution "one of the largest individual grants received from any corporation."

GM Gives $35,000 Grant To Negro College Fund

DETROIT — A $35,000 General Motors gift to the United Negro College Fund was announced last week by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice president in charge of Personnel and chairman of its Committee for Education Grants and GM thus far has given to the Fund.

TOMORROW'S LEADERS

"We are pleased to add our support to the United Negro College Fund because we know that the 27,000 students enrolled in its member colleges will provide many of tomorrow's outstanding Negro leaders," Seaton said.

Accepting the gift was Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, Medical Director of the Burton Mercy Hospital in Detroit, member of the national board of the Fund and vice chairman of the Michigan campaign for the Fund. He termed GM's contribution "one of the largest individual grants received from any corporation."

"We appreciate General Motors' continued support for higher education and hope other businesses and individuals will follow GM's lead in backing the United Negro College Fund drive," he said.

ADDS TWO COLLEGES

"The success of last year's drive allowed us to add two additional colleges to the group receiving aid from the Fund."

He explained that the money is used to help member colleges meet annual operational expenses, give scholarship aid to promising students, increase teacher salaries and expand library and laboratory facilities.

The grant was made under the General Motors' expanded program of support for higher education which is now in its fourth year. Besides providing yearly grants in aid to associations of colleges, the plan, by next September will be aiding 1,600 outstanding young men and women each year studying under four-year GM scholarships in colleges of their choice.

Scholarships.

The GM grant comes at the beginning of the 1958 nationwide drive by the United Negro College Fund which provides financial aid to 33 Negro Colleges in 12 states. It brings to $170,000 the amount

Mayor States UNCF Week In Louisville

By J. Benjamin Horton Jr.

Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell has issued a proclamation setting May 12 - 18 as United Negro College Fund Week in Louisville. He urges all citizens to support the Appeal in its behalf.

The national fund organization seeks each year to raise 10 per cent of the operating expenses of 33 privately supported Negro colleges and universities in this year's national goal is $2,250,000. All but one of the colleges are located in the South, and include such famed institutions as Fisk, Tuskegee and Hampton. The combined student enrollment of the member colleges numbers 24,000. Louisville has accepted a quota of $15,000 as its share of the 1958 national goal.

The Louisville Fund Appeal will begin with a "kick-off" luncheon, sponsored by Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, May 10 at 1:00 p.m., at the Chestnut Street branch YMCA. Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address 80 volunteer workers and members of the Sponsoring Committee.

Chicago Site Of 12th Confab

NEW YORK — The National Council of United Negro College Fund Alumni, representing 160,000 graduates and former students of the Fund's 33 member colleges, will hold its 12th annual conference Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 8-9, in the Sheraton hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Announcement of the conference was made by Mrs. Leona J. Williams of Chicago, Council president. Mrs. Williams is a graduate of Dillard university, New Orleans, La.

Principal speaker at the conference will be Lee H. Bristol, president, Bristol-Myers Company, who was national UNCF campaign chairman in 1956 and 1957. He will address the banquet session Saturday, Feb. 8. Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett college, will be the keynote speaker at the opening session.

The Chicago Inter-Alumni Council, under the direction of its president, George W. Moore, will be host to the conference. Moore is an attorney and an alumnus of Tougaloo Southern Christian college.

Others who will participate in the conference sessions include: Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; William J. Trent, jr., College Fund executive director; Albert W. Dent, president, Dillard university; and Hobart Jackson, director of Philadelphia's Stephen Smith Home for the Aged, and president of the Philadelphia Inter-Alumni Council.

Guests of honor will be Randal L. Tyus, former UNCF field director, and James E. Stamps, sr. founder president of the National Council of UNCF Alumni. The presidents and representatives of UNCF Inter-Alumni Councils throughout the country and student delegates from the member colleges are among the 250 persons expected to attend.

The 1957 United Negro College Fund Campaign at Tuskegee Institute netted $5,790. Total unpaid pledges amounted to $327. The goal was $6,000. Dr. E. T. Odom of the Veterans Administration, Chairman of the 1957 Campaign, expresses thanks to all who participated.

Money Raised During '57 Drive

NEW YORK — A grand total of $1,934,407 was received by the United Negro College Fund during 1957 for its member institutions, W. J. Trent, jr., executive director announced.

This total includes contributions for current operating expenses, capital funds and gifts from legacies.

Contributions to the Fund's annual nation-wide appeal, to help its member colleges meet current operating budgets, totaled $1,774,620.

Final gifts for the organization's recently concluded capital funds campaign to cover building costs totalled $131,153. This figure brings the grand total raised for capital funds, since the start of this special campaign in 1951, to $17,750,000.

Contributions from unrestricted legacies and bequests totalled $28,634 in 1957, bringing to $240,358 the total amount held in this category to date. In October 1956, the Fund's board of directors voted to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve to help insure the economic stability of the member colleges. Whenever necessary these reserves may be used to supplement appropriations to them.

At the present time, income from these invested legacies helps defray expenses of the Fund's annual appeal.

Commenting on the figures for 1957, Trent said:

"There has been a significant increase in the number of contributions from individuals throughout the country, representing a healthy broadening of the base of our appeal. The total number of contributors in 1957 was 42,659 or approximately 4,500 more than 1956.

"Gifts from alumni of UNCF colleges and from Negroes throughout the country have contributed substantially to the increase," Trent said. "Alumni and Negro support has grown both in the amounts donated, and in the number of contributors.

"In 1957, it is estimated that Negroes contributed $190,000 to the Fund's campaign, or 11 percent of the total amount raised," Mr. Trent said. "This represents 22 percent of the total number of gifts made by individuals, clubs, fraternal and other organizations, as distinct from contributions by corporations and foundations."

Money raised in the Fund's annual appeal provides 10 percent of the current operating costs of its privately supported, accredited member colleges and unversities. Contributions received in 1957 will be shared by 31 institutions.

With two colleges newly added to its roster, the Fund will seek support for 33 schools in 1958. Their combined enrollment totals more than 24,000 students.

All but one of the institutions are located in the South. Seven are in Georgia. Six in North Carolina; four in Tennessee; four in Texas; three in Virginia. Alabama and Louisiana each have two UNCF colleges. Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi and Pennsylvania each have one.

All UNCF colleges are accredited by the same state and regional agencies which rate all colleges in the areas where they are located.

'57 College Fund income totals nearly $2,000,000

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In October, 1956, the Fund's board of directors voted to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve to help insure the economic stability of the member colleges.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND MAKES PROGRESS

The United Negro College Fund has closed another successful year having met its 1957 goal. The proceeds of the contributions are allocated among 33 accredited Negro colleges (one was added in 1957) to help pay current expenses. A separate solicitation is made for capital improvements.

For the past five years, Iowa has been asked to raise five thousand dollars; in 1957 the goal was fifty-five hundred dollars. That goal was met, greatly because of the work of the excellent chairman and the support of business and individuals. Negroes did the best job yet in their contributions having raised the amount assigned. This was due, to a great extent, to the foresight of several churches and organizations by including their contributions in the yearly budget. This is an excellent idea—one which more organizations should adopt.

It is difficult to see how any Negro could refuse to make a contribution to this fund. And those who can and won't offer excuses which make little sense.

These school have produced most of the Negro college graduates over the years; these schools are accredited by their respective associations; they are private schools and have nothing to do with the 1954 segregation case; integration is a two-way proposition, thus whites are attending some of them; it will take many years to completely integrate all schools and all Negroes will not be able to attend the so-called integrated colleges.

Des Moines will be asked to do the job again in 1958. The cause is worthy and sound and deserves the full support of the community as a whole.

Locals Contribute $5,615 to UNCF; Interfraternal Council, Corinthian Bapt. Give $50

One hundred eighteen persons in Des Moines contributed $5,615 to the 1957 United Negro College Fund. Among leading Negro contributers were the Inter-Fraternal council and the Corinthian Baptist Church, who donated $50 each.

Corinthian, Inter Fraternal Group

Other leading contributors were Maple Street Baptist Church and Shiloh Baptist Church, $15 each; Dr. C. R. Bradford, Atty. and Mrs. Luther Glanton, Jr., Mrs. Corinne Adams and Burns Methodist Church, $10 each; Bonnie Herndon, W. C. Buice, A. P. Trotter, Estes Funeral Home, Mrs. Mary Ritchey, Rev. N. R. Olphin, Marsh S. Houston, James B. Morris, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Coggswell, Mr. and Mrs. Otis James, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Jeffers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowan, Will Steger, Leland Ahern and R. Hardaway, $5 each;

Other Contributors

Virgil Robinson, Luther Wells, Mrs. Lewis Branch and Clifford Bayles, $3 each; James F. Dixon, Paul L. Wilson, Gilbert Randle, William Brooks, Archie Martin, and Rev. Luther Smith, $2 each;

Richard Bogie, Rev. Tom Lighon, Earthel Duncan, Mrs. Sidney Hawkins and Charles Robinson, $1 each.

According to W. J. Trent, Jr., national executive director, the annual nation-wide appeal for funds totaled $1,934,407 for 1957.

Officers

Officers of the Iowa Division of the United Negro College fund, Inc., are Donald Boss, chairman; James B. Morris, Sr., co-chairman; Luther T. Glanton, Jr., Mrs. Edward Glazer, Crawford C. Hubbell and Mrs. Mary Ritchey, vice-chairman; J. Locke Macomber, treasurer; Ben Gibson, Jr., publicity chairman; and Dr. C. A. Kirkendall, national director and area representative.

Sponsors are Dr. C. R. Bradford, Harold Goldman, Bernard N. Gussett, John C. Hunter, George W. Koss, David Kruidenier, Jr., E. T. Meredith, Jr., Mrs. Maurice H. Noun, General George Olmsted, Rev. Norman R. Olphin, James Rhodes, Joseph Rosenfield, Ike Smalls and A. P. Trotter.

Fund Raiser To Address UNCF Alumni Conf.

New York, Jan. 31. — Paul H. Younger, vice-president and treasurer, Marts & Lundy, Inc., will deliver the principal address at the forthcoming United Negro College Fund alumni conference. The two-day annual conference, sponsored by the National Council of UNCF Alumni, will take place on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 8-9, in Chicago, at the Sheraton Hotel.

Mr. Younger will speak at the Saturday evening banquet. A specialist in fund raising for colleges, he directed the recent UNCF capital funds campaign. This appeal raised $17,750,000.

During the course of the five-year campaign, Mr. Younger personally visited many of the UNCF college campuses. He became intimately acquainted with the special problems facing these schools. At the conference he will offer practical suggestions on how to increase alumni support.

Mr. Younger was formerly assistant to the president and director of admissions at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Dr. Willa B. Player, president, Bennett College, will make the conference keynote speech. Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF president and founder, and W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director, also will speak.

The National Council of UNCF Alumni represents 160,000 graduates of the 33 member colleges.

Six UNCF Atlanta Colleges Get 3rd 1957 Allotment

NEW YORK, — The United Negro College Fund has distributed a final allotment of $105,575.20 from funds raised in the 1957 appeal to its six member colleges in Atlanta. The announcement was made here today by Lee H. Bristol, presidnt of Bristol-Myers Company, and last years national campaign chairman.

This third distribution brings to $265,161.45 the total grant made by the Fund to the Atlanta colleges and universities from the 1957 appeal.

The six institutions sharing the distribution are Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College. The funds are used to provide scholarship and work aid to students who could not otherwise continue their education; to purchase laboratory and classroom equipment; and to augment salaries so that valuable faculty members will not be forced to seek higher paying appointments elsewhere.

Since its establishment in 1944, the Fund has annually raised approximately 10 per cent of the combined operating costs of its colleges. Thirty-three privately supported, accredited colleges and universities are on the Fund's membership roster in 1958.

cord, N.C., and St. Pauls, Lawrenceville, Va., bring the current membership to 33."

THE 1958 CAMPAIGN, scheduled between April 1 and June 15, marks the College Fund's 15th annual nation-wide appeal.

Formally organized campaigns will be conducted in 120 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities in which the member colleges are located.

Where no formal campaigns are organized, appeals are made by letter, TV and radio, newspapers and magazines. The funds raised provide approximately 10 per cent of the operating costs of the UNCF colleges.

All UNCF member schools are privately supported, four-year accredited colleges and universities. The oldest school, Lincoln University, was established in 1854, in Lincoln University, Pa. All other member colleges of the Fund are in the South. They include such famous names as Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, Fisk and Atlanta Universities. More than 24,000 students are enrolled in the 33 colleges.

Since it was organized in 1944 by the colleges themselves, the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $35,000,000.

$2,250,000 is goal of UNCF

NEW YORK — A $2,250,000 goal has been set for the 1958 United Negro College Fund Campaign, it was announced here last week by Stanley C. Hope, national campaign chairman and president of Esso Standard Oil Company.

"Mounting costs of education and the recent addition of two colleges to fund membership have made it necessary to increase the goal by a quarter of a million dollars this year," Mr. Hope said.

"The two newly admitted colleges, Bar[illegible]

College Fund Adds Two New Members

Barber-Scotia, St. Paul's Up Roster to 33

NEW YORK — Barber-Scotia College of Concord, N. C. and St. Paul College of Lawrenceville, Va., have been added to the membership roster of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. F. D. Patterson, fund president, announced here.

Both institutions are fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Their inclusion brings to 33 the number of private, accredited colleges and universities supported through the fund.

Affiliated with and operated by the Presbyterian Church, USA, the North Carolina liberal arts college was established in 1867 as Scotia Seminary. The name was changed to Scotia Women's College in 1916.

FOLLOWING A merger with Barber Memorial College of Anniston, Ala., in 1931, the institution has been known as Barber-Scotia College. Dr. L. S. Cozart has been Barber-Scotia's president since 1932.

St. Paul College is sponsored by the Protestant Episcopal Church and is an affiliate of the American Church Institute. Established in 1888 as a normal and industrial school, St. Paul's was accredited by the State of Virginia as a polytechnical institute in 1942. Accreditation by the Southern Association was granted in 1950.

With the emphasis on academic program and the majority of its graduates entering the teaching profession, the school officially changed its name from St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute to the more representative St. Paul's College in February, 1957. Dr. Earl H. McClenney has served as president since 1949.

"The inclusion of Barber-Scotia and St. Paul's makes the fund increasingly representative of all of America's independent, accredited Negro colleges," Dr. Patterson said.

■

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR. heads the College Fund's National Council. John J. McCloy is treasurer. Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, has served as the college fund's national campaign chairman for both the 1956 and 1957 appeals.

NEW YORK—The Fisk University Choir salutes the two newest members of the United Negro College Fund over the American Broadcasting network Jan. 5. As a charter member of the fund, Fisk University, Nashville, welcomes Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., and St. Paul College, Lawrenceville, Va. The program will originate from New York, WABC, Sunday, 10:35 to 11 A. M.

Negro College Fund Prepares To Hold Alumni Conference

New York, Jan 10—The National Council of United Negro College Fund Alumni, representing 160,000 graduates and former students of the Fund's 33 member colleges, will hold its 12th annual conference Saturday and Sunday, Feb 8-9, in the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Announcement of the Conference was made by Mrs Leona J Williams of Chicago, Council president. Mrs Williams is a graduate of Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

Principal speaker at the conference will be Lee H Bristol, president, Bristol-Myers Company, who was national UNCF campaign chairman in 1956 and 1957. He will address the banquet session Saturday, Feb 8. Dr Willa B. Player, president of Bennett College, will be the keynote speaker at the opening session.

The Chicago Inter-Alumni Council, under the direction of its president, George W Moore, will be host to the Conference. Mr Moore is an attorney and an alumnus of Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Others who will participate in the Conference sessions include: Dr F D Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; William J Trent, Jr, College Fund executive director; Albert W Dent, president, Dillard University; and Hobart Jackson director of Philadelphia's Stephen Smith Home for the Aged, and president of the Philadelphia Inter-Alumni Council.

Guests of honor will be Randall L Tyus, former UNCF field director, and James E Stamps, Sr, founding president of the National Council of UNCF Alumni. The presidents and representatives of UNCF Inter-Alumni Councils throughout the country and student delegates from the member colleges are among the 250 persons expected to attend.

UNCF Gets Nearly $2,000,000 in 1957

NEW YORK. — A grand total of $1,934,407 was received by the United Negro College fund during 1957 for its member institutions, W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced Friday. This total includes contributions for current operating expenses, capital funds and gifts from legacies.

Contributions to the fund's annual nation-wide appeal, to help its member colleges meet current operating budgets, totalled $1,774,620.

Final gifts for the organization's recently concluded capital funds campaign to cover building costs totalled $131,153. This figure brings the grand total raised for capital funds, since the start of this special campaign in 1951, to $17,750,000.

Contributions from unrestricted legacies and bequests totalled $28,634 in 1957, bringing to $240,358 the total amount held in this category to date. In October 1956, the fund's board of directors voted to place all unrestricted bequests in reserve to help insure the economic stability of the member colleges. Whenever necessary these reserves may be used to supplement appropriations to them.

At the present time, income from these invested legacies helps defray expenses of the fund's annual appeal.

Commenting on the figures for 1957, Mr. Trent said:

"There has ben a significant increase in the number of contributions from individuals throughout the country, representing a healthy broadening of the base of our appeal. The total number of contributors in 1957 was 42,659 or approximately 4,500 more than 1956.

"Gifts from alumni of UNCF colleges and from Negroes throughout the country have contributed substantially to the increase," Mr. Trent said. "Alumni and Negro support has grown both in the amounts donated, and in the number of contributors.

"In 1957 it is estimated that Negroes contributed $190,000 to the fund's campaign, or 11 per cent of the total amount raised," Mr. Trent said. "This represents 22 per cent of the total number of gifts made by individuals, clubs fraternal and other organizations, as distinct from contributions by corporations and foundations."

Money raised in the fund's annual appeal provides 10 per cent of the current operating costs of its privately supported, accredited member colleges and universities. Contributions received in 1957 will be shared by 31 institutions.

With two colleges newly added to its roster, the fund will seek support for 33 schools in 1958. Their combined enrollment totals more than 24,000 students.

All but one of the institutions are located in the South. Seven are in Georgia. Six in North Carolina; four in Tennessee; four in Texas; three in Virginia. Alabama and Louisiana each have two UNCF colleges. Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi and Pennsylvania each have one.

All UNCF colleges are accredited by the same state and regional agencies which rate all colleges in the areas where they are located.

Trent Notes Increase In Contributions

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Virginia Exceeds Quota In United College Fund Drive

Residents of Norfolk contributed $3,697 to the 1957 campaign of the United Negro College Fund in Virginia, it was announced this week by the city chairman, Pretlow Darden.

This represents an increase of ten per cent over Norfolk gifts in 1956 and was a major factor in putting the Virginia campaign $338 over its goal of $32,000.

* * *

STATE CHAIRMAN Walter W. Craigie, Richmond investment banker, said this is the first time in 15 years that a Virginia campaign has exceeded its goal. In 1956 Virginia contributions totaled approximately $30,000 towards a $32,000 goal.

Craigie attributed the state-wide success to increased solicitation among alumni of the 31 participating private colleges and to increased gifts from Virginia corporations.

* * *

CORPORATION GIFTS accounted for approximately 20 per cent of the total goal. Alumni efforts brought in more than one-third of the total collections. Besides Norfolk, the cities of Richmond, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Newport News also showed gift increases of ten per cent and more.

Alumni activities in Norfolk were directed by the Rev. Thomas M. Venable. Harry Reid, a former chairman, served for the fourth year as secretary of alumni solicitations.

* * *

ASSISTING MR. DARDEN on the general committee were John S. Alfriend, Vice Admiral R. O. Davis, USN (Ret.), William Shands Meacham and Thomas W. Young, all of whom were also members of the state-wide steering committee.

The Virginia campaign was part of the national effort for $2,000,000. In addition to major efforts in the principal cities of the State alumni activities were spread through many small communities.

* * *

IN THE TIDEWATER area, for example, alumni conducted organization campaigns in Portsmouth, Suffolk, Yorktown, Smithfield, Williamsburg, Franklin, Gloucester and the Northern Neck of Virginia, under the direction of the Rev. J. Alexander Williams, of Newport News.

Alumni in Newport News, led by Solomon M. Travis, raised $4,429 and solicitation in Hampton and at Hampton Institute brought in $3,400. Exclusive of Norfolk, alumni efforts in the Tidewater region accounted for $11,175, which was more than one-third the entire State quota.

* * *

INCREASED INTEREST in the United Negro College Fund in Virginia is expected with the admission of St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, to membership in the Fund. This fully-accredited, co-educational college will share in the 1958 Fund drive with two other Virginia institutions, Hampton Institute and Virginia Union University, which have been members of the Fund since it was organized in 1944.

Also admitted to membership in the Fund along with St. Paul's was Barber-Scotia College in Concord, N. C. The two new members bring to 33 the number of private colleges and universities supported through the Fund. All but one of the colleges are located in the South.

The first of America's "education chests," the United Negro College Fund has raised approximately ten per cent of the annual operating costs of its member colleges for nearly 15 years.

UNCF Scholarship Exams To Begin February 24

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, announced last week that from February 24 to March 8, Hampton Institute will participate in the testing of 4000 college scholarship candidates, cooperating wth 28 other members of the United Negro College Fund in the Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program.

Collis H. Davis, college registrar, will direct the examinations, which is open to seniors and a limited number of high school sophomores and juniors of exceptional ability.

* * *

STUDENTS WILL indicate their college choice on the examination form and results will be sent there for consideration. Hampton scholarships range from $200 to $600.

Application forms may be secured from high school principals, from Hampton Institute by writing to the Office of the Director, Cooperative Intercollegiate Examination Program, 22 E. 54th street, New York 22, N. Y. Admission is by ticket only. Tickets will be sent to each candidate upon receipt of application and $2 examination fee.

* * *

APPLICATION and fees must be mailed before February 1. After that date a late registration fee of $2.50 will be charged.

There are a number of testing centers in Virginia and other states supervised by cooperating colleges. Students desiring to compete for Hampton Institute scholarships may take the examination in any of these centers.

United Negro College Fund Ups Goal For Fifteenth Annual Campaign

New York, Feb. 21 — A $2,250,000 goal has been set for the 1958 United Negro College Fund campaign, it was announced here today by Stanley C. Hope, national campaign chairman. Mr. Hope is president of Esso Standard Oil Co.

"Mounting costs of education and the recent addition of two colleges to Fund membership have made it necessary to increase the goal by a quarter-of-a-million dollars this year," Mr. Hope said. "The two newly admitted colleges, Barber-Scotia, Concord, N. C., and St Paul's, Lawrenceville, Va., bring the current membership to 33."

The 1958 campaign, scheduled between April 1 and June 15, marks the College Fund's 15th annual nation-wide appeal. Formally-organized campaigns will be conducted in 120 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities in which the member colleges are located. Where no formal campaigns are organized, appeals are made by letter, TV and radio, newspapers and magazines.

The support raised provides approximately 10 per cent of the operating costs of the UNCF colleges. It is used by the schools principally to provide scholarships. Contributions are also used to purchase laboratory equipment and library books, to underwrite student health programs and to bring faculty salaries more nearly in line with those of comparable institutions.

All UNCF member schools are privately supported, four-year accredited colleges and universities. The oldest school, Lincoln University, was established in 1854, in Lincoln University, Pa. All other member colleges of the Fund are in the South. They include such famous names as Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, Fisk and Atlanta Universities. More than 24,000 students are enrolled in the 33 colleges.

Since it was organized in 1944 by the colleges themselves, the United Negro College Fund has raised more than $35,000,000.

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Arlington Boy Gets Scholarship To Mixed School

ARLINGTON, Va. (ANP)—A 10-year-old school boy, whose application to attend a white elementary school was denied by the Arlington School Board, has recently received a church scholarship to study in a private integrated school in that area.

The $550 scholarship was presented to Robert A. Burridge, III, by the Unitarian Church in that city of which his parents are members.

"Who's Who Among American Women" Contains Many Outstanding Negroes

(Editor's Note: Those who recall the classic incident of a year or so ago in which the governor of Virginia accidentally invited Negroes to a formal dinner will recall that the error occurred because WHO'S WHO IN AMERCA was used in compiling the guest list—and WHO'S WHO does not mention race in its listings. Neither does any other publication by the publishers of WHO'S WHO.)

Recently the editors of the new Marquis—Who's Who of American Women were asked to check against the book a list of outstanding Negro women prepared by an organization familiar with their accomplishments.

Fifty selected names of outstanding Negro women in the book are included in the following list.

ARCHER, OSCEOLA (Mrs. Numa P. G. Adams)—actress and director; head of American Negro Theatre; New York City.

Alexander, Edith M.—formerly executive director Mayor's Committee on Unity; now executive director Mayor's Advisory Council; New York City.

Alexander, Sadie Tanner Mossell (Mrs. Raymon Pace)—lawyer; civic leader; first Negro woman to be admitted to law practice in Pennsylvanit; Philadelphia.

Anderson, Marian—concert singer; Danbury, Conn.

Anderson, Sarah — member Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Philadelphia.

• • •

BAILEY, Pearl—singer; New York City.

Bates, Daisy — co-editor Arkansas State-Press; president, Arkansas State Conference of NAACP Branches; Little Rock, Ark.

Bolin, Jane Matilda—Judge, Children's Court, New York City; also Justice, Domestic Relations Court of City of New York.

Brooks, Gwendolyn — poet; winner Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1950; Chicago.

Cartwright, Marguerite Dorsey — instructor Hunter College, New York City; columnist various newspapers; covered several foreign conferences.

• • •

CHURCH, ROBERTA—consultant for minority groups, Labor Dept., Washington.

Collins, Janet—ballet dancer; prima-ballerina Metropolitan Opera; New York City.

Davis, Hilda Andre—president, National Association of College Women; home, Washington; office, Delaware City, Del.

Davis, Rebecca E.—state instructional consultant, State of Georgia; Atlanta, Ga.

Dickens, Dr. Helen Octavia—director obstetrics and gynecology Mercy-Douglas Hospital, Philadelphia; home: Yeadon, Pa.

• • •

DUNHAM, KATHERINE — choreographer; author; New York City.

Evanti, Lillian — operatic soprano; may have been first American Negro to sing in grand opera; composer of many published musical compositions; Washington.

Fitzgerald, Ella — vocalist; New York City.

Freeman, Frankie Must — lawyer; associate general counsel, St. Louis Housing and Land Clearance Authorities; treasurer, Metropolitan YWCA of St. Louis; member of board, St. Louis NAACP.

• • •

GAINES, IRENE McCoy (Mrs. Harris B.)—president, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Washington.

Harris, Ruth Miriam—past president, Stowe Teachers' College, St. Louis; director of education, Board of Education, St. Louis, 1954; St. Louis.

Henry, The Rev. Olivia Stuard—first woman elder of AME Church; hon. D. D. degree from Monrovia College, Liberia, West Africa; formerly pastor Tyree AME Church; now pastor Mt. Ephraim Christian Church, Philadelphia.

Haywood, Margaret Austin—attorney; civic and religious leader; Washington.

Heath, Anne E. — national president, Women's Missionary Society; officer of other national religious organizations; Washington.

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HEDGEMAN, ANNA A. — formerly assistant to administrator, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.; now assistant to mayor, New York City; member of board of directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews; New York City.

Height, Dorothy—president, National Council Negro Women; executive, YWCA; Washington.

Horne, Lena—actress, singer; New York City.

Jackson, Mahalia—singer, Chicago.

Johnson, Bertha La Branche—president, Prentiss Institute; Prentiss, Miss.

Kitt, Eartha—singer, actress; New York City.

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KITTRELL, FLEMMIE P.—head, Dept. of Home Economics, Howard University; frequent consultant to foreign governments on nutrition and child care, Washington.

Maynor, Dorothy — concert soloist; New York City.

Morgan, Rose Meta (Mrs. Joe Louis)—cosmetic firm executive; New York City.

Nelson, A'Lelia R.—president, Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., cosmetics, Indianapolis; home: New York City.

Petry, Ann — author, poet; Old Saybrook, Conn.

• • •

PLAYER, WILLA B. — president, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Primus, Pearl — dancer, Brooklyn.

Powell, Mayme L. — dean, School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Rahn, Muriel—actress, concert and opera singer; New York City.

Rollins, Charlemae Hill—noted specialist on children's literature; on staff of branch of Chicago Public Library; lecturer, Roosevelt University; author; Chicago.

Sampson, Edith Spurlock—assistant corporation counsel, City of Chicago; formerly alternate delegate to U. N.; Chicago.

• • •

SANDERS, BERNICE — vice-president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago.

Saunders, Doris—librarian,

Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago; chairman, publishing division, Special Libraries Assn.; Chicago.

Schuyler, Philippa Duke; concert pianist, New York City.

Scott, Hazel Dorothy (Powell) jazz pianist, New York, home, Mt. Vernon, New York.

White, Mrs. Charles E. — civic leader; recently elected as first Negro member Houston, Texas, school board.

• • •

WATERS, ETHEL—singer; actress; Los Angeles.

Waters, Mrs. Helen Coleman —governor's appointee to Dorchester (Md.) County school board; head lay delegate to Methodist General Conference, Minneapolis, 1956; recipient of several national awards; Cambridge, Md.

Williams, Camilla E.—concert and opera singer; New York City.

Wright, Dr. Jane—assistant professor, NYU - Bellevue Medical Center and director cancer chemotherapy service; New York City.

AWARD FOR HIGH MENTALITY — Eleven-year-old Frank Newett, son of SFC Harry Newett and a pupil in one of the integrated elementary schools at Fort Belvoir, is quite a lad. In the midst of problems of education, guided missiles and space vehicles, he recently received an award for interpreting the quadratic equation which he is solving. Given the opportunity, thousands of lads like Frank are proving and can prove that they can measure up in the most complex situations.

(U. S. Army Photo)

14j 1958

3 Russian Scientists Share 1958 Nobel Prize for Physics

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (UPI) Three Soviet scientists today were awarded the 1958 Nobel Prize for Physics, putting Russian critics of the Nobel foundation in a somewhat awkward position.

Named by the Swedish Academy of Science to share the $41,250 physics award were Pavel Alexevic Cherenkov, Ilya Michailovic Frank and Igor Eugenevic Tamm.

They were honored for their discovery and development of the "Cherenkov effect" which is believed to have been put into practical use in Sputnik III. One aspect of the research was driving electrons at a velocity greater than the speed of light.

The Academy also awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry to Frederich Sanger, 40, of Cambridge University for his work on proteins, especially insulin. It said the British biochemist might have found the clue to the spark of life which is transmitted in proteins.

There were immediate indications that the Russians would react much more favorably to the physics award than they did to the selection of Boris Pasternak as winner of the 1958 prize for literature. It was the first time in the 58-year history of the Nobel Foundation that Russians had won two prizes in one year.

Ironically, the Russians chose today to announce the expulsion of Pasternak, whose best-known novel, "Dr. Zhivago," hs been banned in the Soviet Union, from the Union of Writers. It left in doubt whether Pasternak would be able to come to Stockholm for the award and prize money.

Picture on Page A16

In making the physics award, the Academy of Science said the work done by the three Russians had payed the way for the recent discovery of the anti-proton at the University of California and facilitated Stanford University studies of nuclear structure by electronic diffraction. It is also the basis for new methods of studying cosmic rays.

The chain of physical discoveries which won the physics prize for the three Russians began in 1943, when Cherenkov noticed that a bottle of water under radioactive bombardment gave off a weak blue light.

He determined later that the light was created when radiation accelerated electrons in the water, driving them up to a velocity greater than the speed of light.

Tamm and Frank developed Cherenkov's discovery. They are believed to have used it as the basis for a new type radiation counter installed in Sputnik III which still is orbiting around the earth.

[Cherenkox took his doctor's degree in 1940 and from 1946 he has been chief of his section at the Russian Academy of Sciences, Reuters reported.

[Frank, born in 1908, has worked at the Academy since 1934 and has been professor at Moscow University since 1944.

[Tamm, born in 1895, has been at the Academy since 1934 and has taught at Moscow University since 1924. He already holds the Stalin prize and Order of Lenin. His work has been mainly on quantum mechanics, the theory of radiation and cosmic rays ,and nuclear particle reaction.]

Associated Press Photo

Win Nobel Prize for Physics

These three Russian scientists—P. A. Cherenkov, left, Igor Tamm and I. M. Frank—have been awarded the 1958 Nobel Prize in physics. Story on Page A1.

3 Americans Share Nobel Medical Prize

Receive Award For Their Work on Heredity Problems

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 30 (AP)—The 1958 Nobel prize in medicine and physiology was awarded today to three American scientists for their work on problems of heredity. The work could have strong bearing on the future of cancer research.

One holf of the $41,420 prize goes to 33-year-old Dr. Joshua Lederberg of the University of Wisconsin and the other half to Drs. E. L. Tatum, 49, of New York's Rockefeller Institute, and George Wells Beadle, 55, of the California Institute of Technology.

Today's award is the fourth Nobel prize for this year. The only other Nobel prize remaining to be awarded, for peace, will be announced later.

In awarding half of the medical prize to Lederberg, the committee said it was "for his discoveries concerning genetic recombination and the organization of the genetic material in bacteria."

The term genetic recombination is a term for fertilization in the world of bacteria. Lederberg discovered that from the geneticists' viewpoint "this corresponds exactly to the normal sexual fertilization in the higher organisms."

The committee said the other half of the prize goes to Beadle and Tatum "for their discovery that genes act by regulating specific chemical processes."

Describing the work of the prize winners, Torbjorn Casperson of the Caroline Institute said the research of Beadle and Tatum in the early 1940s "led to the discovery that the individual gene acts by directing individual steps in the course of chemical synthesis in the cell. All the substances in the cell are built up step by step in a long series of synthesizing processes.

"The individual steps are governed by individual genes by their regulation of the production of specific enzymes for each separate step.

Casperson, himself a world authority on genetics, said this discovery "offered the first chance to understand the mode of action of the genes" and is one of the foundations of modern genetics.

Based on Bread Mold

The research of the two Americans was based largely on a red bread mold called neurospora crassa. Any strain of this mold can be multiplied a million times in two days without genetic change. By disturbing thefunction of its genes, researchers have been able in a short time to figure out some fundamental chemical mechanism of heredity.

Beadle and Tatum bombarded the bread mold with radiation until they produced organisms which could not make certain necessary amino acids. They then knew they had changed or destroyed a specific gene in the cell. One by one they created new types of mold cells lacking the power to make one or another of the amino acids.

This led them to the idea that genes might be minipulated in man to prevent him from growing harmful cells, such as cancer, or perhaps make him immune to many diseases.

Working with Tatum, Lederberg applied the techniques developed for the neurospora on bacteria, which are much more primitive than the mold.

They discovered that various strains of bacterial could actually be crossed and that their offspring received a new combination of heredity factors.

Got Doctorate in 1948

Lederberg as born in Montclair, N. J., and was graduated with honors from Columbia University's premedical course when he was 19.

He then attended Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, was invited to Yale to work with Tatum and was awarded his doctorate in 1948.

He went to the University of Wisconsin in 1948. Last year he organized and became the chairman of a medical genetics

department at the University.

Next February he will leave Wisconsin to become chairman of a similar department at Stanford University.

Beadle was born Oct. 22, 1903, on a farm near Wahoo, Neb. in 1946 he was appointed head of the division of biology at California Institute of Technology.

Beadle is at present visiting Oxford University in England to lecture on biochemical genetics.

Tatum has been a member and professor of the Rockefeller Institute since January, 1957. The Institute is a scientific research center and a graduate university.

A native of Boulder, Colo., Tatum received his AB degree in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1931.

Beadle **Lederberg** **Tatum**

. . . share Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology

Math Expert—Frank Newett, 11-year-old son of S/fc. Harry Newett, 588th Engineer Battalion (construction), writes the explanation of a difficult mathematical equation on the blackboard in Elementary School No. 2 at the U. S. Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

14j 1958

A&T Grad Who Led Class Didn't Finish High School

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A young man who graduated with highest honors at the A & T College commencement this month entered college the "hard way" — he never finished high school.

Alexander Gardner, New Bern, N. C., who last week, received the degree in engineering physics, considered by many students at the college the most difficult of the programs offered here, was cited Summa Cum Laude. He was the only class member in the degree program to be so honored.

Gardner, a student leader, served as president of the Student Council in the senior year and participated in a wide variety of extra-curricular activities all through his college career.

ENTERED AIR FORCE

Young Gardner dropped out of the West Street High School in his native New Bern midway the first year because he "was tired of school", put his age up and joined the U. S. Merchant Marine Service. He later entered the Air Force.

After the military stint, he returned home and operated a small business for a couple of years, but was never happy over the progress he was making. A college education was the choice he made to accomplish those dreams of a successful life.

Gardner has said many times that his most difficult problem was to gain entrance to A&T. From the beginning, college officials tried to dissuade him from attempting a college program in view of his limited high school training and certainly from pursuing engineering with no high school mathematics or physics.

But Gardner refused to accept the advice. He passed the difficult college entrance examination with flying colors, entered A&T in the winter of 1954, and posted the outstanding record.

His ambition is to return to his Alma Mater as an instructor in engineering. Immediately employed as a physicist by the U. S. Navy Yard in Philadelphia, he plans to begin study, on a part - time basis, this fall at Temple university for an advanced degree in engineering phwsics.

Gardner, again has chosen to reach his objective the "hard way," but many of his friends believe that his dogged determination and demonstrated ability will pay off.

WINS $1,000 SCHOLARSHIP

BALTIMORE — (ANNPA) — Robert L. Fowlkes, a February graduate of Dunbar High School, Baltimore, won a $1,000 scholarship and first place in the Elks Regional Oratorical contest at Norfolk, Va., Sunday.

William Townsend Awarded Fellowship For Study At English College; Leaves Sept. 1

Brilliant Young Student To Receive M. A. In August From Atlanta University School of Business Administration; Honor Graduate of Morehouse; Recipient of $3,000 Merrill Grant For Year's Study; Is Pearl High Graduate

BY LUTHER CARMICHAEL

William Madison Townsend, a graduate of Nashville's Pearl High School, and honor graduate of Morehouse College in 1957, has been awarded one of the two Merrill $3000 Foreign Study fellowships.

Mr. Townsend is a candidate for the Master of Arts degree from the Atlanta University School of Business Administration. He will receive the coveted degree in next month.

A native of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Townsend plans to sail to Europe around the first of September, where he will spend a few days visiting at the World Fair in Brussels. Returning from the continent, he plans to enroll in the London School of Economics in early October. According to news received in Nashville, the young student could have enrolled in either of several other British universities, including Cambridge and Oxford universities.

Well-Known in Nashville

Mr. Townsend is widely-known here as a quiet, unassuming young man, and as a brilliant student in flute and clarinet in the Pearl High band, and played Solo Flute in the Pearl Symphonic Band.

Mr. Townsend is the younger son of Dr. A. M. Townsend, Jr., prominent St. Louis Physician, and president of the National Medical Association. He is a grandson of Dr. A. M. Townsend, Sr., executive secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Board, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

During the summer of 1959, Mr. Townsend will have an opportunity to tour a majority of European countries. As of September of this year, he will become officially con- of Blayton and Company, Atlanta, but is being granted a year's leave of absence for his study abroad. He will assume his duties with the Blayton company upon his return to the United States in September 1959.

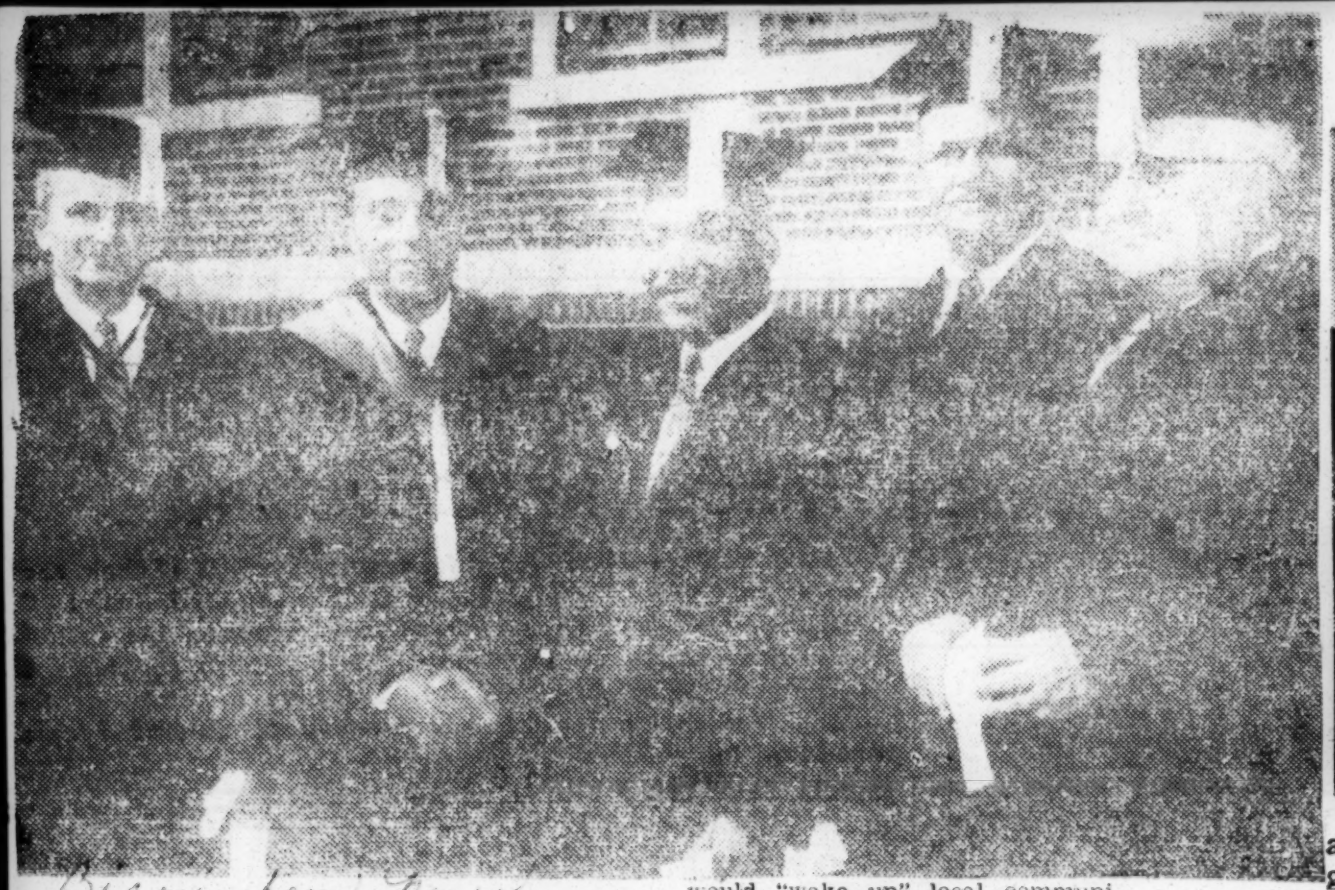
Given By Invesiment Firm Head

The Merrill fellowships are donated by Charles E. Merrill, Jr. head of a New York investment firm, and chairman of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees. He has given the awards for the past two years.

Miss Fronnie Whitehurst, a biology major, is the recipient of the other fellowship for the 1958-59 scholastic year. She is planning tentatively to work in tissue culture at the University College of North Wales, Banger.

Mr. Townsend is currently in Nashville, where he is working on his thesis.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.



CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE GRANTS FOUR HONORARY DEGREES—Shown above are the recipients of the honorary degrees and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College. They are: (l. to r): Rabbi Selwyn Roslander, Temple Israel, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; Todd Duncan, Probate Court, Columbus, Ohio. King delivered the commencement address to 172 graduates.

Higher Standards Hoped In Pending Scholarship Bill

WASHINGTON, (INS)—Education leaders expect that the federal scholarship bill now pending in congress will spur the nation's high schools toward higher standards when enacted.

The 180-million dollar a year measure is designed award scholarships competitively as a stimulus to school leaders to prepare their students to qualify for special studies.

Educators argue that a school whose pupils failed consistently to win the $1,000-a-year college grants would be shamed into doing something about it. They say it also would "wake up" local communities to a realization of their school standards.

The bill, approved this week by unanimous vote in a House Subcommittee, is now before the full committee with action expected early next month.

SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Education and Labor Committee may not act before midsummer because it is tied up with Labor Legislation. But education leaders of branches of congress predict passage without substantial changes.

In addition to scholarships, states will be given funds partly on a matching basis for loans to college students, teachers training in Science, Mathematics and Foreign Languages, High School Laboratory Equipment, and promotion of TV as a teaching medium.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The 25,000 scholarships will be divided among the states on the basis of high school population. Typical allotments would be 1,970 for New York, 1,272 for Ohio, 1,578 for California, 598 for Alabama and 35 for Nevada.

States then would establish commissions to draw up objective tests and award the grants on a Statewide basis.

The bill also would provide 10 million dollars a year for teacher training programs in the science-math specialties, including workshops and institutes. Only eight states now have programs along this line.

Another two million dollars would foster use of TV as a teaching medium while 60 million dollars in matching funds, partly on a needs basis, would be given states to buy science equipment for high schools.

LOAN PROGRAM

The student loan program has been one of the most criticized features of the bill. It provides 40 million dollars for loans to be administered by the universities which will kick in 20 per cent.

The student begins repaying the loan one year after graduation and has 10 years to pay, with interest pegged at two percent the first five years and four per cent for the next five years.

Trio Receives Honorary Degrees

The recipients of honorary degrees at Howard University are shown together prior to Howard's recent 90th Commencement. They are (l to r) Dr Theodore K Lawless, Chicago dermatologist who received the Doctor of Science degree; James L Kindelberger, chairman of the board and managing director of the North American Aviation Corp of Los Angeles, and Dr F D Patterson, president of the Phelps Stokes Fund of New York City. Mr Kindelberger and Dr Patterson received Doctor of Laws degrees.

Competition Underway For Schenley Scholarship Awards

PHILADELPHIA — Competition for Schenley Wholesalers Foundation undergraduate scholarship awards for the 1959-60 scholastic year has been announced by Manuel M. Eskind, president of the Foundation, which in initiating the program this year presented scholarship grants to 18 students, three of whom were Negroes.

Again children of persons employed by members of the Foundation, or any other student recommended by a Foundation member, will be eligible to receive awards up to $1,500 a year under the second annual scholarship program. In addition to the scholarships, the Foundation will continue its grants in-aid to privately endowed colleges and universities.

The Schenley Wholesalers Foundation, an organization composed of Schenley distributors throughout the United States, was organized in 1957 as a medium for making public benefactions.

The procedure to be followed in competing for current awards is basically the same as previously, Mr. Eskind stated. Candidates must be students seeking to attend an accredited college or university or who have previously matriculated.

14j 1958

Canton Girl At Boston University On Methodist Mission's Scholarship

Boston, Mass., Oct. 5.—(Special)—Twenty students from seven states and six foreign countries are studying at Boston University this year on scholarships provided by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

These scholarships are awarded under the church's 13-year-old Crusade Scholarship program, which this year will finance the study of 112 selected men and women from around the world in 39 colleges and universities in the United States.

The majority of Boston University's Crusade Scholars are doing graduate work or specialized study. Most of the scholars will go into some phase of full-time church work when they return to their homelands.

In most cases these students receive two-year grants covering tuition, board and room, books, travel and living expenses.

Boston University shared with the Nashville, Tenn., University Center the honor of having the highest number of Crusade Scholars. In addition to those attending American schools, 20 persons will study under the Crusade Scholarship program at educational institutions in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Malaya, Portugal, Switzerland and England.

The scholars at Boston University, their fields of study and hometowns are as follows:

Ismael Dieppa Andujar of New York City, theology; Miss Virginia Bartee of Canton, Miss., religious education; John H. Cartright of Houston, Tex., social ethics; Miss Madhuri Datta of India, education; Roland Haynes of Nashville, Tenn., theology; Howard W. Hinson of Parkton, Md., theology; C. T. John of India, mathematics; San-ichi Kesen of Jauan, psychology and pastoral counselling; Yong Shik Kim of Korea, theology; David Tuhoy Koo of Korea, music; Miss Katherine Lam of Malaya, social Work; Miss Chee Kuen Lee of Malaya, school administration; Eric Lincoln of Memphis, Tenn., social ethics; Herbert Seavers of Oberlin, Ohio, theology; Albert Sherring of India, sociology; George J. Singh of India, psychology; Lopeti Taufa of Tonga, theology; Reginald Tewarson of India, mathematics; Miss Emma Vigilia of the Philippine Islands, social work; and Readus J. Watkins of Dorchester, Mass., theology.

Since the program was started in 1949, more than 1,000 persons have been Crusade Scholars. The cost of this international scholship program is $200,000 annually.

VIRGIA BARTEE

Fellowships Available At Illinois U.

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN — Fellowships, assistantships and scholarships for graduate study in music at the University of Illinois are available for 1959-60, Director Duane C. Branigan of the School of Music said.

Fellowships carry stipends varying from $1,600 to $1,800 plus exemption from tuition for the academic year and summer session immediately following the period of appointment. Graduate scholarships are for tuition only.

PORTIA ROBB, the daughter of Jack and the late Mrs. Robb of Lexington, was recently awarded a full tuition scholarship by the Literary College Scholarship Committee of the University of Michigan. Majoring in Speech Pathology and Psychology, she is president of Betsy Barbour House, a member of Psi Chi, a psychology honorary society. She is to receive her B.A. degree in June.

Approximately 30 part-time graduate assistantships are available. The vary in amount from $900 to $3,500 plus tuition. Candidates must be approved for graduate study before appointment. Applicants for fellowships and scholarships may be considered.

Deadline for fellowship and scholarship applications is Feb. 15, 1959; assistantship application must be filed by April 1. Applicants in applied music must submit recordings of performances in the major field. Composers must submit scores, also recordings if available.

Graduate work in music at Illinois may lead to the Master of Music, Doctor of Musical Arts Ph.D. in Musicology, Master of Science in Music Education, or Doctor of Education.

MISS GRACE KNIGHTEN, beloved Chicagoan and world traveler observes her [illegible] today. During earlier days this grandlady spent much time in Europe where she commanded seven languages, met the Czar of Russia as well as kings, queens, high diplomats and peasants

persons by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Walker will begin his research at the University of Michigan on September 15, and his year of study will earn for him a Master's degree.

A native of Nashville, Tenn., Walker received his training at Kentucky State College, where he received a B.S. degree in Biology in 1954. After graduation, he went into the armed services, where he spent four years in the Air Force. There he worked in the Division of Preventive Medicine. The experience gained there qualified him for employment on a summer research project sponsored by the District of Columbia Health Department of the Bureau of Public Health. His service there led to the recommendation and finally the awarding of this Federal Grant. Walker is a member of the American Public Health Association.

Kentucky State Graduate Gets Traineeship Grant

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Balius Walker, Jr., a graduate of Kentucky State College has recently received a traineeship grant amounting to more than $3,000 to further his education in the field of public health. The grant is one of those unusual scholarships offered to deserving

U. S. Steel Offers Prizes Of $44,000 To College Engineering Students

College engineering students will be asked to put their talents to practical and possibly profitable use in the steel highway bridge design competition sponsored by the American Bridge Division of United States Steel Corporation. Six institutions as Howard University, Tuskegee Institute and Tennessee A. & I University will be asked to participate.

According to officials administering the program, fifteen awards totaling $44,000 to professional engineers and college engineering students will be presented. The competition is dedicated to the stimulation of the best use of steel in the design of bridges for the 41,000 mile system of interstate and defense highways to be built during the next 15 years.

The competition poses the problem of designing an overpass structure in steel to carry a two-lane highway at right angles over a four-lane interstate highway on level ground. The overpass must be designed in accordance with standards developed by the American Association of State Highway officials and approved by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

All entries will be judged on the basis of originality of design, utilization of the properties of steel, economy, and appearance of the structure. The type of overpass structure, length of spans, and other factors will be left to the discretion of the entrant.

Complete information on the competition may be secured from American Bridge Division, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, 30, Pa., and from the American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

PLAYS NO. 2 HUNCH

Woman Wins $1,200 In Cashword Puzzle

BY CASHWORD CARL

I got a winner, folks. A $1,200 winner, to be exact.

Mrs. Ruth Evans, Negro, of 1161 Loraine St., NW, had a perfect solution to my puzzle last week.

And she said she got her winning entry by doing the opposite of what she usually does.

She said she always looks up the words in the dictionary when she's trying my puzzle. But this time, instead of putting down what she thought was right, she put down the next thing that came into her mind.

And with that unusual method she copped my $1,200 prize.

DON'T BE discouraged because you didn't win. As a special Christmas bonus I'm gonna start off the new prize at a whopping $500, and I'll be expecting plenty of entries. Maybe you can come up with the right method.

Mrs. Evans regained her breath after I told her she had won all that $1,200 and said she knows just what she'll do with it.

"I've got some bills I want to pay off," she said. "And if there's a little cash left over I want to go to New York City for a visit.

"I always have wanted to see New York; I wouldn't want to live there, though. All my friends are here."

The 39-year-old winner, who works as a maid, had the only perfect puzzle out of 128,075 entries.

* * *

THE HARD WORDS for everyone were: 6 Across, which should have been "hunter" instead of "punter"; 7 Across, which should have been "neat" instead of "near," and 22 Across, which should have been "lag" instead of "hag."

On the vertical words the hard ones were: 1 Down, which should have been "surly" instead of "burly"; 2 Down, which should have been "steam" instead of "steal," and 5 down, which should have been "sea," not "tea."

Dig right in on this week's new puzzle and maybe I can wish you a merry Christmas with cash. My latest stumper is on Page 20A of today's paper.

Staff Photo--Bob Dendy

MRS. RUTH EVANS
Might Visit New York

Prominent Chicagoans Are Listed In Who's Who Of American Women

Among the 19,671 women listed in "Who's Who of American Women" which was published last week by Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., a large number are Negroes and many of them are residents of Chicago.

This list was compiled from the names of 50,000 noted women in America who have contributed to the American way of life.

Some of Chicago's outstanding women listed are Gwendolyn Brooks, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for her poetry in 1950; Mahalia Jackson, Charlemae Hill Rollins, noted specialist on children's literature, a member of the staff of Chicago Public libary, lectured at Roosevelt university and author.

Edith Spurlock Sampson, assistant corporation counsel of the City of Chicago and formerly alternate delegate to the UN; Bernice Sanders, vice president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, and Doris Saunders, librarian at Johnson Publishing company and chairman of the publishing division of the Special Libraries association.

A few of the other prominent Negro women included on the list are Osceola (Mrs. Numa P. G. Adams) Archer of New York, Edith M. Alexander of New York, Sadie Tanner Mossell (Mrs. Raymond Pace) Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa.

Marian Anderson, Sarah Anderson of Philadelphia, Pearl Bailey, Daisy Bates, Jane Matilda Bolin of New York, Marguerite Dorsey Cartwright of New York, Roberta Church of Washington, Jane Collins of New York.

Hilda Andrea Davis of Delaware City, Del., Rebecca E. Davis of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Helen Octavia Dickens of Yeadon, Pa., Katherine Dunham, Lillian Evanti of Washington, Ella Fitzgerald, Frankie Muse Freeman of St. Louis;

Iren McCoy (Mrs. Harris B.) Gaines of Washington, Ruth Miriam Harris of St. Louis, the Rev. Olivia Stuard Henry of Philadelphia, Pa., Margaret Austin Haywood of Washington, Anne E. Heath of Washington;

Anna Arnold Hedgeman of New York, Dorothy Height of Washington, Lena Horne, Bertha La Branche Johnson of Prentiss, Miss., Eartha Kitt, Flemmie P. Kitrell of Washington, Dorothy Maynor;

Rose Meta (Mrs. Joe Louis) Morgan, A'Lelia R. Nelson of New York, Ann Petry of Old Saybrook, Conn., Willa B. Player of Greensboro, N. C., Pearl Primus, Mayme L. Powell of Tuskegee, Ala., Muriel Kahn of New York;

14: 1958

At Integrated School

Colored Student Is An Honor Graduate

Special to Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The first colored student to graduate from an integrated public school in North Carolina receives her diploma this week. And she is graduating with honors.

The "first" in integrated education in the state is being set by Miss Josephine Boyd who graduated from Greensboro Senior high school Tuesday.

FOR "SEVERAL months, according to reliable sources Miss Boyd was on honor rolls at the school she attended as the only colored student among 1900.

Six colored students started studies at heretofore white schools here in early September. In addition to Miss Boyd, they are Brenda Florence, fifth grade; Emmy Florence sixth grade; Russell Herring, seventh grade; Elijah Herring, Jr., ninth grade and Harold Davis, eighth grade, all at Greensboro's Gillespie Park school.

• • •

ELSEWHERE IN North Carolina, at Winston-Salem and Charlotte, integration of student bodies took place for the first time this school year.

With the exception of one incidence at Charlotte, where Miss Dorothy Counts was forced out of Harding high school by spitting and heckling students, the process has been —on the surface—uneventful.

BUT ALMOST daily, students in the Winston-Salem and Charlotte — and presumably the Greensboro schools —had to face ordeals of name-calling, etc.

For example, Gustavus A. Roberts only colored student among 1,600 at Charlotte's Central high, can't recall how many times he has been called "Black Boy." Yet Gustavus says his vigil at the school was not lonesome and "I wasn't nervous.

• • •

"THERE WAS nothing to be nervous about" he said.

At Piedmont Junior high school, Charlotte, Gustavus' sister, Givaud, found herself an "average" student among the 600 there with herself as the lone colored pupil. "She's doing okay," the principal said.

• • •

AT ALEXANDER Graham junior high school, Charlotte,, Delores Huntley listened to names like "Buckwheat" and "n....r" for a year. She will not be at the school next year because it is being abolished and she has been reassigned to colored Second Ward high, which is nearer her home.

At Winston-Salem, Principal C. R. Joyner of Reynolds high school said that Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey is "getting along well. Her grades are very good." Miss Bailey completed her junior year at the school this week as the only colored student.

25 students get opportunity grants

Twenty-five colored students have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1958, the John Hay Whitney Foundation, announced. Awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the nine years the program has been in operation awards have been made to one hundred and ninety-three colored students.

The winners this year are:

Armenta E. Adams, Cleveland, Ohio, graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, to spend a year of advanced work in piano at the same institution.

Clara B. Anthony, Baltimore, Maryland, graduate of Morgan State College, to begin graduate study in English and American literature at the University of Maryland.

James E. Blackwell, graduate of Western Reserve University, to complete the Ph.D. degree in sociology at Washington State College.

Frank L. Brown, Chicago, Ill., to spend a year in creative writing.

Grace A. Bumbry, St. Louis, Mo., to spend a year of vocal study and coaching with the Vienna State Opera Company.

Mrs. Jacquelyne M. Clarke of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., graduate of the University of Wisconsin, to complete her Ph.D. program in sociology at The Ohio State University.

George A. Davis, Atlanta, Georgia, graduate of Howard University and the Harvard School of Business, to complete the doctorate of business administration at the latter institution.

Claude G. Eudaric, of Martinque, French West Indies, now residing in Los Angeles, Calif., graduate of the University of Southern California.

Daniel C. Foster, of Jetersville, Virginia, graduate of Virginia Union University, to complete the Master of Science degree in mathematics at George Washington University.

Mrs. Jewelle T. Gibbs, New Haven, Conn. graduate of Radcliffe College, to secure the certificate under the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration.

Pearl M. Gore, Nashville, Tennessee, graduate of Tennessee State University and The Ohio State University, to continue work toward the Ph.D. degree in psychology at the latter institution.

Norman E. Hodges, Detroit Mich., graduate at Fisk University, to continue law training at the Harvard Law School.

Louis C. Jones, Lexington, Ky. graduate of Howard University, to begin the study of law at the Yale School of Law.

C. Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tenn., graduate of Fisk University, to complete the Ph.D. degree in philosophy at Boston University.

Charles Mason, Athens, Ala., graduate of Le Moyne College and the University of Illinois, to continue work toward the Ph.D. in the language arts at Chicago University.

Richard Mayhew, Brooklyn, N.Y., to spend a year of travel and study in the fine arts.

Dr. Lonnie MacDonald Jr., Chester, Pa., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, to continue psychoanalytic training at the Psychoanalytic Institute of Columbia.

Sam Riley, Chicago, Ill., to spend a year of special training in the Union Research and Education Project of the University of Chicago.

• • •

GEORGE SINKLER, of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, graduate of Augustana College, to continue studies for tre Doctor of Education degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Robert P. Smith Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana, graduate of Howard University, to continue training in French Language and literature at the University of Pennsylvania.

Carolyn Stanford, Yeadon, Pa., graduate of the Curtis Institute of Music, to spend a year of vocal study abroad.

Charles W. Taylor Jr., Seattle, Washington, graduate of the University of Washington, to continue toward the Ph.D. degree in anthropology at the same institution.

• • •

GEORGE T. WALKER, Jamaica, N.Y., graduate of Oberlin College and the Eastman School of Music, to continue work in composition under Nadia Boulanger.

Mrs. Jacqueline W. White, San Francisco, California, graduate of San Francisco State College to complete training for the secondary teaching certificate at the same institution.

James F. Wise, Yeadon, Pa., graduate of Howard University, to begin study toward the Ph.D. in art history at the University of Pennsylvania.

Grant—Mrs. Cynthia S. Bond, an instructor in science and mathematics at Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., has been offered a summer grant to study chemistry at the Fifth Chemical Institute, Bozeman, Mont.

Student Wins Fellowship Grant

DURHAM, N. C. — Barbara LaVerne Crockett, 20-year-old North Carolina college senior from Raleigh, N. C., has been awarded a $1,000 Atlanta university Fellowship.

Miss Crockett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel H. Crockett, sr., Raleigh, will continue her studies in French at Atlanta university, Atlanta, during the 1958-59 school year.

A transfer student from Fisk where she spent three years on a Ford Foundation scholarship, Miss Crockett is scheduled to enter Atlanta university in September, 1958.

Denied Negro Youth Wins Scholarship

Robert A. Eldridge III, 10, a Negro student whose application to a white school was ruled out by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, is attending the Burgundy Farm school in Alexandria.

Robert, the son of A. Eldridge Jr. of 716 S. 1st st., Arlington, won a scholarship provided by the Unitarian Church of Arlington. His parents are members of the church.

The pastor, the Rev. Ross A. Weston, said yesterday "We're doing this primarily to help prepare him for the transition into a white school." He declared that Robert, a 5th grade student, did well in mixed Sunday school classes for a full year and passed psychological tests "with flying colors" at the desegregated Alexandria private school.

The Arlington School Board disapproved Robert's application to the Patrick Henry Elementary School, along with four others, on grounds of adaptibility.

The scholarship is for $550 to cover tuition for one full year. The church board of trustees launched a fund drive last week to finance the scholarship.

TOP GRADUATE — Miss Sylvia J. Washington (left) was graduated with highest honors from Trinity College, D.C., last week where she majored in French. An all "A" student, the former Dunbar High School pupil is shown here with a classmate, Amy Flanagan

Yvonne Johnson Gets Outstanding Scholar's Award

Louisville Defender

Yvonne Johnson, C of L senior and daughter of Central High School's Lyman Johnson, was awarded the Kappa Delta Award in Psychology recently. Receiving the award jointly with her was Miss Ann Foley, 3000 Beaumont. The Kappa Delta award is given each year to the outstanding psychology student.

Louisville Ky.

According to Dr. Bixler of the University's psychology department, both these young ladies are outstanding seniors in the department and both are in line for fellowships.

Thurs. 10-30-58

The recipients of the award were announced Monday at the dedication of Jouett Hall, the building which houses the psychology department. During the dedication, Miss Johnson had exhibited a visual illusion display.

P. 1

Both Misses Johnson and Foley are members of Psi Chi, an honorary psychology society.

Woman Gets High School Diploma At 75

Norfolk Journal & Guide P. 11 Chicago

An ambitious Georgia woman "didn't want to die dumb and ignorant." So at the age of 75 Mamie Stephens received her high school diploma and the "Most Outstanding Senior" trophy at an evening school in Atlanta, according to an article in the September issue of EBONY Magazine.

Sat. 9-13-58

Commenting on her completing high school, Mrs. Stephens said she hopes her diploma shows "older people that their life is not over, that they can still learn and be useful."

Born of slave parents, Mrs. Stephen is the oldest person ever to graduate from Atlanta's Booker T. Washington Evening High school, and the first to earn 12 perfect attendance records.

7 Gammon Men Receive Crusade Scholarships

Covered P. 5 Atlanta, Ga.

Seven Gammon men are among the 32 United States students and 90 foreign students to be selected to receive the Crusade Scholarships from the Methodist Church this year.

Pittsburgh Courier 9-14-58

The seven men are: Oswald Bronson, who did undergraduate work at Bethune-Cookman; John Heyward, Claflin; Ray Miller, Morgan; Lenton Powell, Morrie Brown; Avery Robinson, Clark; Therman Taylor, Prairie View, Tex.; and William Tyler, Alabama A&M.

Gammon students received four of the same type awards last academic year but the number was raised to seven this year. The scholarship are awarded to selected men and women from around the world and amount to $200,000.

Bernice Wright enjoying studies at Harvard

Los Angeles Sentinel

Miss Bernice Catherine Wright, who received a scholarship to study this year at the Harvard School of Public Health, writes that she is "enjoying" her studies at Harvard, especially since the School of Public Health is made up of students form Canada, the Near, Far, and Middle East, South and Central America, Europe, as well as the United States.

Calif. Eagle

"The courses are taught on a world basis, with reference to all races and cultures," Miss Wright said.

Sat. 9-27-58

A graduate of USC in social service, Miss Wright was director of admissions at Children's hospital and a top-ranking medical social worker at the City of Hope before going to Boston for the post-graduate study.

Louisville Defender Thurs. 10-30-58 P. 1

MISS YVONNE JOHNSON (right) and Miss Ann Foley receive the Kappa Delta award for outstanding psychology students from their faculty adviser C. H. Amster during the dedication of Jouett Hall.

14j 1958

Mrs. Steele, scn, to get degrees during commencement season

Afro American

BALTIMORE — There wil be two new diplomas added to the raft of those already in the Steele family here, next month, as Mrs. James M. F. Steele and her son, Toussaint, both win degrees.

The mother is a candidate for a master of education degree from Johns Hopkins University and Mr. Steele, a bachelor of arts degree from Morgan State College.

MRS. STEELE, wife of Elihu H. Steele, political science librarian in the Officer's Training School at Aberdeen, is director of freshmen women residing on the campus of Morgan State College. She has held this post since 1955.

She started work on her master's degree in 1952. At the time she had received an all-expense scholarship to study as a full time student. But because they had three children attending Howard University at that time, she began work on a part time basis.

Baltimore, Md

THROUGHOUT her education career, Mrs. Steele has been an excellent student. She graduated from high school at the age of 14 as the highest ranking student, graduated magna cum laude from Mary Allen Junior College and took a bachelor's degree from Bishop College as highest ranking student.

"But finally, after persuasion, I took a teaching position and taught for four years before coming to Baltimore. Here I took a position in Social Security Administration," she added.

Since coming to Baltimore, Mrs. Steele has been active in PTA organizations, having served as president of the Douglass High School PTA for four years. For outstanding leadership in this post the organization presented her with an etched silver tray.

* * *

MRS. JAMES M. F. STEELE AND HER SON TOUSSAINT

MRS. STEELE is from a long line of educators. Her father was principal of a school for more than 50 years, and she has numerous relatives in teaching and principal posts.

The two oldest Steele sons attended Howard University's School of Electrical Engineering. The daughter also attended Howard and received a master's degree from Boston University.

* * *

ONE SON, James, was highest ranking student in radar and electronics in his class, and is now an instructor in the Marines, stationed in Hawaii. Another son, Forrest, attended Morgan for two years, later transferring to Columbia University. He is winner of a Ford Foundation scholarship by ranking highest in an examination. In fact, he entered college after completion of 10th grade through examination.

* * *

MR. STEELE is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, has a master's degree from Northwestern University and has studied on his doctorate at Harvard University.

Fair Scholarship Award Winners Are Announced

Afro American p. 11 e

Lee, 5-15-58

Montgomery Ala.

The Montgomery Fair annual $100 scholarship award for 1958 goes to three students of local high schools.

Booker T. Washington High School award goes to Adrienne Coleman, valedictorian of her class. She has participated in numerous school activities and currently wears the title "Miss Booker Washington." This student has expressed a sincere desire to go to college and take a pre-medicine course, after which she plans to study podiatrics.

St. Jude's High School award goes to Benjamine L. Coleman of Montgomery, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Austin Coleman, of 115 Avenue L. Bennie has attended St. Jude's Educational Institute for 12 years, where he has held various offices including vice president of the senior class and president of the student council. He stands at the top of his class scholastically and was chosen valedictorian. He intends to use the scholarship money to attend Pennsylvania State University, where he will enter pre-medical school in the fall. His ambition is to become a doctor so as to be of service to others.

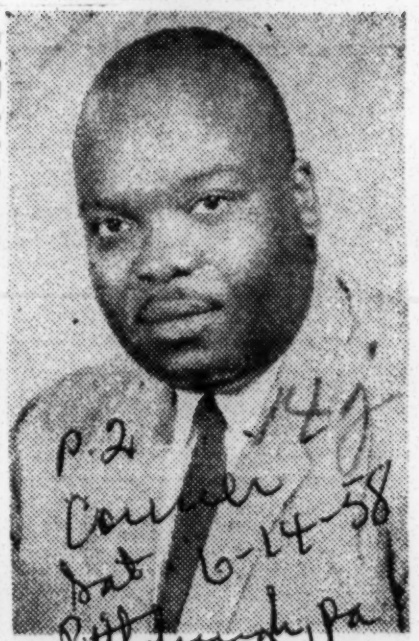
ADRIENNE COLEMAN

BENJAMINE COLEMAN

PRISCILLA STEINER

Carver High School award goes to Priscilla Steiner who has maintained a high scholastic record throughout her high school career. She will graduate with the highest honor and valedictorian of the 1958 class. She plans to attend Alabama State College to begin her training in commercial art.

Her extra curricular activities center around the following: secretary of the Carver High School Student Council; secretary of the senior class and president of the Future Business Leaders Assn. She is a member of the Ebenezer AME Zion Church and president of the Vocational Christian Education.



p. 2 14j
Courier
Sat 6-14-58
Pittsburgh, Pa

SCHOLARSHIP—Fred Lofton, an instructor at Owen College in Memphis, has been awarded a scholarship to attend a Danforth Faculty Seminar on Creative Teaching at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

Barbara Bumbry Among 75 Negro Scholarship Winners

fully developing their potentialities

New York, N. Y.—Barbara Grace Bumbry rising young mezzo-soprano, was among 25 Negroes who won opportunity fellowships for 1958 awarded annually by John Hay Whitney foundation.

Miss Bumbry, whose hometown is St. Louis, Mo., will spend a year of vocal study and coaching with the Vienna State Opera company which will aid her in realizing an operatic career. Winner this season of the Metropolitan Opera auditions of the Air, Miss Bumbry has attended Boston and Northwestern universities and for the past two years, the Music Academy of the West under the direction of Lotte Lehman.

In 1955 Miss Bumbry also appeared at Hoyt Sherman place in Des Moines for a concert sponsored by the Dilettante club.

Other winners are Armenta E. Adams, Cleveland, Ohio; Clara B. Anthony, Baltimore, Md.; James E. Blackwell, Grambling, La.; Frank L. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jacqueline M. Clarke, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; George A. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; Claude G. Eudaric, Martinique, French West Indies; Daniel C. Foster, Jetersville, Va.; Mrs. Jewelle T. Gibbs, New Haven, Conn.; Pearl M. Gore, Nashville, Tenn.; Norman E. Hodges, Detroit, Mich.; Louis C. Jones, Lexington, Ky.; C. Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Mason, Athens, Ala.; Richard Mayhew, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lonnie MacDonald, Jr., Chester, Penna.; Sam Riley, Chicago, Ill.; George Sinkler, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Robert P. Smith, Jr., New Orleans, La. Carolyn Stanford, Yeadon, Penna.; Charles W. Taylor, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; George T. Walker, Jamaica, N. Y.; Mrs. Jacqueline W. White San Francisco, Calif.; and James W. Wise, Yeadon, Penna.

The foundation which has been in operation for nine years, awarded scholarships to 52 persons this year. These awards are granted young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from

MISS BUMBRY

Masons give scholarships

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Four scholarship awards to students graduating from high school this spring, were made recently by Virginia Masons, Prince Hall Affiliation.

The scholarships are for $300 a year for four years. They were made on the basis of competitive tests given to 92 pupils who are sons or daughters of Prince Hall Masons.

Winners are Kennell A. Jackson Jr., a senior at R. R. Moton High School, Farmville; James J. Riddick, senior, East Suffolk High School, both of whom plan to study at Hampton Institute.

Robert L. Simms Jr., of Newport News, a Huntington High senior; and Miss Vivian W. Pinn of Dunbar High School, Lynchburg.

In addition to these awards, the Masons of Virginia give 16 students $300 scholarships each year through the C. V. Wilson Memorial Scholarship Fund.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIPS — Following June graduation from McKinley High School, Carl C. Jorgensen, 16 (left), and Hughes Wing, 17, plan to move on to Harvard University to study under scholarships won this week for general academic achievement. Carl, who is not sure what he wants to do for a career, resides with his parents and sister at 2243 Otis St., NE. Hughes, who wants to major in engineering, resides with his mother, two brothers and one sister at 928 New York Ave., NW.

NCC Graduate Given Award

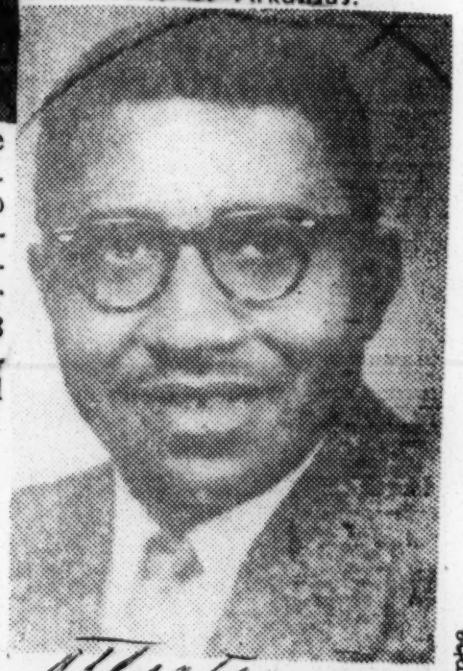
DURHAM, N. C. — Barbara LaVerne Crockett, 20-year-old North Carolina College senior from Raleigh, N. C., has been awarded a one thousand dollar Atlanta University Fellowship.

Miss Crockett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel H. Crockett, Sr., Raleigh, will continue her studies in French at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., during the 1958-1959 school year.

A transfer student from Fisk where she spent three years on a Ford Foundation scholarship, Miss Crockett is scheduled to enter Atlanta University in September, 1958.

Ark. Degree—

Dr. Ruth Douglas Bradford, longtime member of the Grambling College faculty and a native of Hope, Ark., received the Ed. D. degree from the University of Arkansas.



TO EXECUTIVE BOARD — I. Andre Edwards, a graduate student at Teachers College Columbia University, was recently elected to the Executive Board of the Teachers College Students Association. He was also elected to the Columbia University Student Council. A Graduate of Albany State College, Albany, Ga. where he was Student Government President, Mr. Edwards is presently working toward a doctorate degree in Student Personnel Administration. He is a Member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The Student Board is one of the few such organizations of its kind for graduate students. The organization is comprised of representatives from each school of the university. Edwards is the only Negro on the university council.

14j 1958

Fisk Graduates Share Honors With Dr. Dubois

'Illustrious Son' Observes 70th Year of Graduation

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Members of Fisk university's 1958 graduating class—155 of them—shared commencement honors Monday with Dr. W. E. DuBois, venerable educator and scholar who was celebrating the 70th anniversary of his graduation from Fisk.

Dr. DuBois, 90 years old, was cited as one of Fisk's "most illustrious sons." President Stephen J. Wright read the citation which said in part:

"In the course of these three score years and ten (since his graduation from Fisk), you have combined prophetic vision, heroic courage, creative imagination, indefatigable energy and an articulate pen to advance the cause of education, enlightenment, freedom and opportunity for men everywhere.

"As the higher education of Negroes became a burning issue, your voice helped America to see that higher education for Negroes could not be developed on the false philosophy of limited capacities and limited needs."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, told the graduates that they received increased responsibilities along with their degrees.

"To whom much is given, much is required," Dr. Mays said. "If nothing else, this education will create a divine restlessness and leave you discontent with mediocre performances."

Three alumni were presented Fisk Alumni Distinguished Service awards by Louis P. Clark, alumni association president. Recipients were the Rev. Charles Kelly of Tuskegee institute, Ala.; Dr. Ernest Alexander of New York City, and John A. Galloway, retiring principal of Pearl high school in Nashville.

Dr. Wright announced that Dr. DuBois had been made an alumni member of the Fisk chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society. He also revealed the creation of the W. E. B. DuBois Lecture Series which will open next fall with Dr. DuBois as the initial lecturer. The series, according to Wright, will be endowed by the class of 1935.

JAMES R. HOUSTON, JR. AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP—James R. Houston, Jr., a graduate of Parker High, June 1958, has been awarded a scholarship to Alabama State College by the Educational Department of the Grand Court Heroines of Jericho.

Mrs. M. E. Haney is the Grand Most Ancient Matron. The Birmingham District of the Educational Department with Mrs. Carrie Banks Burns as the chairman, also selected this young man as the worthy one for a four-year scholarship.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Houston, Sr., of 2420 26th Ave., No. He is a very efficient leader among the young people in the St. Luke AME Church activities. He has plans for the future.

TEACHER, 71, GIVES GIFTS ON LEAVING

2 Schools Get Book Funds From Archibald Williams, Bound for Barbados

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Archibald Williams will fly back to his native Barbados tomorrow to rest, convalesce, muse about the hundreds of New York children he has taught and perhaps find new children to teach.

His age, 71 years, and a recent illness prompted him to return to the land where relatives will be near and the cost of living low.

His Thanksgiving Day is brightened however, by the knowledge that he was able to provide gifts last week to Public School 194, where he taught, and to the City College, from which he was graduated in 1926 at the age of 39.

To the public school he gave $1,000, for the purchase of books for the library. He gave $2,000 for the same purpose to his alma mater.

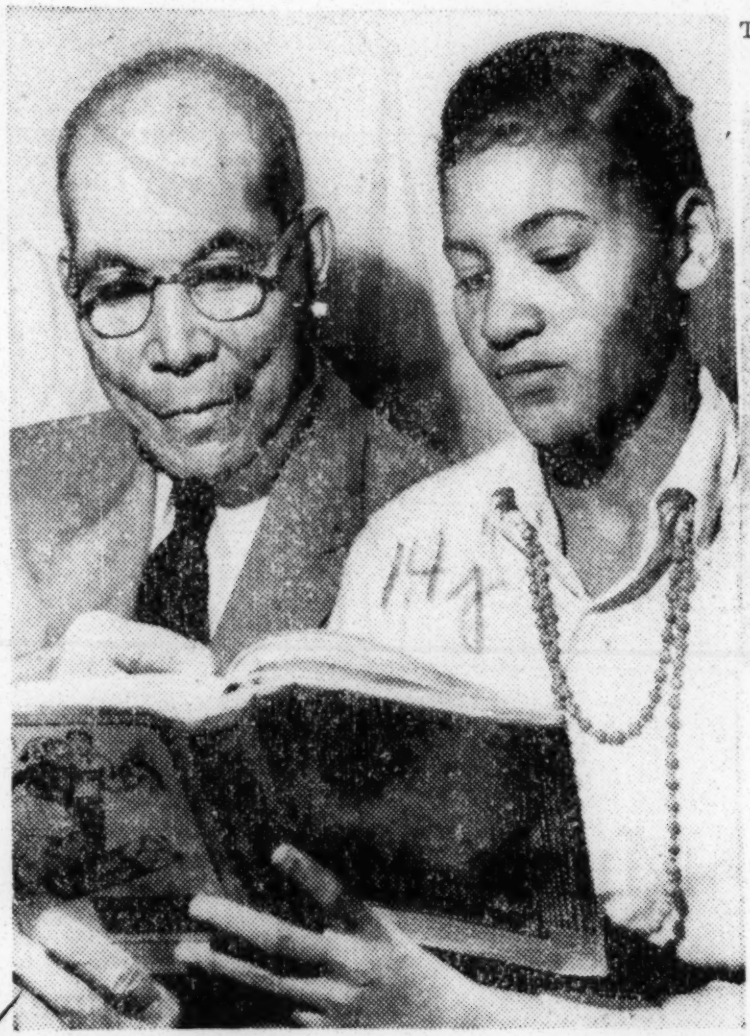
Fond of Children

"I wish it could have been more," the dignified, scholarly looking teacher said yesterday as he finished packing in his Harlem apartment. "I got very fond of those children. And if it weren't for City College, I might still be operating an elevator."

Mr. Williams came to New York in 1922. He had taught in Barbados but had only an elementary school education. To qualify for City College, he taught himself Latin, French, Spanish, algebra and geometry.

"I flunked the first entrance exams," he recalled, "but I passed the second time, and made A's and B's in all my courses except public speaking. It felt a little strange to be so much older than the other students, but very soon that didn't bother me or them."

To support himself while attending day classes at City College, Mr. Williams operated an elevator in an apartment house on East 112th Street from 5 P. M. to midnight seven days a week.



The New York Times

FAREWELL LESSON: Archibald Williams, 71, retired teacher, tutoring Helen Walker, 15, in Latin yesterday at his home at 9 East 118th Street. Mr. Williams is to return tomorrow to Barbados, where his relatives live.

Worked in Post Office

"I was busy from 5 to 7, when people were coming home, again at 8, when they left for the theatre, and around 11 when they began coming home," Mr. William said. "But I managed to do my studying in between."

Before obtaining his teaching appointment, Mr. Williams worked in a Post Office station on West fifty-second Street and in the General Post Office. His first teaching assignment was in Queens. He requested a post in Harlem and was sent to Public School 90, on West 148th Street, in 1929. He was transferred in 1940 to Public School 194, an All-Day Neighborhood School, from which he retired three years ago.

"There will be children where I am going," he said yesterday, "and perhaps I can tutor them a little.

"I will also tell them about the children here and the glories of New York—the subways, tall buildings, spacious parks, long rivers and steep places. Our island is flat."

Mr. Williams bade farewell to his former pupils at Public School 194 at their Thanksgiving assembly, and they dedicated their songs to him.

"In my heart I will carry your voices where they have never been," he told them, "above the clouds and over the ocean."

And, speaking for children, as he has for many years, the retired teacher read, in a quavering voice, a "Children's Thanksgiving Prayer" he had composed. It began.

Dear God, we little girls and boys
Most humbly thank you for the joys
That earth and air and warm bright sun
So freely give to everyone.

GLORIASTENE THOMPSON

GLORIASTENE THOMPSON WINS WALTER WHITE SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Gloriastene Thompson, 20, has been awarded the late Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's graduate scholarship in memory of Walter White. The award, which is given annually to a graduate student in sociology and who is interested in a career in the field of race relations, carries a grant of $1,000.

Miss Thompson, a graduate of Southern University, participated in many activities as an undergraduate. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society, and was president of the Sociology Club, the Student Christian Association and the Hellenic Council.

She was a member of the University Choir and the Dixieland Singers. During her senior year Miss Thompson served as a Freshman Counselor and as a tutor in the Reinedial Reading Program.

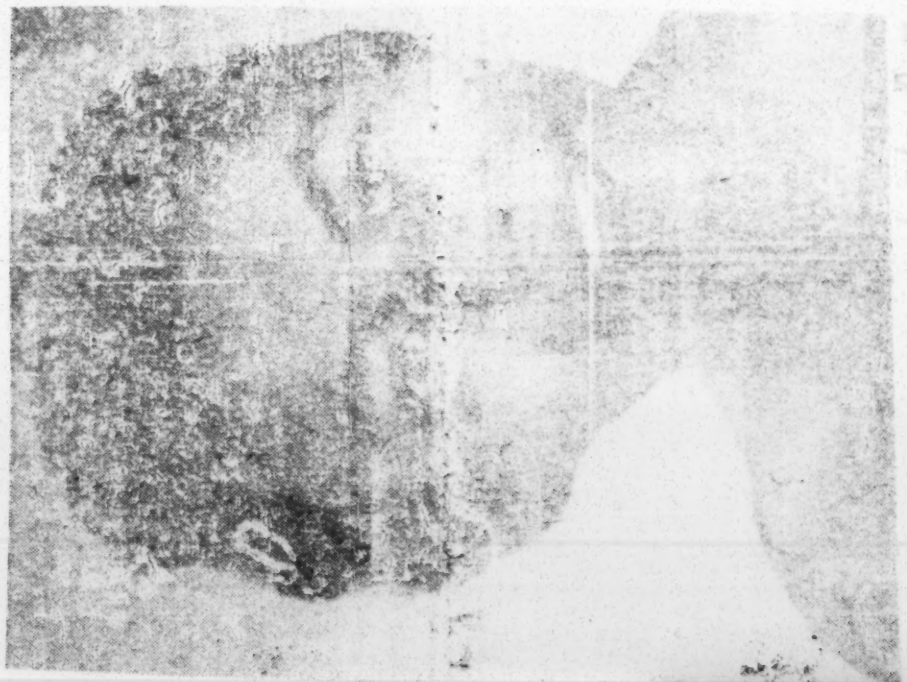
Miss Thompson, an alumna of Xavier University, New Orleans, is a graduate student in sociology at Atlanta University. She is the daughter of Mrs. Beatrice Thompson of Baton Rouge, La.

RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Elsie Hill, right, junior, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., was recipient of the 1958 $100 award presented by Alpha Delta chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, recently. Miss Hill is an elementary education major. Mrs. Fannie Ethridge Reeves, president of Alpha Delta chapter, made the presentation.

Scholarship Winner To Oberlin

MISS MARGARET B LACY daughter of Mrs Rhona Lacy of 2919½ Jensen Drive and Anderson Lacy, will leave the city Saturday, September 9, for Oberlin where she will enroll in Oberlin Conservatory of Music on a $1,800 scholarship from that institution and a Worthing scholarship granted through Phillis Wheatley High School from which she was graduated in the spring of this year. Pianist for St Mark Baptist Church, Miss Lacy was mentioned in the 1957-58 edition of Who's Who. The grand daughter of Mrs Jessie M Wilson, she is the niece of Mr and Mrs Gus R Daniels of Houston.

LANGSTON GRADUATE RECEIVES GRANT



Miss Coeta Lou Berry, a 1958 graduate of Langston University has been granted a traineeship to Boston University School of Social Work. The ... department at ... Public Health ... study in psychiatric ... The ... of the first year level ... Miss ... Society and Delta Sigma ... Mrs. Thelma L. Arnold ... Amarillo, Texas.

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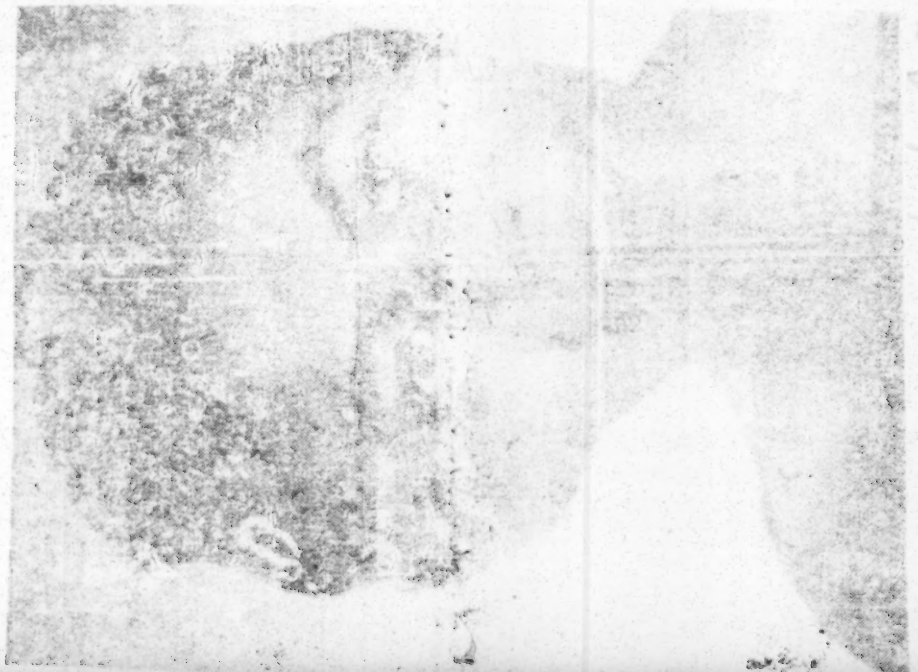


Miss Coetta Lou Berry, a 1958 graduate of Langston University has been granted a trainee grip to Boston University School of Social Work. The [illegible] the [illegible] States Public Health Department [illegible] social work. Miss Berry is the first [illegible] student in social group work to study in a psychiatric [illegible] The amount of [illegible] is $1 800 for the first year level, $2,200 for the [illegible]

Among [illegible] Social Workers, Kappa [illegible] Society, Alpha [illegible] Honor Society and Delta Sigma Theta. She is the daughter of Mrs. Thelma E. Arterbery of Langston University and Mr. Oscar Berry of Amarillo, Texas.

14j 1958

Selected From Over 2,000 Educators

Colored Teacher Best In Rochester

City's Best

Special to Journal and Guide

ROCHESTER, N. Y. —Mrs. Letha Ridley of Rochester was honored last week as "representing the best in the teaching profession" in Rochester. She was chosen from among more than 2,.000 in her profession by Rochester school officials in connection with the observance of "Teacher Recognition Day" throughout New York state.

Governor Harriman by an official proclamation set aside one day to be known as Teacher Recognition Day. Mrs. Ridley was unanimously chosen as the best teacher in her city.

MRS. RIDLEY of East Avon is a teacher's teacher—a Peripatetic position of honor in the Rochester public school system.

In the course of a week she travels to the classrooms of 26 beginning teachers at seven schools. She observes their teaching technique, listens to their troubles and counters with her counsel.

* * *

PURPOSE IS to help new teachers—those in their first year of teaching or, in their first year in the Rochester system over the rough spots.

Mrs. Ridley doesn't drive. She travels between schools by bus, and in the 20 years she's been teaching, Mrs. Ridley never has missed a day of school.

* * *

Mrs. Letha Ridley, a teacher of teachers in Rochester, N. Y., was unanimously elected as "representing the best in the teaching profession" last week among more than 2,000 members of her profession in Rochester. The choice was made by Rochester school officials in connection with the celebration of "Teacher Recognition Day" proclaimed throughout New York by Governor Harri

HER SUPERIORS describe her as "creative and imaginative"; understands the problems of children and teachers so well"; has continued to be a student of her profession"; "beginning teachers are comfortable with her."

Mrs. Ridley has taught each of the first three grades in Rochester elementary schools since coming here in 1949. Before that she taught 10 1/2 years in Winston-Salem, N. C. She had majored in mathematics and science at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. and taught mathematics to seventh and eighth graders in Winston-Salem.

* * *

MRS. RIDLEY believes that the most common problem of beginning teachers is discipline—control of the classroom "If they can get the knack of being consistent with their controls in the classroom, they come through beautifully,," Mrs. Ridley says of new teachers.

Mrs. Ridley's headquarters is School 19, Seward street. She travels between Schools 19; 3, Tremont street; 4, Bronson avenue; 7 Pierpont street; 8, Conkey avenue; 25, Goodman street north, and 28, Humboldt street.

Awarded Study Grant

Dean Harry E Groves Receives Howard Grant

HOUSTON —The School of Law of Texas Southern University has announced the receipt by Dean Harry E. Groves of a $6,800.00 grant from Harvard University for the coming academic year. Dean Groves will be on leave from his duties at Texas Southern University from September through May. He will be engaged at Harvard in a program of research and further study in the fields of Comparative Constitutional Law and the Law of Corporations. During Professor Earl L. Carl will serve as Acting Dean of the School of Law.

Dean Groves holds an A.B. degree from the University of Colorado, where he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He received his J. D. degree from the University of Chicago Law Wachool. Prior to coming to Texas, Dean Groves had taught in the Law School of North Carolina College. His other legal experience includes service as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, and a number of years of private practice in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where he was also a member of the City Council.

Marian Anderson gets Penn dearee

PHILADELPHIA Singer Marian Anderson was cited when the University of Pennsylvania conferred seven honorary degress and nearly 2,300 degrees in course at its 202nd commencement in Municipal Auditorium on Wednesday morning.

President Gaylord P. Harnwell presided.

Robert Dechert, general counsel Department of Defense, was principal speaker. A trustee of the university, he was graduated from its college of Arts and Sciences in 1916 and from its Law School in 1921.

Following his address, he received the honorary degree of

head and Graduate School dean
Indiana University, science. Dr.
Robert F. Goheen, Princeton
University, and Dr. Courtney C.
Smith, Swarthmore College
president.

Honorary doctorates were also conferred upon:

Harold W. Gilbert, Boys Choir director St. Peter's Episcopal Church, music; Dr. Arthur F. Burns, economics professor, Columbia University president, National Bureau of Economic Research, science in economics.

Dr. Ralph E. Cleland, botany professor, botany department

IN THE MONEY — Doris Booker, of Jefferson high school, finished in the money in the Bank of America's annual Achievements Awards program in which winning high school students divided $8,200. Doris receives a check for $100 from bank director Jesse W. Tapp here. Four high ranking students received a thousand dollars each. Presentations were made last week.

W. D. White Is Cited As Outstanding Teacher

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C. —W. D. White, vocational agriculture teacher at Green Bethel high school, was acclaimed "Teacher of the Year" recently by the teachers of Cleveland county. This honor was conferred on Mr. White for outstanding accomplishments as a teacher.

Mr. White was born and reared in Bertie county. He is a graduate of the C. H. White high school, Powellsville, N. C. and A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C. Before coming to Cleveland county in 1946, he taught at Friendship Junior college, Rock Hill, S. C. and the East Arcadia high school, Acme, N. C.

HE HAS served as county treasurer of the Negro division of the United Fund Drive for two years, and served as treasurer of the March of Dimes for two years. He also served as co - chairman of the March of Dimes in 1957 and served as finance chairman for both 1957 and 9158.

Each year since 1950 Mr. White has been an ardent worker in successfully recruiting blood donors for the Red Cross Bloodmobile visits to Gardner-Webb Clinic in Boiling Springs, N. C. For the past two years he has served as president of the Cleveland County Teachers Federal Credit Union and has been director of the Green Bethel Junior church for six years.

* * *

AS VOCATIONAL agriculture teacher, White's students and adult farmers have won sixteen or more grand champions with their purebred dairy cattle and swine at the Cleveland county Negro Fair. His NFA members have won over seventeen state and national honors and awards. They have won eight Atkins Federation banners for being winning participants in competitive activities.

W. D. WHITE
Honored

Under Mr. White's supervision several adult projects are now functioning in the Green Bethel district such as the Green Bethel Cannery club and the Green Bethel Harvest Club which owns a combin to harvest grain for community

Marian Anderson Receives 16th Honorary Doctorate

NEW YORK—Marian Anderson, world-famous contralto, who is currently serving as an American delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, flew to Oberlin College in Ohio to receive an honorary Doctorate of Music at the convocation in honor of the college's 125th anniversary.

Oberlin's honorary degree brought to 16 the number of such awards granted to Miss Anderson.

Tougaloo Grad Is Woodrow Wilson Fellow

Tougaloo, Miss., Oct. 14 — Miss Charlie Ruth Jewett, a June graduate of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, has entered the University of California at Berkeley to do graduate work in English as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow.

Miss Jewett is one of the thousand prospective college teachers in the United States and Canada who are entering graduate school this fall on Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships.

Recognizing the critical need for college teachers, the Ford Foundation recently gave the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation $25,000,000 to aid outstanding first-year graduate students. Beginning next year each fellowship will carry a living allowance of $1,500 for single students, with increments for dependents, and will pay the full cost of tuition and fees. In order to be considered for a fellowship, a student must be nominated by a faculty member.

Miss Jewett was selected to appear in the 1956-57 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. A member of the English Club, the Dramatic Club, the college yearbook staff and the staff of the campus newspaper, one of her short stories was accepted for publication in a student magazine. She was invited to join Alpha Kappa Mu, the national honorary society, submitting an essay on "The Graveyard School of Poets" to the society. She played Juliet in a school performance of Shakespeare's famous play and she received an award for her performance in Chekov's "The Boor." She held memberships in the Young Women's Christian Association, the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Pan-Hellenic Council.

Her hobbies include keeping scrapbooks, collecting ceramic ducks, meeting people, reading, sewing, watching sporting events and watching television. Writing of her desire to become a college teacher, she says, "I would like to be one who inspires students to love, to appreciate, to evaluate and to use books for the enrichment of their lives."

Nominations for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for next year must be made by faculty members by October 31, 1958. Those interested in more information should see Dean A. A. Branch, or write directly to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, New Jersey.

DR. HOWARD THURMAN, dean of Boston University's March Chapel, was awarded an honorary doctor of divinity degree at a weekend convocation celebrating the 125th anniversary of Oberlin College, and the city of Oberlin, Ohio. Dr. Thurman is internationally known as a scholar, poet and author.

14j 1958

Five Negroes Honored Among Chicago's Leading Seniors

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Five Negro seniors were selected for honors last week, when nine Chicago high schools picked the top seniors in the city. Eleven students were named "ace" students.

The five Negro students honored were:

Chris 6-16-58

Gentle Ware, Dunbar Vocational School, who is interested in mechanics and science, belonged to the Dunbar physics and science clubs and is a National Honor society member. He maintained a 90 average throughout the 4-year period. He plans to study mechanical engineering at Illinois Institute Technology. P.2

Jacqueline Smith, Lucy Flower High School, valedictorian of her class, member and president of the Future Homemakers of America. She and another girl, won first place in recent public school district science fair for a three dimensional illustration of salt crystals.

She has an intense interest in nursing and will try for a medical degree and a career as a obstetrician. She will enter the University of Illinois, on a four-year work-tuition scholarship.

Wendell Phillips' Clemantis Ryan, was also valedictorian of her class, and member of the National Honor society. She plans to become a medical technician following her training at the University of Wisconsin. She maintaines a 96 average in her scholastic work.

Parker High's John W. Elam called a "triple threat" senior, was among the top ten students in his class scholastically. He was class president, won letters in track and cross-country, and played frosh-soph basketball.

Math is his favorite subject, and he plans to enroll in the University of Illinois with electrical engineering as a major.

Henry Hudson, DuSable's honor graduate, has an eye on a career in optics. A recent winner of the Bausch and Lomb science award, he has considerable experience with the mechanical and mathematical problems of making telescopes and other optical products. He worked at the planetarium polishing mirrors for telescopes and figuring curvatures for reflecting surfaces.

He was president of the school's science club, a student council member, and president of the chess club

He plans to attend MacMurray College, Jacksonville, and hopes to major in mathematics, and join a choral group.

All of the 'star' seniors stressed the importance of a college education, and agreed that work should be combined with play, but play should not interfere with work

To Germany

MRS R WASHINGTON

Local Teacher Awarded Grant

Sentinel 8-21-58

HOUSTON - Mrs Rose Watts Washington German teacher at Phillis Wheatley Senior High School, has been notified by the United States Office of Education, Washington, D C, that she has been chosen from a tremendously large number of applicants to be one of the recipients of a scholarship grant to study in Germany beginning early in July, 1958, and extending over a period of eight weeks.

Houston, Tex.

The scholarship grant will include opportunities for a four-week period of language and literature classes and excursions to various parts of Germany; three weeks of lecture-discussion on the German language, and culture with other teachers of German; and one week of travel throughout Germany with visits to various educational and cultural enterprises.

Defender 8-16-58
Chicago, Ill.
Inquirer P.10

Mrs Washington is referred to as a "creative" teacher in every sense of the word by her principal, Dr John E. Codwell, who has been primarily instrumental in securing four outstanding scholarship and fellowship grants for his Phillis Wheatley Senior High School teachers in the past three years-one at Stanford for the summer 1953 for A. C. Herald, one at the University of Texas for the school year 1957-1958 for A. C. Herald, one at the University of Michigan for the school year 1957-1958 for Mrs Leti" Plummer, and the current one to study in Germany for Mrs Washington.

Journal and Guide
P.14 Sat. 8-16-58
Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLKIAN BACK FROM TEACHING IN FAR EAST

A former Norfolk man recently visited in the city after serving for the past four years with the Education Services Program of the U.S.Security Forces in Tokyo,Japan.

He is Robert A.Smithey who left for Philadelphia,Pa. after visiting here.

In December,1956 he became the first colored person to be appointed to a teaching position in the University of Maryland's Far East Program.

The Education Services program is designed to help raise the educational level of service personnel.Mr. Smithey was in charge of interviewing and counselling all incoming personnel and informing them of available educational opportunities.

While in the Far East,Mr. Smithey traveled extensively. He made trips to Cairo,Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Holy Land.

Mr. Smithey is a graduate of DePauw, University, Greencastle,Ind., and the University of Wisconsin. He plans to enter the graduate school of Harvard Uni ersity in September to begin work on a Ph.D. degree in English.

Journal and Guide
P.14 Sat. 8-16-58
Norfolk, Va.

$3,012 To Valedictorians And Other Ranking High School Seniors

Tougaloo, Miss., May 19—Tougaloo Southern Christian College is awarding $3,012 to ten (10) Valedictorians or other high ranking high school seniors on the basis of competitive examinations. The student making the highest score on scholarship examinations will be awarded a $712 scholarship which includes full tuition, board and lodging. The next five ranking students will receive full tuition scholarships of $300. The next four ranking students will receive $200 scholarships.

Qualification to compete for the scholarships is:

Students must rank high in their senior high school class.

The examination will be held on the campus of Tougaloo Southern Christian College on Saturday, May 24th, at 9 a.m. in Room 25 of Holmes Hall. Students who are interested in competing for these scholarships are requested to write or phone Dean B. A. Branche, of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, not later than Thursday, May 22nd.

Defender 5-24-58
Chicago, Ill.

These scholarships are offered in lieu of the Valedictorian Scholarships offered by Tougaloo Southern Christian College last year.

AME Scholarships To Be Discussed

Memphis, Tenn.

Will Allow African Students To Study In U.S.

Wed 6-25-58
P.13

Scholarships for worthy African students to study in America will be one of the main subjects discussed during the Missionary Institute of the 13th district of the African Methodist Episcopal Church this morning.

Dr. Anne Heath, national president of the Women's Missinoary Society, who has just returned from a 65 day South and West African tour, said that 40 to 50 African students have been granted scholarships in the last 10 years by the AME church.

"We also plan to build more schools and churches in Africa," Dr. Heath added.

The Missionary Institute begins at 8 this morning with a Leadership Training workshop at Clayborn Temple, 294 Hernando. The Institute will end Friday.

Bishop E. L. Hickman of Detroit,. Mich., will preside. Mrs. Loretta C. Spencer of Lexington, Ky., is district president.

How to Win a Philatelic Prize

Until two weeks ago, John Thomas was just another stamp collector. Today his name has been added to the list of philatelists who own collections of national interest.

As a novice in the fullest sense of the word, he assembled, arranged and personally mounted "The Story of the Bible Through Stamps," sent it to the National Topical Exhibition in Little Rock, Ark., and came away with top prize—a gold medal—in strong competition with some of the country's leading veterans.

Mr. Thomas' accomplishment proves once again that it is not necessary to have unlimited financial resources to build a collection that is philatelically important. It demonstrates that a philatelic reputation is not essential to take a top award when judges appraise the stamps shown rather than the owner's influence.

Began Collecting 10 Years Ago

He began collecting stamps just ten years ago, but when he set himself up in business as a professional photographer—graduation, wedding and free-lance news pictures—he shelved his album and returned to it only five years later. A lover of classic art, he then confined his postage stamp activities to such designs as reproductions of famous paintings, statuary and other masterpiece forms.

Just over a year ago he read an article about stamps which depicted various Bibles. As a religious man, he collected all of the ones listed in it.

Though these formed a nucleus, Mr. Thomas wanted to delve much deeper and added other specimens which had a direct bearing upon stories the Bible records. He had quite a number of them when he joined the New York Chapter of the American Topical Association, but without mounting experience he had no way of knowing how he might put the collection into a presentable form.

Sought Original Approach

Religious stamp collecting was no novelty. Monsignor Ferdinand Cech, of LaCrosse, Wis.; Burnes Solomon and David Hoffberg, both of New York, pioneered this specialty field more than twenty years ago. But Mr. Thomas did not wish simply to copy other collectors' albums. He wanted an original approach.

"Mrs. Margaret Hackett, president of the association and herself a frequent winner of prizes for topical collections, was especially helpful in suggesting how I might arrange my album," Mr. Thomas said.

He approached his project with enthusiasm and energy. It took him three tries to lay out his pages and add notes about his stamps' designs before he finally had a presentation that satisfied himself and met with Mrs. Hackett's approval.

The collection now is mounted on blank, loose-leaf pages, divided into various sections that trace the history and philatelically tell the story of the Bible, from Genesis through the New Testament.

Logical Additions

In his intensive research on the subject, he found quite a number of stamps which logically could be added to the collection. Egypt's recent issue was intended to commemorate the incursions of Salah ed-Din; Mr. Thomas used it to trace the difficulties of Christianity in defending itself against Islam.

During the ten years of Israel's existence, many stamps have been issued expressly for the Hebrews; Mr. Thomas, however, uses these same stamps to show transition from the Old to the New Testament.

The appeal of the collection lies in the perfect relationship between stamps and text.

In building any kind of topical collection, owners have a tendency to add so many notes about the design's story that the stamps are subordinated. Mr. Thomas has kept a relationship which focuses attention on the stamps; such notations as are included in neatly typewritten paragraphs add to rather than detract from the pages.

They reflect endless hours of philatelic and historical research, and it was this factor which was largely responsible for his getting so important an award, even though he was "an unknown."

United Arab Republic (Egypt)—Five different 10-millieme stamps and a miniature sheet will be issued on July 23, to mark the sixth anniversary of the Revolution and to advertise "Industrial Egypt." Designs of the stamps are: brown, smoke stacks and brickwork for the Cement Industry; light blue, spindles and bobbins for Textiles; mill worker and bucket for Iron and Steel; derrick and refinery for Petroleum, and retorts and power lines for Electric and Fertilizer Industry. The sheet will be imprinted with a 50m U. A. R. flag stamp and appropriate Arabic inscriptions. (Philatelic Services, Cairo.)

Viet-Minh—Two stamps, with a value of 150 and 500 dong, will be issued to advertise physical fitness. (Philatelic Bulletin, Hanoi.)

New Issues Received

Albania—Two commemorative sets have been released; to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Mashkullore War, 2½, 3, 5 and 8 lek; to mark the tenth anniversary of the "Popular Army," 1½, 2½, 8 and 11 lek. (Minister of Communications, Tirane.)

Argentina—A 40-centavo stamp showing an Antarctic projection of the world was issued on July 2, to mark the International Geophysical Year. (Director of Posts, Buenos Aires.)

Austria—A special 1½-schilling, multicolored stamp has been issued for the Third Austrian Choir Festival at Vienna. Its modernistic design feautres a contemporary drawing of Walther von der Vogelweide, thirteenth century poet. A special postmark was applied to mail at St. Christophen, to mark the thirtieth anniversary of "Austrian Automobile Blessings." (Ministry of Posts, Vienna.)

Brazil—A 2½-cruceiro, blue stamp, portraying Dom Jesus do Matosinho, has been released to mark the bicentennial of the Sanctuary of Congonhas do Campo. (Werner Ahrens, Sao Paulo.)

Congo—Six stamps were issued July 1, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Belgian Congo. Values are: 1, 1½, 3, 5, 6½ and 10 francs. All portray Kings Leopold I, II, and III, Albert I, and Baudouin. The stamps will be available also at the Congo Pavilion of the Brussels Fair. (Ministry of Posts, Brussels.)

Czechoslovakia—Two stamps have been released to mark the Conference of Telecommunications Ministers at Prague. Values are: 30 haleru, brown and orange, switchboard operators, and 45h, blue and green, transmitter antenna and oscillogrammes. Six atractively designed and exquisitely engraved stamps have been released to advertise the country's leading spas. They are: 30 haleru, red, Karlovy Vary; 40h, brown, Podebrady; 60h, green, Marianske Lazne; 80h, red-brown, Luhacovice; 1.20 koruna, blue, Strbske Pleso, and 1.60k, Trencianske Teplice. (Artia, Ltd., Prague.)

France—A 15-franc, blue and red stamp was issued at Bayeux (Calvados). It depicts a detail from a Queen Mathilde tapestry showing two mounted warriors of the Norman Conquest of 1066. (Ministry of Posts, Paris.)

French Colonies—The following have been issued as part of a "Colonial Flower series": Equatorial Africa, 10 and 25 franc; West Africa, 10, 30 and 65 fr; New Caledonia, 4 and 15fr; Somalia, 10fr, and Wallis and Futuna, 5fr. (Colonial Stamp Agency, Paris.)

Iceland—Two stamps with flower designs were issued July 8. Values are: 1 kronor, willow-herb, and 2½kr, violets. (Philatelic Agency, Reykjavik.)

Indonesia—Six semi-postals have been issued for the benefit of orphan welfare. Values are: 15+10 sen, red-brown; 50+25s, olive, and 1 rupiah+50s, bistre, orphan pair; 10+10s, ultramarine; 35+15s, green, and 75+50s, hands stretching towards pair of huddled orphans. (Director General of Posts, Bandung.)

Israel—Two new stamps were issued on July 2; 200 pruta, to mark World Conference of Jewish Youth, and 400pr, for tenth anniversary exhibition in Jerusalem. (Philatelic Agency.)

Norfolk Island—The current 7½ and 8½-pence stamps were overprinted 7 and 8 pence, respectively, and issued on July 1. (Australian News Bureau, New York.)

Poland—Two stamps have been issued to mark the Posnan Fair. Values which show the fair emblem (lettering and date in the form of a plane) are: 60 groszy, slate blue and black, and 2½ zloty, pale lilac and black (Ars Polonus, Warsaw.)

Portuguese Colonies—The following, all depicting a globe and the Fair emblem, have been issued in honor of the Brussels Fair: Angola, 1½ escudo, slate; Cape Verde, 2e, blue; Guinea, 2½e, olive; St. Thomas and Prince, 2½e, pale siena. (Ministry of Overseas Territories, Lisbon.)

Portugal—Four stamps were issued on July 10. They are: 1 escudo, red, and 2½e, violet, St. Elizabeth, and 2e, green, and 5e, sepia, St. Teotonio. (Director of Posts, Lisbon.)

Salvador—The following stamps have been issued to mark the opening of the Intercontinental Hotel: 3 centavo, brown; 6c, red; 10c, blue; 15c, green; 20c, violet, and 30c, green. (Mario di Genova, San Salvador.)

Philatelic Calendar

July 19—First-trip cachets will be applied to mail carried on inaugural of new Highway Post Office routes by the postmasters of Concord, Littleton and Plymouth, N. H., and White River Junction, Vt.

July 24—First-day sale, four- and eight-cent Simon Bolivar stamps of "Champions of Liberty" series, at Washington. (Four-cent value will be issued in panes of seventy stamps; the eight-cent in panes of seventy-two stamps.)

July 28—First-trip cachets will be applied to mail carried on inaugural of new Highway Post Office routes by the postmasters of Little Rock, Ark., and Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

July 31—First day sales: seven-cent air-mail stamp, at Philadelphia 4, Pa. (issued in panes of 100 stamps); seven-cent air-mail coil stamp, at Miami 31, Fla.; seven-cent air-mail stamp booklets, at San Antonio, Tex. (send 42 cents for each cover desired as only complete panes will be serviced); seven-cent stamped air-mail envelope, at Dayton 1, Ohio (send eight cents for each one desired); four-cent stamp booklets, at Wheeling, W. Va., (send 24 cents as only complete panes will be serviced); four-cent stamped envelopes, at Montpelier, Vt., (send five cents for each one desired); five-cent air-mail stamp for post cards, at Colorado Springs, Colo., (issued in panes of 100 stamps); five-cent air-mail postal card, at Wichita, Kan.; six-cent reply postal cards, at Boise, Idaho, and four-cent coil stamps, at Mandan, N. D.

Aug. 1—First-day sale, three-cent postal card, at Philadelphia 4, Pa.

STAMP NEWS

By ERNEST A. KEHR

Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

John Thomas with award he won in Little Rock, Ark., and a page from his "Bible Story" collection.

$550 Scholarship Winner Will Study At Jarvis College

Obie Lee Phillips, Jr., recipient of a $250.00 scholarship award from the U. M. W. Scottish Rite A. F. and A. M. Masonic Grand Lodge and the Queen of Sheba Grand Chapter of the order of Eastern Stars of Texas will study at Jarvis Christian College beginning September, 1958.

Mr. Phillips is also the recipient of a $300.00 academic scholarship from Jarvis Christian College. He is national treasurer of the New Farmers of America, state president of the New Farmers of America of Texas and state prresident of the Christian Youth Fellowship of Texas.

Mr. Phillips was guest of honor at the Louisiana State New Farmers of America in its annual convention held the first week in July at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. As guest speaker on the opening night he used as a subject: "WHERE THERE IS UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH" using a ball of twine to illustrate, Mr. Phillips said, "as new Farmers of America, each of us is learning to take the single twines of our lives and twist them together in order to form a stronger twine in present and future family happiness." On the last evening at the convention Mr. Phillips upon special request from Dr. Felton Clark, President of dressed the group. This time he stressed the importance of honesty, fairness, thoroughness, and humility.

At Jarvis Christian College Mr. Phillips will be a member of the choir, a member of the band and will play football. He also plans to participate in other extra-curricular activities such as the YMCA and the Debating Society.

Mr. Phillips is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Obie Lee Phillips, Sr., Neches, Texas. Both parents are graduates of Jarvis Christian College. Mr. Phillips, Sr., is principal of Clemmons high school from which young Phillips was graduated May, 1958.

He is the grandson of Mrs. G. A. Perpener, Fort Worth, Texas and the nephew of Miss Winifred Perpener and John O. Perpener, Student Personnel worker, Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, and Chairman of the Division of Education, Lane University in Jackson, Tennessee, respectively. Both Miss Perpener and Dr. Perpener are graduates of Jarvis Christian College.

14j 1958

25 Including 2 From City Get Study, Travel Grants

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Twenty-five including two Chicagoans have been awarded Opportunity fellowshps for 1958, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced today.

This year the fellowships went to 52 persons in 23 states, American Samoa, the Caroline Islands, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands, and Puerto Rico. They are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the nine years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to 193 Negroes.

Winners this year are: **Miss Armenta E. Adams**, Cleveland, Ohio, to spend a year of advanced work in piano; **Miss Clara B. Anthony**, Baltimore, to begin graduate study in English and American literature;

SEEKS Ph.D.

James E. Blackwell, of Grambling, La., to complete the Ph.D. degree in sociology; **Frank L. Brown**, 308 W. 95th st., Chicago, to spend a year in creative writing.

Miss Grace A. Bumbry, St. Louis, to spend a year of vocal study and coaching with the Vienna State Opera company; **Mrs. Jacquelyne M. Clarke** of Tuskegee Institute, to complete her Ph.D. program in sociology; **George A. Davis**, Atlanta, to complete the doctorate of business administration;

Claude G. Fudalic, of Martinique, French West Indies, now residing in Los Angeles, to continue advanced training in electrical engineering; and **Daniel C. Foster**, of Jetersville, Va., to complete the master of science degree in mathematics.

Mrs. Jewelle T. Gibbs, New Haven, Conn., to secure the certificate under the Harvard - Radcliffe program in business administration; **Miss Pearl M. Gore**, Nashville, Tenn., to continue work toward the Ph.D. degree in psychology; **Norman E. Hodges**, Detroit, continue law training;

Louis C. Jones, Lexington, Ky., to begin the study of law; **C. Eric Lincoln**, **Memphis**, to complete the Ph.D. degree in philosophy and **Charles Mason**, Athens, Ala., to continue work toward the Ph.D. in the language arts.

Richard Mayhew, Brooklyn, N. Y., to spend a year of travel and study in the fine arts; **Dr. Lonnie MacDonald, jr.**, Chester, Pa., to continue psychoanalytic training;

Sam Riley, of 1827 S. Karlov st., Chicago, to spend a year of special training in the Union Research and Education Project of the University of Chicago; **George Sinkler**, of Mount Pleasant, S. C., to continue studies for the doctor of education degree, and **Robert P. Smith, jr.**, New Orleans, to continue training in French language and literature.

Miss Carolyn Stanford, Yeadon, to spend a year of vocal study abroad; **Charles W. Taylor, jr.**, Seattle, Wash., to continue toward the Ph.D. degree in anthropology; **George T. Walker**, Jamaica, N. Y., to continue work in compostion; **Mrs. Jacqueline W. White**, San Francisco, to complete training for the secondary teaching certificate, and **James F. Wise**, Yeadon, Pa., to begin study toward the Ph.D. in art history.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

New York Times
7-30

Study of Discrimination in Scholarships Raises Large Questions of Legality

Sun. 6-8-58

By GENE CURRIVAN

The problem of discriminatory scholarships and their possible legal implications has recently been under inquiry by the New York University Law Review.

Since the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools there has been speculation as to whether other discriminatory limitations within the field of education might also be unconstitutional. Owing to the increased emphasis on scholarships, attention has turned in this direction.

At the moment little can be done about private institutions that discriminate for reasons of race, nationality or religion, but public agencies must abide by the Fourteenth Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of schools and colleges.

The New York University Law Review set out to determine to what extent there were discriminatory practices in the granting of scholarships by state universities.

The results, compiled by Patricia P. Shad, associate editor of the Review, showed that there were many restricted scholarships administered by state universities. Most of them were based on geographical considerations, a common and acceptable form of discrimination, since most states favor citizens who help foot the bills.

Religious Restrictions

However, there were ten state-supported colleges (unnamed) that said they administered scholarship funds provided by private donors whose terms restrict them to members of particular religious faiths. There were three scholarships valued at $400 for "Catholics only," thirty-eight totaling $12,100 for Protestants, one for "Christians only" at $150 and eleven other religious scholarships valued at $2,020. No scholarships were reserved exclusively for persons of the Jewish faith.

In the Review's survey of 239 state-supported colleges "no example has been found of a state's granting an appropriation of public funds or of a state university's establishing a scholarship program, restricted to members of a particular religion."

The Review, however, said there was serious doubt that the First Amendment, concerning religious freedom, would permit a state agency to dispense scholarship funds on the basis of religious affiliation—even when the funds are from private sources.

When this point was brought to the attention of the State University of New York, a spokesman said the university would not accept or administer a scholarship that was discriminatory. They have none that discriminate against race, religion or nationality, he said.

Nationality and Race

Other restricted scholarships reported in the survey included:

Nationality: Sixteen colleges have scholarships for foreign students. Seven have funds for "foreign students" with no specific country named; one has a scholarship for Canadians; another for Hungarian refugees.

Race: Twenty-three schools administer racially restricted scholarships. Seven colleges reported annual scholarships totaling $28,270 for Caucasians only; seven have annual scholarships totaling $1,175 for Negroes only; four have scholarships totaling $12,750 for American Indians and four have scholarships valued at $1,900 for Orientals. There are also seven colleges which reported themselves segregated for whites "by state law" and three colleges segregated for Negroes. The scholarships at these institutions are racially restricted.

"Decisions of the Supreme Court," the Review stated, "make it extremely doubtful that any classification based on race is reasonable in the field of education. The Court has said, in effect, that segregation has no place in state education because it is repugnant to the objective of education—an enlightened and knowledgeable citizenry.

"This reasoning should apply to

scholarship policies as well as to admission policies, at least in the case of scholarships which exclude minority groups."

Girard College Cited

A case in point, the Review noted was the Supreme Court decision on admission practices at Girard College, Philadelphia, a privately endowed institution, "for poor, white, male orphans." The court ruled that Girard must end its discrimination because the board of trustees that operates the college was an agency of the State of Pennsylvania.

Girard later circumvented this ruling by appointing private trustees.

The Review expressed the opinion that the court ruling may eventually encompass charitable trusts if their discriminatory scholarships are administered by state agencies.

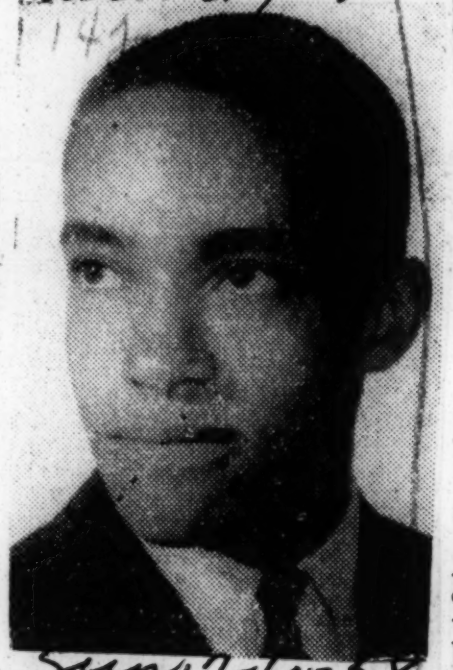
"Under the present law," the Review stated, "a donor may create a charitable trust for the benefit of a small and narrow class regardless of the arbitrary nature of the classification, as long as the trust is not illegal or contrary to public policy.

"The Girard decision has, of course, modified this rule by holding that a charitable trust [operated by] a state agency is subject to the Fourteenth Amendment. Some writers, however, have expressed the belief that Girard may be the first step toward holding that all charitable trusts are subject to the Fourteenth Amendment including those with private trustees."

As the matter now stands the colleges maintain they are not responsible for the content of discriminatory scholarships. They are merely administering agents.

Fred Hall, Jr., Graduates From Union College

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-47
Sun. 7-6-58



FRED D. HALL, JR.

Frederick D. Hall, Jr., was graduated from Schenectady, New York College with the Bachelor of Arts Degree on Sunday, June 15. In college he continued the same brilliant record that he established in high school at Tilton School, New Hampshire. Here he won scholarship honors, distinction in tract and soccer, first prizes in oratory, was president of the student body, and in his senior year he won the prize designated for the most outstanding student of the year.

At Union College, which is known generally as one of the most rigid schools in the nation, he was among the twelve who stood at the top of the senior class of 215 persons, he was awarded the gold key for excellence in dramatic activity; his short story was published in the IDOL, official school magazine; he was in charge of the college radio station; he wrote and directed several original plays, numerous radio and television shows, and took leading roles in dramatic productions. In presenting the key his professor referred to him as a happy combination of writer, orator, actor and director with equal excellence in each. He is a member of Kappa Nu Fraternity, and as a resident of the Fraternity House he was voted as being the most popular member of the Kappa Nu household.

Fred, Jr., the son of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Hall, nationaly known music educators, spent his junior year at Morris Brown College, where he won prizes in oratory and drama, and where he earned the prize for maintaining the highest scholastic average in the junior class. He plans to enter upon graduate study in September. He has scholarships to Boston University, Syracuse University, and the University of California at Los Angeles. He is yet to decide which of the three will be his choice. He presently is serving for the third summer counselor in Camp Hazen, Chester, Connecticut. His chief duty is that of instructor to other counselors who are entering upon their work for the first time.

Friends and acquaintances of son and parents rejoice in Fred's achievements, and wish for him continued success.

University Of Michigan Honors Mrs. A. C. Buck

journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.
P. 2
Sat. 7-19-58

ANN ARBOR, Mich. —Mrs. Annye C. Buck has received outstanding awards at the University"s department of Zobor. She has been granted a teaching fellowship in the university's department of Zoology. She has been granted a for her accomplishments in zoology.

Mrs. Buck, a Ph.D. candidate, is teaching at the university this summer and during the academic year 1958-1959. Meanwhile she will work on a research project in zoology.

* * *

SHE HAS BEEN a regional director of Beta Kappa Chi, scientific honor society, and is now on leave from the faculty of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte,, N. C.

A graduate of Livingstone college, summa cum laude, Mrs. Buck received the M. S. degree from Atlanta university She is the daughter of Mrs. Roger G. Cannady of Oxford, N. C.

MRS. ANNYE C. BUCK
Receives Awards

People and Things

Chosen with 30 representatives from various countries, **Mrs. Madelyn Chaires** of Atlanta, Ga., will attend an international education workshop in England this summer.

Mrs. Chaires, a 1957 Morris Brown College graduate, is teaching at the R. L. Gaddock School in Atlanta. The workshop will be held at Sheffield, Cambridge, and Oxford Universities.

Mrs. Charles P. McClane of Steelton, Pa., vice president of the Susquehanna County Teachers Association, is on tour in Europe with 22 central Pennsylvania teachers and students under the auspices of Shippensburg State Teachers College. The group is visiting 13 European countries.

Atlanta Daily World
Sat. 6-28-58

Named chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the National Public Relations Roundtable are **Dolphin G. Thompson** of Washington, D. C., and **Bradford P. Laws** of Philadelphia.

Clyde van Winkle has been appointed special agent of the Yorkshire Insurance Company. **Mr. Winkle** will serve in the Pittsburgh area . . . **Harold B. Ferguson Jr.** has been named as the first Negro probation officer in the history of North Carolina. He was sworn in at Winston-Salem.

Reliable reports assert that **President Eisenhower** may nominate singer Marian Anderson as either a delegate or an alternate to the UN General Assembly . . **John Wesley Dobbs** has been re elected Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia FHA in Georgia now has assets totaling $461,766.54 with 16,000 members . . . **Mrs. Charles Etta Jones** of Dallas, Tex., has donated a $4,000 organ to the students of James Madison High. **Mrs. Jones** is a businesswoman.

Mrs. Chaires Mrs. McClane

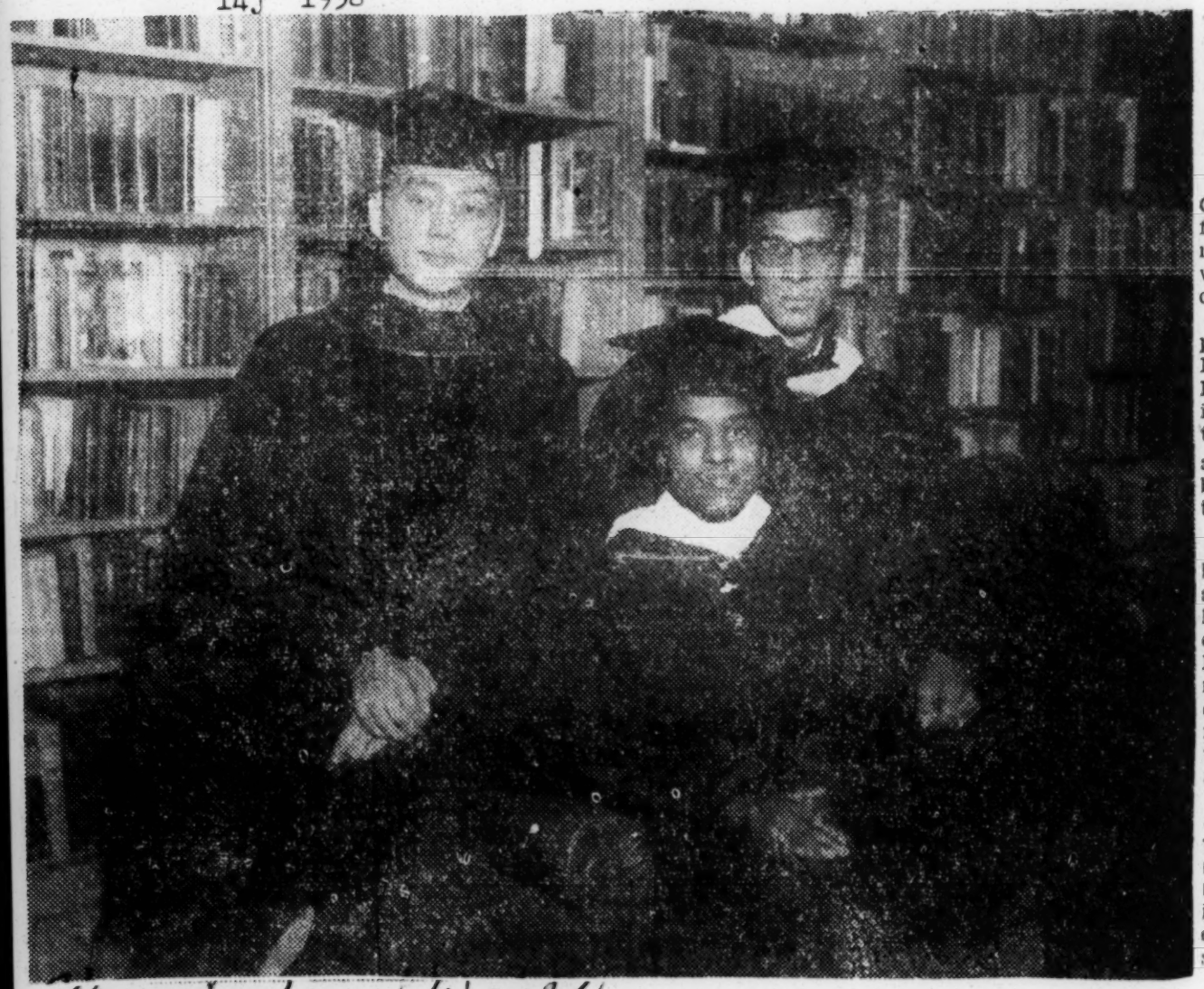
Dr. Borders Will Be Instructor At Brooklyn Seminar

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-16-58

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (ANP) —Dr. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga., will be instructor at a seminar for ministers and laymen at Holy Covenant Baptist Church, Brooklyn, July 28 through Aug. 1.

Closing night, Aug. 1, a public program will be held at Bethany Baptist Church, Jamaica, Queens. Dr. Sandy C. Ray, State Baptist president, and Dr. Borders will be the speakers. The latter was arrested in crusade against Jim Crow buses in Atlanta.

14j 1958



RANKING HOWARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATES—One of the three ranking students in the June graduating class of Howard University, Washington, D. C. was an Alabamaian. The trio of opmost students are shown together prior to he school's recent 90th commencement. They are (left to right) John H. Kim of Los Angeles, College of Medicine; Miss Patricia Pugh of Tuskegee, Ala., School of Music and Floyd A. Coard of Grenada, B.W.I., College of Liberal Arts. They were among 634 persons awarded degrees during the commencement exercises.

University To Honor 3 Grads

Three University of Chicago alumni from the South Side will be among 28 of the University's alumni honored for good citizenship and public service at the annual Alumni Assembly at 3 p. m. Saturday, June 14, in Leon Mendel hall on the University campus.

They are: Elmer W. Donahue, 5414 Greenwood ave., Judge Wendell E. Green, 5333 S. Maryland ave., and Miss Beulah I. Shoesmith, 5307 Hyde Park blvd.

Donahue is chairman of the board of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference; Green is judge of Cook County Circuit court and Miss Shoesmith is a retired mathematics teacher at Hyde Park High school.

FORMER M'HOUSE MAN MAY SAVE GOVT. MONEY

Bill Rutland, former Morehouse College student and husband of the former Miss Eva Neal of Atlanta, recently developed an idea which will save the federal government close to $10 million.

As logistics officer in plans and programming at McClelland Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif., Rutland last Summer began working on ways and means to maintain supply support for the F-86K aircraft which is flown exclusively by foreign countries in the Military Assistance Program.

Supply support for the aircraft, built by North American Airlines and assembled in Italy, was to have been accomplished through off-shore procurement in Europe. However, countries involved could not agree on a medium of exchange and could not develop a method through which all countries' requirements could be consolidated.

Rutland, with the assistance of supply people, conceived a plan which provides for an on-the-spot review of consumption and a one-time extended procurement of items needed for the F-86K aircraft, while tools and vendors were still available.

This was done through a four-year package for each country involved and covered in the review.

Rutland, a native Alabaman, and his group had finished the country inspection by January this year and were able to prove to higher headquarters that a $26 million requirement could be procured for $16.2 million if a waiver of the one year buy policy was authorized.

The plans were approved and adopted by the Air Materiel Command and the Air Force.

Rutland, who has worked for the federal government for about 12 years, about four of which have been on his present occupation, resides with his wife and four children at their Sacramento home. Mrs. Rutland, a graduate of Spelman College, formerly resided at 249 Crumley St., S.W.

BILL RUTLAND

First Negro Graduates With Honors From N. C. High School

GEENSBORO, N. C.—With an overall scholastic average of 92.4, Josephine Boyd last week became the first Negro to be graduated from an integrated public school in North Carolina. Transferred from Dudley High School last September, Miss Boyd completed her secondary education at Greensboro Senior High School where she made the honor roll five times.

Active in youth movements, Miss Boyd is vice president of the Greensboro NAACP youth council and secretary of the association's southeastern regional youth conference.

Gets Degree With Highest Honors, But . . .

Never Finished High School

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A young man who was graduated with highest honors at the A&T College commencement on June 2 entered college the "hard way" — he never finished high school.

Alexander Gardner, New Bern, N. C., who received the degree in engineering physics, considered by many students at the college the most difficult of the programs offered here, was cited summa cum laude. He was the only class member in the degree program to be so honored.

Gardner, a student leader, served as president of the Student Council in the senior year and participated in a wide variety of extracurricular activities all through his college career.

■

YOUNG GARDNER dropped out of the West Street High School in his native New Bern midway the first year because he "was tired of school," put his age up and joined the U.S. Merchant Marine Service. He later entered the Air Force.

After the military stint, he returned to his hometown and operated a small business there for a couple of years, but was never happy over the progress he was making. A college education was the choice he made to accomplish those dreams of a successful life.

Gardner has said many times that his most difficult problem was to gain entrance at A&T, for he had only a few after that. From the beginning college officials tried to dissuade him from attempting a college program in view of his limited high school training and certainly from pursuing engineering with no high school mathematics or physics But Gardner refused to accept the advice. He passed the difficult college entrance examination with flying colors, entered A&T in the winter of 1954, and posted the outstanding record.

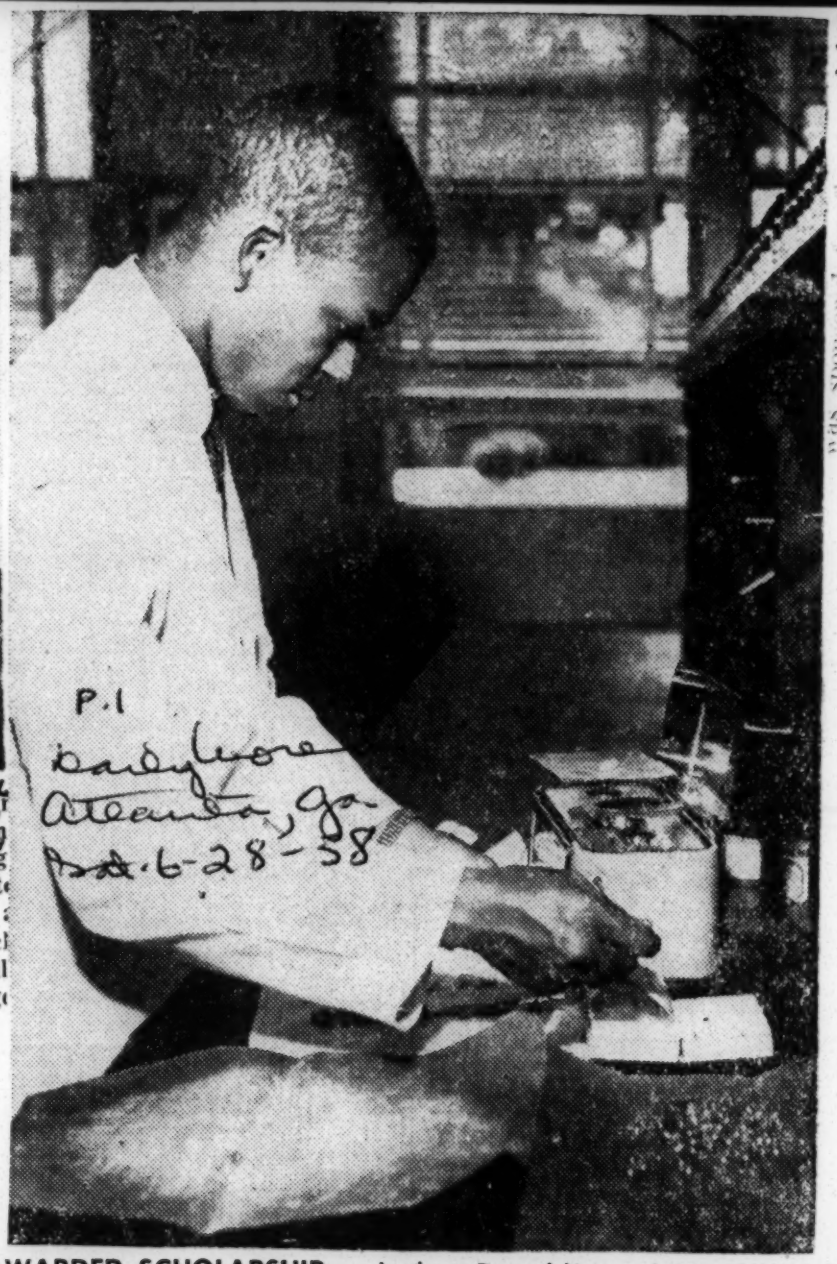
■

HIS AMBITION is to return to his alma mater as an instructor in engineering. Immediately employed as a physicist by the U.S. Navy Yard in Philadelphia, he plans to begin study, on a part-time basis, this fall at Temple University for an advanced degree in engineering physics.

Gardner, again has chosen to reach his objective by the "hard way," but many of his friends believe that his dogged determination and demonstrated ability will pay off.

ALEXANDER GARDNER

TO ENGLAND—Mrs. Madelyn Chaires will attend an Intercultural Educational Workshop in England this summer. A 1957 graduate of Morris Brown college, she is a teacher at the R. L. Gaddock school of Atlanta. Workshop will take her to Sheffield, Cambridge and Oxford universities.



AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP — Luther Donaldson of Nassau and a senior pharmacy student a t Florida A&M University was awarded a $200 scholarship out of a grant from the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. Donaldson was tops in scholastic standing among his classmates during his junior year. He is president of the student branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the university's variety tennis team. He plans to do graduate study in pharmaceutical chemistry after graduating from Florida A&M.

Three Negroes Receive Schenley Scholarships

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Three Negro students were among 21 young men and women from all parts of the country named by the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation to receive scholarships and grants at colleges or universities of their choice.

Patricia A. Fields, of 1617 N. Bentalou street, Baltimore, was one of nine high school students receiving a one-year scholarship.

A June graduate of Frederick Douglass high school, the young scholar will enter Baltimore's Coppin State Teachers college in the fall with her scholarship. She was sponsored for the award by the Key Wine & Liquor Co., Schenley wholesalers in Baltimore.

George Kornegay, of 12 Fairfax avenue, Newark, N. J., and Michael Heiserman, of 1 Rittenhouse Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were among seven students already enrolled in college to receive scholarship grants. Kornegay, a freshman at Wilberforce university in Wilberforce, Ohio, was sponsored for the award by P&A Distributing Co., Schenley wholesalers in Bayonne, N. J. Heiserman, sponsored by Pascal, Inc., of Washington, is a freshman at Howard university.

14j 1958

BEAUTIFUL LOIS CRIM, 22-year-old Southern Illinois university coed, will appear as feature model in the Urbanites' eighth annual fashion extravaganza "Beautnik," May 29, in Terrace Casino of the Morrison hotel. Scholarship student was nationally acclaimed recently when she was selected over 19 other campus beauties as "cover girl" for annual calendar produced by Sigma Delta Chi, a journalism fraternity at the Carbondale, Ill., school.

Famed Prep School Has First Colored Graduate

SIMSBURY, Conn. — When Booker T. Bradshaw, Jr. enrolled at Westminister School here, he became the first and only Negro student at this long established and well known New England Preparatory school.

On June 10 young Bradshaw graduated with honors and became the first colored graduate of this revered institution of learning. Booker Jr. was an honor student during his entire stay at Westminister and led his class during his very first year of study at the school.

• • •

IN ADDITION TO BEING an honor student, Booker Jr. has been president of the Westminister Choir, captain of the debating team, photographic editor of the Westminster News, manager of the tennis team and several years was captain of the form football and hockey teams.

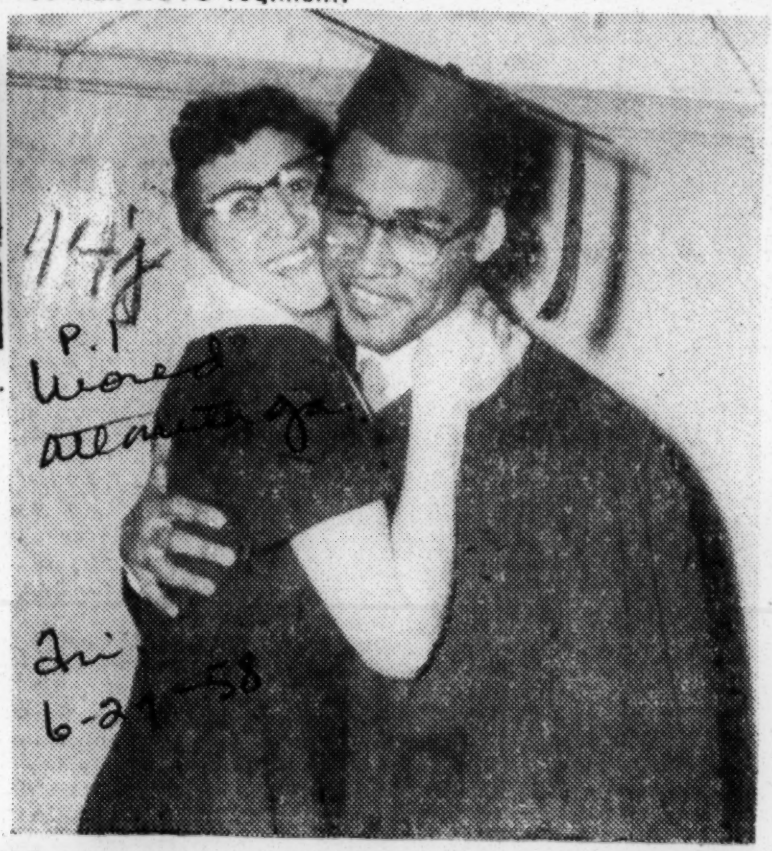
On Tuesday, May 13, Booker, Jr. received notice of his acceptance for admission to Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass. where he will matriculate this fall to continue his studies.

• • •

YOUNG BRADSHAW is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bradshaw of 1226 Wallace street,, Richmond, Va. Mr. Bradshaw is president of Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and a member of the School Board of the City of Richmond.

BOOKER T. BRADSHAW JR.
Harvard Bound

Receives Bars—Frank D. Posey, distinguished Southern University (La.) military graduate, has his bars pinned by his mother, Mrs. Herbert Posey (left) of Beaumont, Tex., and his adopted mother, Mrs. Claire Collins Harvey (right). Young Posey, a magna cum laude graduate, received a $1,400 Woodrow Wilson fellowship. He was also battalion commander of the 900-man ROTC regiment.



RECORD BREAKER—Shown with his mother, Mrs. Luther Lucas, is Sanford Jones, Cleveland's East Tech High School graduate, who received a straight "A" average the entire time he was in Cleveland public schools. Jones' grades were the highest earned in the history of East Tech. (NNPA).

Wins 4-Year Scholarship To Fisk Univ.

LAMONT H. LAWSON JR.

WASHINGTON—The awarding of a coveted Carbide scholarship to Lamont H. Lawson Jr. paved the way for the All-City basketball player to enter Fisk University, the alma mater of his grandfather, father and two uncles.

Carl Frank Hansen, superintendent of Washington schools, presented the scholarship to Lawson at Dunbar High School's graduation exercises. The scholarship provides for tuition, fees and books for the full four-year science course Lawson will pursue at Fisk.

In addition, Lawson will be given summer employment at Union Carbide laboratories.

The 17-year-old award winner is a highly touted athlete, having been captain of Dunbar's basketball and baseball teams.

TO GO TO FISK—Laverne Arelia Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Turner of Charleston, S. C., was awarded a scholarship to Fisk University by the Charleston Fisk University Club, of which Mrs. Sarah Green Oglesby is president at commencement exercises of Burke High School (Charleston), as a result of being a winner in scholarship examinations.

WINS FELLOWSHIP — Calvin D. Jackson, a Dillard university senior from Prichard, Ala., has been awarded an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship for graduate study in radiological physics at the University of Kansas. Jackson's stipend: a whopping $2,400 plus tuition, fees and travel expenses.

MEMPHIS HOMETOWNER — Harold Winfrey, senior art major at Tennessee State university was recently initiated into the university's Zeta Chi chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an Honor Society in Education. Graduate of Memphis' Manassas High school, Winfrey is the son of Mrs. Carrie Mabry and Addison Winfrey, both of Memphis. (Hillman photo.)

James Ellis, Jr., Named MIT Scholarship Winner

James R. Ellis, Jr., Booker T. Washington High School senior, last week was named a winner in one of the nation's toughest academic ability contests.

Ellis was one of 5 Tulsa school seniors to be awarded scholarships by the 1958 National Merit Scholarship corporation. Six of the scholarship winners represent Tulsa public schools, two came from parochial schools, and a private school was represented.

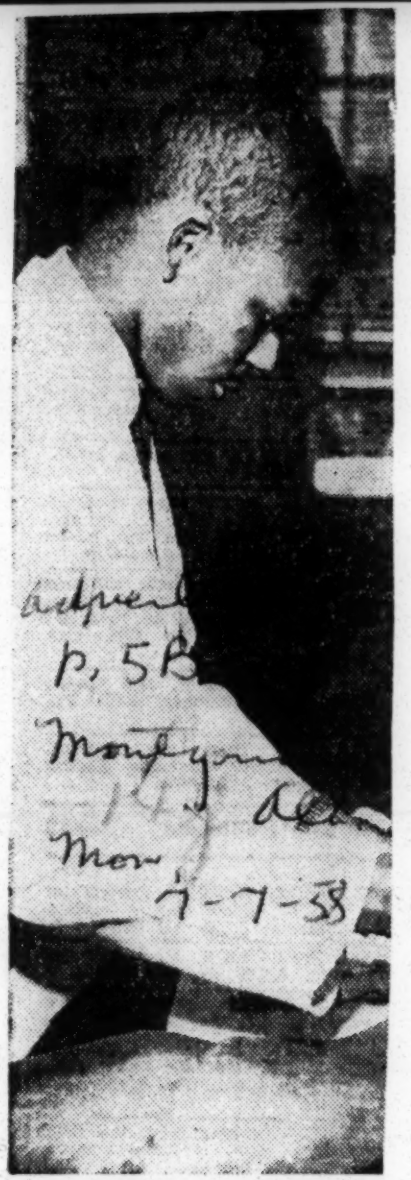
Tulsa dominated the Oklahoma awards which went to only 21 seniors over the entire state. There were 1,000 scholarships awarded over the nation.

Scholarship to MIT

Ellis, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ellis, Sr., 1110 East Pine street, received a Life-Time scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He plans to major in electrical engineering.

The father is vice principal at Washington High.

A member of the National Honor society, young Ellis is also president of the Student council and the band. He is a member of the First Bap-



WINS AWARD

Luther Donaldson of Nassau and a senior pharmacy student at Florida A & M University was awarded a $200 scholarship out of a grant from the American Foundation for Pharmacutical Education. Donaldson was tops in scholastic standing among his classmates during his junior year. He is president of the student branch of the American Pharmaceutical Assn. and a member of the University's varsity tennis team. He plans to do graduate study in pharmaceutical chemistry after graduating from Florida A & M.

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3 Get Schenley Scholarships

MICHAEL HEISERMAN

PHILADELPHIA — Three Negro students were among 21 young men and women from all parts of the country named by the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation to receive scholarships and grants at colleges or universities of their choice.

Patricia A. Fields, of Baltimore, was one of nine high school students receiving a one-year scholarship. A June graduate of Frederick Douglas High school, the young scholar will enter Baltimore's Coppin State Teachers college in the fall with her scholarship.

She was sponsored for the award by the Key Wine & Liquor co., Schenley Wholesalers in Baltimore.

George Kornegay of Newark, N. J., and Michael Heiserman, of Washington, D. C., were among seven students already enrolled in college to receive scholarship grants.

FORCE FROSH

Kornegay, a freshman at Wilberforce university, was sponsored for the award by F & A Distributing co., Schenley wholesalers in Bayonne, N. J. Heiserman, sponsored by Pascal, Inc., of Washington, is a freshman at Howard university.

The Foundation, established just a year ago, is a non-profit organization designed "to provide a permanent means through which Schenley Wholesalers, as a group, can make a unified and major contribution to the advancement of the ideals typified by the American way of life."

The scholarships provide financial aid for the higher education of students who are relatives of employes of member Schenley Wholesalers, or other students recommended by the wholesalers, in conformity with strict scholastic standards.

MORRIS A. KASOFF. (second from right), president of the Key Wine and Liquor Co., at Baltimore, Md., congratulates Miss Patricia Fields, 18-year-old Coppin State Teachers college freshman, as she receives one of the first annual scholarships awarded through the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation. Looking on, (left- are Miss Fields' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fields, of Baltimore, and Moses Lake, representative of the Key co.

Milwaukee Girl To Study Abroad

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Miss Dolores R. Casimere, 1958 Bennett college graduate, of Milwaukee, Wis., has just been notified of her appointment as a Fulbright scholar for study abroad for the 1958 - 59 school year.

Miss Casimere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Casimere, will pursue graduate work in chemistry at the University of Heidelberg.

She had previously been granted a graduate scholarship at Marquette university in her home city, an award which she has now declined.

A chemistry major and biology minor at Bennett, Miss Casimere was consistently on the honor roll. She was a member of Alpha Kappa Mu and Beta Kappa Chi honor societies and is a graduate of Central high school, Galveston, Texas, where her family formerly lived. She plans a career as a research chemist.

Since 1953, Bennett college graduates have been the recipients of six Fulbright awards for study abroad. Of these, five were in the area of science.

DOLORES CASIMERE

Negro Girls Admitted To Ky. Girls State

Some of the most important developments at the Thirty-eight Annual Convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, department of Kentucky, held recently in Louisville, was the admittance of Negro Girls to "Girls State."

"Girls State" was organized twelve years ago as a non-partisan, non-political attempt to show youth a practical application of Americanism and good citizenship.

It provides citizenship training for girls of high school age in every constituent department of American Legion Auxiliary; to afford them an opportunity to live together as self-governing citizens; to inform them of the duties, privileges, rights and responsibilities of an American citizen, in order that they may understand and participate in the functioning of the government. It also helps them grasp the meaning of some of the responsibilties they will face when they reached adulthood.

Eligibility is limited to any girl in her junior or senior year of high school. The high school in cooperation with the Auxiliary unit selects the girls, but final approval is left with the local American Legion Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary Units over the state are asked to sponsor girls to "Girls State" and make this program statewide in its applicaion and interest. An Auxiliary Unit interested in fostering the program but unable to finance a girl should immediately contact another Unit, a civic or cultural group in the community and extend that privilege to them.

The members of Peter Salem Auxiliary Unit 45, had been striving since 1957 when the American Legion lifted the bars of segregation from the Fifth District Meetings, to achieve entrance to Girls State.

Girls State is conducted yearly in the various colleges and universities in the state of Kentucky.

DAUGHTER OF BIRMINGHAM RESIDENTS VISITS WINDSOR CASTLE—(Windsor, England)—Travelling in Britain on a European study tour in comparative education, Mrs. Georgia Long Elliott (right), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Long, of 111 39th Street, South, Birmingham, visited Windsor Castle where she was pictured with fellow-tour-member Mrs. Essie Haley Lane, of Detroit. Situcted on a hill overlooking the river Thames, Winsor Castle was started by William the Conqueror and has been a home of England's sovereigns for nearly 900 yedrs.

The European study tour, which lasts 72 days, is under the leadership of Dr. William Reitz, Professor of Education of Wayne State University, and combines tourism with education.

VIRGINIA TEACHER MEETS QUEEN MOTHER

Miss Teresa Griffin, a Norfolk (Va.) schoolteacher, enjoys a laugh with Queen Mother Elizabeth at a London reception. Center is Dr. H. F. Collins, director of the British council for the interchange of teachers between the United Kingdom and the United States. The council sponsored the reception.—AP Wirephoto.

Lillie P. Robinson of Ashland, Va., gets a big kiss from her mother, Mrs. Mary S. Robinson. Lillie had just received a letter notifying her that she had obtained the highest score of any freshman medical student in the United States on a cancer examination. Miss Robinson, a Meharry student, took the test, along with 4,100 freshman medical students in 53 participating schools.

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Among the guests were, left to right: Dr. Lucille Lindberg, professor at Queens College; Dr. William Brickman, president of the Comparative Education Society, sponsor of the tour and professor at N. Y. University; Dr. Partridge, guest of honor, and Dr. Gerald W. Read, secretary-treasurer of the Comparative Education Society and professor at Ohio State.

Scholarship Winners—

Dolores Ivory (extreme right), lyric soprano from Detroit, Mich., and Armenta Adams (second from right), pianist from New York City and a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, are presented RCA Orthophonic tape recorders in recognition of their winning performances in the national scholarship competitions of the National Association of Negro Musicians at its convention in Philadelphia recently. Presenting the awards are Mrs. W. C. Handy and Larry Hollyock, manager of Educational Services of the Radio Corporation of America.

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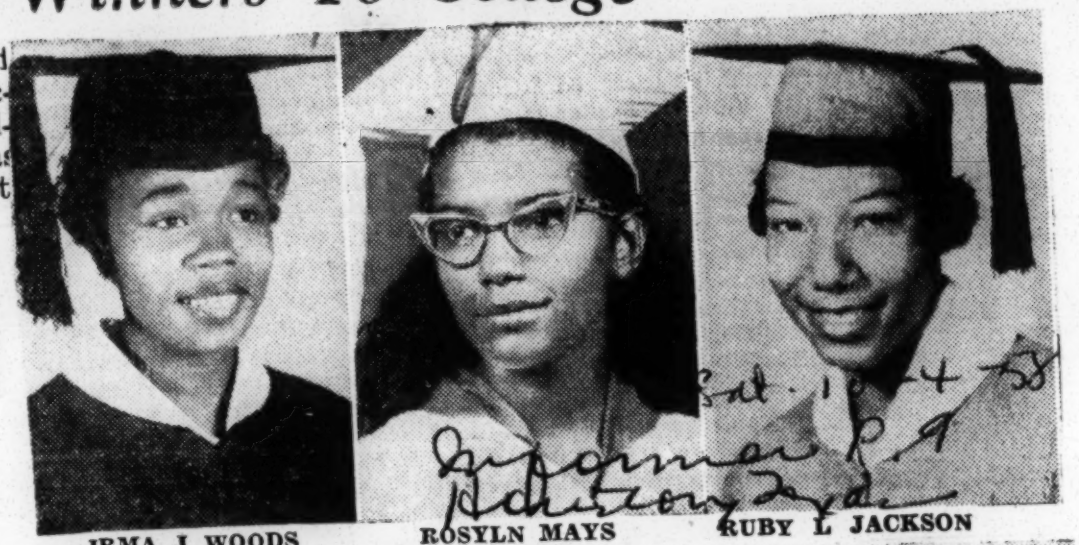
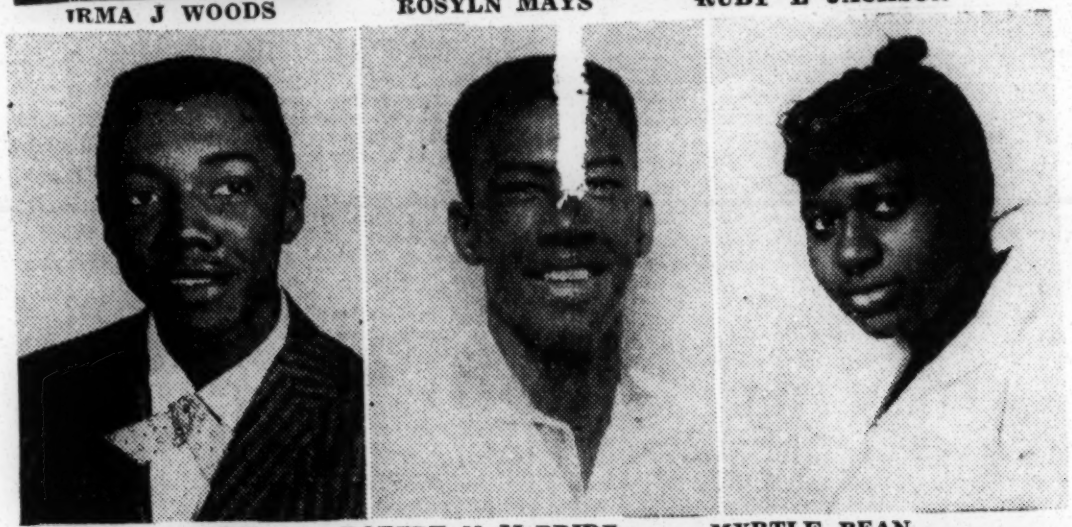
Eastern Star Scholarship Winners To College

FORT WORTH - Masonic Grand Chapter Order of The Eastern Star Prince Hall Affiliation has announced that their nine scholarships are attending the following colleges: Robert Nolen McBride, Waco, Texas to Tillotson College, Austin; Myrtle Bean, Beaumont Texas to Wiley College, Marshall; Ruby Laura Jackson, Navasota, Texas to Wiley University, Marshall; Alice Faye Lewis, Beaumont, Texas to Tillotson College, Austin, Texas; James Allen Goode, Hearne, Texas to Prairie View, College, Prairie View. Rosyln Mayo, Eagle Lake, Texas to Texas Southern University, Houston; Lillie Ann Lynn, Sulphur Springs, Texas to Bishop College, Marshall; Fannie L Fowler, Wiergate, Texas to Hughes Business College, Houston; and Irma Fay Woods, Bay City to TSU, Houston.

The Scholarship Committee consisted of Mrs O A Kitchen, Grand Matron, Victoria, Texas; Mrs Thelma C Walker, Dallas, Texas; Mrs S A Thomas, Secretary, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs M L T Bennett, Chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.



IRMA J WOODS ROSYLN MAYS RUBY L JACKSON



JOHN A GOODE ROBERT N McBRIDE MYRTLE BEAN

FANNIE FOWLER LILLIE A LYNN ALICE F LEWIS

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To Study

HOUSTON — Kennard W Reed Jr., son of Mr and Mrs Kennard W. Reed Sr., was awarded a $2.500 tutorial stipend to study applied mathematics at New York University. A 1958 graduate of Fisk University where he received departmental honors in mathematics, Mr Reed will sutdy for the master of science degree.

Upon completing the 10th grade at Bookr T. Washington High School, Houston, Mr Reed entered Fisk University as a Ford Scholar in 1953.

He is a member of Omega Psi Psi Fraternity. He also played center on the Fisk basketball team where he averaged 15.5 points per game his senior year.

Mr Reed leaves for New York on August 13.

Little Rock Grad Wins Scholarship

NEW YORK (ANP)—The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has granted the first supplementary scholarship award from the American Conscience Fund to Ernest Green, first Negro graduated from Central High School in Little Rock.

"This award, together with 52 similar awards totaling about $17,000 were made available this year to outstanding Negro high school seniors," said John U. Monro, chairman of the trustees of the supplementary scholarship fund of NSSFNS.

Three Receive Scholarships From Schenley

PHILADELPHIA — Three Negro students were among 21 young men and women from all parts of the country named by the Schenley Wholesalers Foundation to receive scholarships and grants at colleges or universities of their choice.

Patricia A. Fields, of 1617 North Bentalou St., Baltimore, was one of nine high school students receiving a one-year scholarship. A June graduate of Frederick Douglas high school, the young scholar will enter Baltimore's Coppin State Teachers College in the fall with her scholarship. She was sponsored for the award by the Key Wine & Liquor Co., Schenley Wholesalers in Baltimore.

George Kornegay of 12 Fairview Avenue, Newark, N.J., and Michael Heiserman, of 1372 Rittenhouse Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., were among seven students already enrolled in college to receive scholarship grants. Kornegay, a freshman at Wilberforce, was sponsored for the award by F & A Distributing Co., Schenley wholesalers in Bayonne, N.J. Heiserman, sponsored by Pascal, Inc. of Washington, is a freshman at Howard university.

Twelve Students Win Essay Contests On Bible Knowledge

Knoxville, Tenn. — Four Knoxville College students were among the 12 winners of the Bible Reading and Essay Contest for three age groups at the United Presbyterian Church (MacMillan chapel) on the campus recently.

The winners [illegible] (12-14) Bible Reading, Juanita Galloway, first, and Carolyn Getters, second. Essay winners in this group were Phyllis Hale, first, and Juanita Galloway, second.

Bible Reading winner for the Builders (15-17) were Shirley Mostella, first, and Lavella Jack, second; Essay winners were Peggy Fowler, and Barbara Sealy.

The Youth Fellowship (18-25) winners of the campus were Alberta Thomas and Raymond Melton., Bible reading, and Bennie Lattie and John Reuben, Essay.

TO PUERTO RICO—Miss Anne R. Gayles will attend the 14th Summer Workshop of the Association of Student Teaching in Puerto Rico, August 5-14. The workshop will be held at the University of Puerto Rico located at Rico Piedras. She is an assistant professor of education at Florida A & M university. (A & M staff photo by Horace Jones, jr.)

Spelman Professor Receives Health Research Grant

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Dr. Barnett F. Smith, professor of biology at Spelman College has received a research grant of $4180 from the Public Health Service of U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The period in which the grant will be used is from September 1, 1958 to August 31, 1959.

Dr. Smith and his research associates have been carrying on research during the past three years on the nutrition of a protozoan parasite, Trichomonas vaginalis, under the sponsorship of the U. S. Public Health Service. This microscopic animal is a human parasite and therefore is of considerable interest to physicians and public health workers throughout the world. The grant will enable Dr. Smith to continue work now in progress at Spelman on the vitamin requirements of T. vaginalis.

Working with Dr. Smith during this summer as full time research assistant are Miss Rosalyn Mitchell, a June graduate of Spelman College, and Mr. Ira Jones, a recent graduate of Atlanta University and a biology teacher at Savannah State College during the regular school year.

An abstract of a paper by Jones and Smith on the vitamin requirements of Trichomonas gallinae of pigeons was presented by title at the 957 Philadelphia, Pa. meeting of American Society of Parasitologists. Preparations of manuscripts on recent findings relating to this research project are now in pro-

Hampton Prof. Gets Yale Fellowship

Hampton, Va., July 22.—Benjaman L. Wigfall, an instructor in the department at Hampton Institute for the past three years has been granted a fellowship by Yale University where he will spend the coming academic year studying to earn the master of Fine Arts degree.

Teaching painting, basic design, graphics and introduction to art at Hampton, Mr. Wigfall will study graphic design at Yale under Professors Saong Moy and Gabor Peterchi, two outstanding graphics men.

A well known artist in his home state of Virginia, Mr. Wigfall was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1953 and has done further study at the State University of Iowa. He attended the Yale-Norfolk summer school, Norfolk, Conn., in 1954, and spent the following year at the Yale School of Design.

Winner of many awards and prizes, Mr. Wigfall's tempera painting "Corrosion In Blue," was given a purchase award in 1958 by the Virginia Museum where it was exhibited in a show entitled "Painting U. S. A." Last year he also exhibited in the Gibbs Art Gallery, Charleston, S. C. and in national traveling shows.

Other exhibits have included the National Rehabilitation Service exhibition representing the state of Virginia in Washington, D. C., and New York City; the Brooklyn Museum Prnit Show, Addison Gallery of Andover, Mass.; and the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences.

His work has been selected for reproduction in "Art in America," "Art Digest," and "Art News."

$3,000 Scholarship Granted William Madison Townsend

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — William Madison Townsend was recently awarded a $3,000 Merril Fellowship for special study toward the higher degree in any European school of his choice. He will enroll in the London School of Economics for the coming academic year. Mr. Townsend is the son of Dr. A. M. Townsend, Jr., President of the National Medical Association, and grandson of Dr. A. M. Townsend, Sr., Secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Board.

J. R. Blayton, President of Blayton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, of Atlanta, Georgia, announced they have acquired the services of Mr. Townsend. He will become officially connected with them during September of this year, and will be granted a year's leave of absence to use the $3,000 scholarship.

Mr. Townsend recently received his Master of Art Degree from the Atlanta University School of Business Administration. The fellowship was granted to the honor student by Charles E. Merril, Jr., President of Merril and Lynch investment firm, and Chairman of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees. The grants are for foreign study, but stipulate the student may choose the school he feels best suited to advance his career.

Mr. Townsend entered Morehouse from St. Louis, Missouri, where his father, Dr. A. M. Townsend, Jr., is a prominent surgeon and serves as present president of the National Medical Association. He was an honor student in the high school, at Morehouse College and during his graduate work at Atlanta University.

He will vacation at the Brussels World Fair prior to his enrollment in the London School of Economics and plans a tour of the continent before his return to the United States.

State Graduate Gets Harvard Fellowship

By E. P. WALLACE

Miss Dorothy L. Bell, Vredenburgh, Ala., has been awarded a fellowship scholarship for the school term 1958-59 to Harvard Univesity, Cambridge, Mass.

The scholarship which is a National Science Foundation grant is designated to aid in-service teachers in the field of science. The recipient, Miss Bell, a science major during her college career, has been serving as science instructor in the public school system of her home county since graduation at Alabama State College four years ago.

The scholarly Miss Bell is the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell of Monroe County. During her undergraduate work at State College, she participated in all phases of campus activities. She became widely known through participation as chief majorette with the Hornets' 100-piece marching band.

Miss Bell, who is a Protestant, plays for a local church choir in her community, member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary Society, Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society, and an active member of the Order of Eastern Stars. A member of Alabama Science Teachers' Assn., American Teachers Assn., NEA and ASTA. She is also active among civic organizations and holds presidency in a civic's saving club.

According to a communication released by Edwin C. Kemble, director of academics Year Institute at Harvard, Miss Bell is to report on Sept. 3, beginning of the academic year. Upon completion of the year's work, she will return to Alabama State next summer for conferring of the master degree in Science Education.

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She has been granted a leave of absence by the Monroe County Board of Education with provisions to resume former duties for the fall term of 1959.

Campanella Receives $10,000 Fund For Education Of His Children

NEW YORK. — Roy Campanella, former star of the Los Angeles Dodgers who was seriously injured in an automobile accident early this year, Wednesday night received a $10,000 trust fund for the education of his three youngest children.

The trust, which was presented to Campanella by Ralph Edwards on his nationally televised "This Is Your Life" program, consists of an investment in Boston Fund, one of the nation's leading mutual funds. It was given by Vance, Sanders & Co. of Boston, the fund's principal underwriter.

"Vance, Sanders is happy to make this presentation to Roy Campanella," said Henry T. Vance, senior partner of the Boston firm. "We know that one of his greatest concerns since his accident has been for the education of his three youngest children, and hope this trust will be of help."

CAMPANELLA SURPRISED

The income from the trust fund, he explained, will be reinvested in additional shares of Boston Fund until the time when the children will draw upon it to help finance their educations.

The surprised Campanella said, "This is wonderful. It takes a great load off my mind about the kids' future. I am grateful to Vance Sanders for this gift. I know my children appreciate it, too."

The Campanella children who will benefit from the $10,000 educational trust are Roy, Jr., 9, Anthony, 7, and Ruthe, 4.

BLIND WOMAN HONORED—Mrs. Sue Ellen Smith, a blind church worker, was honored in Cleveland last week with a gift of a Braille Bible for her outstanding work at Bethel AME Church. Standing, left to right, are: Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of The Frontiers of America; Dr. V. C. Hodges, division secretary of the American Bible Society; the Hon. C. William O'Neill, Ohio governor, who presented the Bible; Mrs. Smith; Rev. T. N. Page, pastor of Bethel AME Church, and Dr. B. C. Mason, executive secretary of the Ohio Baptist General Association.

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Dr. Partridge To Observe Teaching Techniques In USSR

NEW YORK City — Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, professor of education of Queens College, is one of a group of fifty American educators selected to visit USSR to observe teaching techniques on all levels.

On the basis of her experience as a college professor at many of the outstanding universities of the country (including Columbia, NYU, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Tuskegee Institute, Texas College) and as a specialist in inter-group relations, she is one of the few woman, and one of two Negroes selected to represent the U. S. She is the grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

P 5 • •

IN RUSSIA, she will be interested in visiting schools from nursery level through the graduate institutions of higher learning. She will be concerned about criteria for selection for college, determination of various curricula, teacher selection and preparation and general problems of educational administration and supervision.

As a member of the special committee to the Board of Education in Cranford, she will be interested in noting provisions made for the gifted student in Russian schools.

Sat. 29-6.58

AMONG THE purposes listed by Dr. William Brickman, sponsor of the tour are:

1. To develop a deeper insight into the educational way of thinking in USSR. To penetrate the minds of USSR educators and academicians.

2. To examine and test many generalizations which we have formulated on Soviet education and those that are abroad in the U. S. today.

• • •

3. TO EXAMINE and analyze critically the suggestions for educational change and reform which the Soviet educators outline.

4. To illuminate and refine an understanding of the problems of education in U. S. and USSR; to lay bare the presuppositions behind suggested solutions, to diagnose and study them and their implications for the U. S. by cross-references to the USSR and experiences therein.

• • •

5. TO ANALYZE and penetrate the national peculiarity of and the conditions that have produced it.

The group will travel in Asiatic as well as European Russia, including such cities as: Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Teshkent. Conferences will be held with the Minister of Education of RSFSSR, Minister of Higher Education, President of Academy of Pedagocical Sciences, Faculties of the Pedagogical Institute, Shevehenko University, University of Leningrad, Central Asia State University and staffs of the Pioneer Palaces and Nursery schools. Orientation will be given by the State Department before leaving New York via SAS and at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow.

Dr. Partridge will be the official representative of Queens College. It will be her responsibility to tell the story of the philosopy of cultural pluralism which has made possible the tremendous advancement of the Negro in American history and the other minorities in America.

Dr. William W. Brickman of New York University is the President of Comperative Education Society and the sponsor of the group.

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Dr. Anna Cooper 100 years old, too busy to celebrate birthday

WASHINGTON — Dr. Anna Cooper was 100 years old Saturday, but she was too busy to celebrate.

Among the birthday greeting cards that found their way to her home, were those signed by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Other than taking a look at her greetings, Dr. Cooper was too busy to celebrate.

On her centennial anniversary, the well known educator was busy fussing around about some "material" which "they" had stuffed somewhere and she wanted it brought out so she could get on with her "book."

Dr. Cooper occupies that rambling old house in Northwest Washington which once served as the home of Frelinghuysen University.

* * *

IT WAS BACK in 1929 that Dr. Cooper became president of Frelinghuysen, a school founded in 1906, by Jesse Lawson, for Negroes who wanted to study in the evenings while working in the daytime. When the school needed a permanent site, Dr. Cooper offered her spacious home free of charge to the school and there it has lived in her memory ever since.

Having retired from the public school system where she had served over 40 years, this famed educator took on the task of teaching courses in religion, law and "academy" in the university. Prior to taking over this assignment Dr. Cooper had taught Latin at the old M Street school for four score years and served as principal from 1901 until retirement in 1906.

* * *

WHILE WORKING in this capacity she set out to make her students eligible for college scholarship awards, later having been informed that Negro students were ineligible for such scholarships. She obtained assurance from several colleges, including Harvard, Yale and Brown, to accept Negro students who were able to pass entrance examination.

As a result of this assurance, two boys from her school became the first Negroes to be accepted at Harvard without first studying at an academy.

Dr. Cooper was born in Raleigh, N.C., 100 years ago. Her father bought his freedom and that of his children. She graduated from Oberlin in 1884 where she later earned a Master's degree.

She was called to Washington as one of the first college graduates to teach at the old M Street school. Continuing her education the famed teacher received her Ph.D from Sorbonne in France in 1925. Four years later she became the President of Frelinghuysen.

* * *

SHE THEN waged a fight to have the school accredited but it never was. Although it went out of existence in the late '40's, the desk-chairs for students are still arranged in rows on the rambling porch.

The sun room still carries the sign, "Registrar." And she still considers her home as Frelinghuysen University permitting the faded and chipped sign bearing that name to remain hanging above the doorway.

Atlanta U. Dean To Explore Standard For Scholarships

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has selected Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Dean of Education, Atlanta University, to complete his studies to determine whether standard scholarship tests are effective for finding potentially successful college students in underprivileged groups, according to a special release.

If a Government-supported scholarship program is ever adopted, the study could have an effect on the method used to select scholarship winners.

Dr. Bond, distinguished former president of Predominantly Negro Lincoln University (Pa., says preliminary research shows that underprivileged students who have scored low on intelligence and achievement tests frequently go on to achieve academic distinction.

THE FINDINGS

The findings, Bond says, suggest that the tests — which are widely used in many scholarship programs — contain unintended pitfalls for the potentially successful student from a poor background.

The result, according to Bond, is that many needy youngsters capable of doing well in college are by-passed by college scholarship programs.

Bond offers two preliminary findings to support his theory:

1. A study of Negro Ph.D. holders, many of whom as undergraduates did poorly on standard test, but went on to sustain the rigorous academic discipline, not only of undergraduate college but also of excellent graduate schools and emerge with creditable and even distinguished academic records. Followed by equally creditable and distinguished careers as scholars."

2. An analysis of the family backgrounds of the 1956 winners in the National Merit Scholarship program, a Nationwide "talent search," conducted annually for outstanding high school seniors. The tests, sponsored by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., are used to channel scholarship funds offered by numerous business firms.

The analysis, Bond stated in his application to HEW, shows that while the 1950 census lists 3,581,370 male laborers, only one scholarship winner had a laborer father. At the same time, the 2,950,850 "professional, technical and kindred workers" listed in the census produced 234 winners.

RESIDENCE A FACTOR

He added that when National Merit Scholarship winners are plotted by residence, "they tend to cluster in highly industrialized and urbanized areas, in university and college towns, and in upper-middle class suburban districts." By contrast, he adds, "few are found in counties that are underdeveloped or in depressed areas within urban areas."

In 1956 and 1957, Bond states, there were no Negro winners in the states maintaining segregated high school or in the predominantly Negro high schools in the West and North.

Bond contends, as many before him have contended, that standard tests aren't free of cultural fators; that children raised by educated parents generally have a "verbal facility" that the children of uneducated parents haven't had an opportunity to acquire.

Bond has raised the question of the validity of awarding scholarships on the basis of such standard test results.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has awarded Bond a $31,394 research contract to continue his study while Atlanta University has contributed about $10,000 toward the project.

During the next two years Bond plans to study the backgrounds of at least 500 Negro Ph.D's, many of whom come from underprivileged backgrounds and scored low on standard tests as undergraduates.

Bond says that his goal isn't to devise a new type of test but rather to determine how the results of conventional tests, when viewed against the student's social, economic and cultural background, may be used to select youngsters who have outstanding potentials as college students.

DR. ANNA COOPER

14j 1958

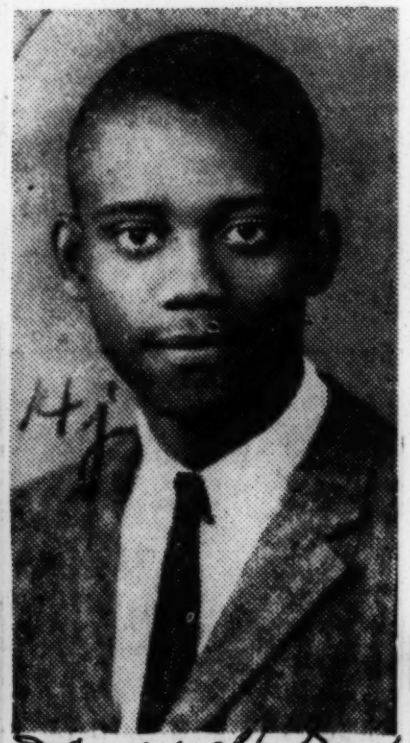
Dr. Winston Has Option On Far East Teaching Post

DR. ETHNA B. WINSTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, professor of English and director of Reading Services at State Teachers College, Elizabeth, N. C., has the option of a teaching post in the Middle East. The young educator who holds earned degrees from Howard University, Hartford Seminary Foundation and Columbia Universities, has been invited by the Board of Commissions of Foreign Service, to serve on the faculty of American Collegiate Institute at Izmir, Turkey.

An expert in research communication and human relations, Dr. Winston's services are in great demand regionally and internationally.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha soror and member of Kappa Delta Pi and Alpha Kappa Mu honorary scholastic societies among other affiliations, is the former Dean of Women at both Orangeburg State A&M College, South Carolina and at Clark University in Atlanta. Tougaloo College, Howard University and Fairmount Heights are other points of service by Dr. Winston.



Granted Fellowship

Earl L. Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel T. Carter of Washington, D. C., has been granted the Lucy E. Moten travel and study fellowship abroad for the summer of 1958. He is a senior at Howard University, majoring in music education.

Mr. Carter will study with the Temple University, Philadelphia, Penna. study tours in Europe, and plans to study in London, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany and France.

The Howard student is 21 years old.

DANIEL H. MURPHY

Newsboy receives Exeter award

BALTIMORE

Daniel H. Murphy, 14, hung up his newspaper bag this week after serving AFROs in Catonsville for two and a half years.

This week he enrolls in the ninth grade at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.

Exeter and Andover are two of the oldest private secondary schools in New England and are best known because they prepare students to enter Harvard and Yale.

* * *

Daniel's scholarship came through Exeter's program to enroll top newsboys throughout the country.

Since the program began newsboys have been represented among the ten best students in each class.

Daniel started selling 78 AFROs in the Catonsville area and quickly built a home delivery route of 200 papers each Tuesday and Friday.

Last year he was made an AFRO district supervisor handling over 600 AFROs.

Alabama Teacher Receives Harvard Scholarship

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — Miss Dorothy L. Bell last week was awarded scholarship for the school term 1958-59 to Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

The scholarship is a National Science Foundation grant designated to aid in-service teachers in the field of science.

Miss Bell, a graduate of Alabama state college, is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society and Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society. She is also a member of the Alabama Science teachers association and the American teachers association.

Saved Would-Be 'Bama Governor's Wife

'Next to Ministry... The Insurance Field'

COLUMBUS, Ga. — District Manager Melvin F. Jackson of the local Atlanta Life Insurance Co. office, heartily recommends

M. F. JACKSON

. . . lauds insurance field

the insurance field to capable young men and women.

"It is one of the greatest fields," Mr. Jackson declares. "It is next to the ministry."

Mr. Jackson ought to know what he is talking about, for he has been in the insurance field for 22 years, all with Atlanta Life Insurance Co. For three of the last five years his local office has led in increased premiums. He has 18 agents on his staff, covering eight counties in the heart of the black belt.

An alumnus of Morehouse College, Mr. Jackson is a native of Macon, Ga. He has a wife and three children, is past district chairman of the American Legion, a Prince Hall Mason, a Boy Scout commissioner and a staunch member of St. James AME Church.

When disclosing his presidency of the Voters Registration Council and his treasureship of the Columbus Citizens Committee, which sparked the Primus King fight on the white primary, a most interesting observation came to light:

Some years ago, while in Clayton, Ala., Mr. Jackson saw a rattlesnake coiled and ready to strike a white woman who was in her yard. Yelling to the white woman to not move, Mr. Jackson grabbed a hoe and kill the poised snake as the woman stood frozen.

The white woman was Mrs. George Wallace, wife of Alabama segregationist Judge George Wallace of Clayton, one of the more rabid segregationists, who is now making a bid for governor of Alabama pending the Democratic primary outcome.

Southern U. biology prof wins $1,600 for study

BATON ROUGE, LA. — Dr. James M. Jay, assistant professor of biology at Southern University, has been awarded a research grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to do further study with beef. This announcement was made by Dr. Dunn Harrison, Southern University coordinator of instruction.

The $1,600 grant, which was recommended by the National Advisory Council of the National Institute of Health, gives the Southern University bacteriologist an opportunity to develop his research on antibiotic-resistant micrococci in infused beef.

* * *

THE AIM of the research is to determine whether the long range use of certain antibiotics in meats will constitute a public health problem by allowing bacteria that are found in meats to build -up resistance to them.

Dr. Jay stated, "If the bacteria can successfully build-up resistance, it would be very significant to public health authorities. However, based on previous work on antibotics as beef preservatives, this is probably unlikely." He said, "The results of this study will clarify and add to the limited amount of published information on the subject."

His previous findings have been reported in such journals as Food Technology; The Antibiotics Annual and Applied Microbiology. A member and lecturer of Sigma Xi, Dr. Jay also belongs to the Society of American. Bacterioligists; Advancement of Science and Assistant Scientist (First Lieutenant) in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Wins Scholarship

PRENTIS MOORE has been awarded the Frost Scholarship for graduate study at Andover Newton Theological School in Boston. Moore is seen receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree from President S M Nabrit during the 11th annual TSU commencement. J E Westbury of the Registrar's office looks on the presentation.

Outstanding TSU Student Awarded

HOUSTON — A recipient of the Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy this Spring at Texas Southern University, Prentis Moore, who has for the past three consecutive years, won national recognition as a member of the university's championship debating tam, has been notified of his selection to receive the Frost Scholarship.

The award is for graduate study at one of the leading seminaries, th Andover Newton Theological School in Boston. A graduate of Jack Yates High School, the award winner is the son of Mrs Addie Moore, 2914 Truxillo. Mr Moore was featured as the main speaker for the TSU class night exercises, and in a chailenging address "Bridges To The Future" he directed students to use kynber which they have gathered these years to build bridges to positions of leadership and responsibility in this world of revolutionary changes.

During the past three years, Mr Moore has served as the junior minister at Mt Horem Baptist Church. Many students on the TSU campus feel he has just completed the most effective year of leadership as president of the Student Council.

The Frost Scholarship consist ing of $1,200, for one year of study is the highest scholarship offered by the school. It was awarded Mr Moore on the basis of intellectual ability, academic standing, personal interest in the Christian religion and qualities of character which gives promise of effective religious leadership. The scholarship is renewable on the basis of the record made at the school during the first year of study.

Mr Moore will begin study toward a graduate degree next September. He expects to continue his studies until he has achieved the coveted Doctorate degree in the field of preaching. Upon completion of his studies at Andover Newton Mr Moore plans to attend the University of Chicago.

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6 Negroes Place in "Most Admired Man" Opinion Poll

DR. BUNCHE

REP. POWELL

ROBINSON

ATTY. MARSHALL

TO MEXICO — Aljah L. Stokes, teacher of Spanish at Booker T. Washington Junior High School, Mobile, Ala., will study this summer at the University of Gaudalajara at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Princeton, N. J.—In a public opinion poll, instituted by George Gallup, six Negroes placed on the list of "most admired men."

In politics, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, (Dem.-N. Y.) placed in the Jan. 16 survey; another named was the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in religion. (He is organizer and leader of the year-old Montgomery Improvement Association and led the successful bus boycott in that city.

Two Negro entertainers placing in their fields were Nat King Cole, whose national Television show was dropped late last year and Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, whose latest entertainment jaunts included a South American tour.

In international affairs, Dr. Ralph Bunche, renowned mediator, was selected. Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru of India was also named in the same field.

Others mentioned were Thurgood Marshall, eminent NAACP official and relentless attorney and Jackie Robinson, former Dodger baseball star and business executive for a restaurant chain.

The top ten of the year were (1) President Eisenhower, (2) Sir Winston Churchill, (3) Former President Truman, (4) Rev. Billy Graham, (5) Dr. Albert Schweitzer, (6) Dr. Jonas Salk, (7) Gen. Douglas MacArthur (8) Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, (9) Adlai E. Stevenson, and (10) Pope Pius XII.

Ala. State Prof. Wins Columbia University Honor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Effie Bell Crockett recently received from Teachers' College, Columbia University, the professional diploma in the area of home economics and family life.

The professional diploma is granted upon completion of 30 semester hours above the master's degree and the writing of a thesis.

Her thesis, "An Experimental Study of Foods for Nursery School Children Which the Whole Family Can Use," was accepted by the university last summer. Testing of the experimental recipes was done by her in the Child Care Center of Brooklyn College.

MRS. EFFIE B. CROCKETT

. . . professional diploma

She holds the Bachelor of Science degree from Alabama A.&M. College, the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, and has done additional study at Boston University.

While at Columbia she was made a member of Pi Lambda Theta, a national honor and professional association for women in education, and was also admitted to membership in Kappa Delta Pi, a national honor society in education.

Mrs. Crockett is chairman of the department of home arts at Alabama State College and the wife of Dr. R. D. Crockett, professor of philosophy and education at the same institution.

Morehouse's Dean Brazeal Listed In "Who's Who"

Dr. Brailsford Reese Brazeal Academic Dean and professor economics at Morehouse College, is listed in Volume 30, 1958-59, of Who's Who in America, which is just off the press.

A native of Dublin, Georgia, Dr. Brazeal holds the B.A. degree (with honors) from Morehouse College from which he graduated in 1927, and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. He has been employed by Morehouse College since 1928. From 1928 to 1934, he served as instructor in economics; from 1934 to 1946 he was chairman of the Department of Economics and Dean of Men; and since 1946, he has been serving as Academic Dean and professor of economics. He was Social Science Research Council Fellow in 1932-33; a Rosenwald Fund Fellow in 1938-39 and in 1946-47; a Hazen Foundation Associate in 1940-45; president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in 1947-48; vice president of the Association of American Baptist Educational Institutions, 1954-56; member, the Executive Committee of the American Conference of Academic Deans, 1953-55; chairman, Commission on Colleges and Universities of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1956, and president in 1957.

KEY STAFF MEMBERS — Traceleanor Batteast (center) sophomore student at the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, is shown with fellow members of the Dubuque university "Key Yearbook." She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Batteast of 9319 S. Rhodes ave., Chicago, and is a chemistry major.

DANFORTH SCHOLAR—Calvin Dash, Dillard University assistant professor, has been awarded a Danforth Foundation grant for 3 years study toward the Ph.D. degree at Eastman School of music of Rochester University. Dash has appeared in "Green Pastures," "The Barrier" on Broadway and in "Four Saints In Three Acts" in Paris.

Grace Hewell Named Health Assn. Fellow

The election of Miss Grace L. Hewell, public health educator of the Jamaica Health District of the Department of Health, as a fellow in the association has been announced by the American Public Health Association.

The leading association of its type in America, the association said Miss Hewell was elected "in recognition of her professional standing in public health. Miss Hewell was elected during the 85th Annual Meeting of the Association in Cleveland.

Five Recommendations

A resident of 453 W. 144 St., Manhattan, Miss Hewell was elected on the recommendation of five members of the association.

A 1940 graduate of Spelman College, Miss Hewell has three graduate degrees from the Atlanta Schools of Social Work, Columbia Teachers College and Columbia University.

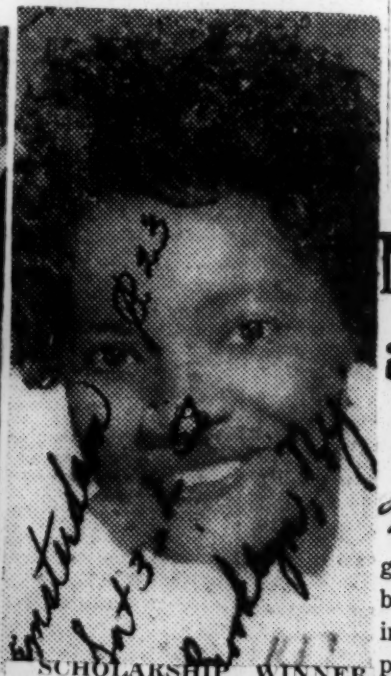
She is currently a candidate for a doctorate degree in education at Columbia.

Member of the National Association of Social Workers, Miss Hewell also holds memberships in Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi, professional honorary organizations in education, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

GRACE L. HEWELL

IN WHO'S WHO—Dr. George N. Redd, dean of the college and head of the department of education at Fisk University, is listed in the just published 60th Anniversary Edition of Who's Who In America. A native of Baltimore, Dr. Redd has been a member of the Fisk staff since 1939 and has distinguished himself as an educator, researcher and writer.

GRADUATES AT 62 — It's a proud moment for Mrs. Susie Porche, 6426 Evans ave., who is receiving her high school diploma from Englewood evening school from Principal Eu[illegible] H. Beaver. Mrs. Porche [illegible] the mother of 10 and has six grandchildren. In eight years she completed the course of study from 3rd grade through high school. Mrs. Porche says she will enter Wilson Junior college in the Fall, where she'll major in English. Defender staff photo



SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Gaunzie Caesar, 400 W. 150th St. is among seventeen New York employees of the Lane Bryant who were named winners of the Albert Malsin Scholarship awards. Given annually, the grants permit recipients to pursue courses of study relating to their vocation or avocations.

Negro Hero at Wayne Hospital

GOLDSBORO, Feb. 7—A Negro maintenance man shed his burning clothes to stop a leak in a blazing oxygen tank and prevent what might have been a serious fire in the children's ward of Wayne Memorial Hospital last night.

Henry Skinner, 54, suffered second degree burns of the hands, face and chest before he was able to close the valve of the tank which had become ignited from a spark when his wrench slipped. He was reported recovering today.

Hospital authorities said the oxygen cylinder had been removed from a patient's room when it was found to be leaking and that Skinner had taken it to a utility room for repairs. The entire children's ward and the ward above it were evacuated within minutes after the fire occurred at 9:33 p.m.

Patients were kept in the main lobby until the smoke was cleared from the floor. Damage was confined to the oxygen cylinder and the walls of the utility room.

MISS AMY MARIE JONES of Los Angeles, a freshman at UCLA, is among 200 young adults chosen nationally to attend the 1958 encampments at International House Berkeley, Calif.

Oklahoma Urban League Director, Cernoria Johnson, Wins Award As State's Outstanding Social Worker

OKLAHOMA CITY. — Announcement was made last week of the awarding of a coveted scholarship to one of the state's most outstanding social workers, a woman who has won numerous honors both for herself and her community.

MRS. CERNORIA D. JOHNSON

The scholarship recipient is Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, executive director of the Urban League of Oklahoma City, who has been granted a $5,000 fellowship for graduate study. She is one of only seven women chosen along with 33 men to receive 1958-'59 fellowships from the Fund For Adult Education. The fund, launched by the Ford foundation, but operated independently, screened hundreds of applicants before making its recent announcements of 40 winners from 21 states. Most of the winners are educators, newspapermen and broadcasters.

Members of the Oklahoma City Urban League board of directors this week approved a one-year educational leave, beginning next September for Mrs. Johnson. She will study at Teachers college, Columbia university.

Mrs. Johnson's curriculum will include intensive study in the fields of group leadership, adult education, human behavior, community development and social work, plus possible field studies in a New York City neighborhood center.

Because her work with the Urban League touches all of these fields, Mrs. Johnson hopes to bring back from her year's study, new skills and "refresher" knowledge for further human relations service in Oklahoma City.

She has been director of the Urban League of Oklahoma City for 11 years, having prior to that time established the first Urban League in Texas and served as its executive for two years. She is one of three women in the United States who head local Urban League units as executive directors.

Mrs. Johnson, a former state WPA supervisor, has taught in the public schools of Oklahoma and at Langston university; is a graduate of Langston with the A.B. degree, and holds a Master's degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work. She was recently named to membership on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Social Work.

A native Oklahoman, she has filled positions with both the local and state Council of Churches and the United Church Women and was recently elected as Woman of the Year for 1956 by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and as Alumnus of the Year for 1957 by the Langston university club of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Johnson will be accompanied by her two daughters, Judith, 11, and Janice, 9. Her husband, William W. Johnson principal of F. D. Moon Junior High school in Oklahoma City will join hem there and do graduate study n the summer of 1959.

During her absence from the Urban League in Oklahoma City, the full program will be conducted without change. Pursell Graham, League president, and past-presidents F. D. Moon and Jesse Owens will act as a special advisory committee with the staff members, Edward E. Smith, industrial secretary and Mrs. Vivian Chandler, administrative assistant.

DE PAUL GRADUATES — Two recent graduates of De Paul university with Masters of Education degrees are (from left) Carolyn O. Smith and Irene A. Puckett. Miss Puckett has done social work for the Cook County Department of Welfare and has spent three years as a recreational director in Europe. She's currently a teacher at Brown elementary. Miss Smith is a graduate of Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., and is now teaching at Copernicus elementary school.

College Roundup

Melvin A. McCaw, **Morehouse College** junior, has been selected one of eight American students who will spend the summer of 1958 in Germany with transportation, food and lodging paid by the West German Government. Melvin is 21 years old, a sociology major, and hails from Omaha, Neb.

Roberta Reid, **Talladega College** senior, has received a scholarship for summer study at the **University of Oslo,** Oslo, Norway. She will attend the **Boston University** and **University of Minnesota** graduate schools of social work during 1958-59.

Roberta Reid

Fellowship—

Charlie Ruth Jewett, a senior at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, is one of the nine Mississippians to receive a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship. Miss Jewett will continue her education in English at the University of California at Berkeley.

WINS GRANT — Edith M. Tucker, of Elkin, N. C., a Bennett College junior, has been awarded a grant from a national paper company covering all of her tuition for the next two school years. She was valedictorian of her class at Yadkin High School.

Win Study Awards

Miss Della Lewis of Littleton, N. C., and Howard Pritchard of Greenville, N. C., both students at Shaw University were recently named winners of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study. The grants cover $1,466 in addition to tuition.

WIN WOODROW WILSON AWARDS — Miss Carrie Fair of Asheville and Julius L. Chambers of Mt. Gilead, seniors at North Carolina College, are recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships in the amount of $2,700 each for graduate study next school year. Miss Fair is a political science major and a senior counselor at NCC. Chambers, history major, is president of the NCC Student Government Association.

Give Nearly $20,000 To Freshmen At Rockhurst

Fourteen competitive four-year scholarships with a valuation of nearly $20,000 will be awarded to candidates for the 1958 freshman class at Rockhurst college on the basis of entrance and scholarship examinations to be conducted April 5.

Senior boys from all high schools in the area are eligible to compete. The examinations should be taken by all students considering entrance to the college in 1958. They will be held from 8:30 to 3 o'clock in Sedgwick hall.

Ten of the scholarships have a value of $750 each. Three Honorary Director scholarships cover full tuition for four years, a total of $1,800 each. Stipend for the General Motors scholarship ranges from $200 to a full board-room-tuition grant on the basis of the student's need.

Not more than two competitive scholarships will be awarded to any one high school. A $400 honor scholarship, available to each high school not qualifying for a competitive award, is granted to a senior in the upper 10 per cent of his class on recommendation of the principal.

Other scholarships, sponsored by business firms and friends of the college, range from $100 to $1,000 per year. The Honorary Directors association sponsors a grant-in-aid program for 40 to 50 needy students each year in addition to the scholarship program inaugurated in 1957.

In addition to the scholarship and grant-in-aid program, Rockhurst operates a placement office which finds part-time employment for several hundred students each year without fee.

Seniors wishing to take the April 5 examinations should make advance reservation by calling or writing the office of the dean.

The 42nd academic year at Rockhurst will begin September 11, first day of the freshman orientation program. The annual summer session will begin June 10. Freshman, transfer and advanced standing students are admitted at both times, and the April 5 entrance examinations apply to both.

IRMA JEAN ALLEN

FOUR YEAR SCHOLARSHIP: Miss Irma Jean Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Allen, with a 2.35 average at Hooper City High School, has received a four-year, all-expenses-paid scholarship from Talladega College.

She has attended Hooper City High School since she was in the first grade. Miss Allen is secretary of the Senior Dramatic Club, secretary of section A and B of the twelfth grade, president of the Delta Kappa Chapter of the National Honor Society, and a member of the school choir.

Meantime she is a member of Bethel AME Church, Sayreton, Ala., where she is secretary of the Sunday School. Her hobbies are cooking and dramatics.

25 Negroes Awarded Fellowships

Twenty-five Negroe have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1958, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced today. This year the Fundation has awarded Fellowships to fifty-two persons in twenty-three states, American Samoa, the Caroline Islands, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands, and Puerto Rico. These awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the nine years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to one hundred and ninety-three Negroes.

Among the award winners this year are Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Korean Americans, American Indians Puerto Ricans, displaced persons, residents of the Appalachian Mountain area and of the Territories, who will be able under these grants to continue their academic training or pursue creative work.

Two Students are Honor Graduates

Two Negroes graduated among the top 15 percents of their classes this spring. They were Alberta Miller, graduating senior of Des Moines Tech and Rosella Murray, East High graduate.

Of the 1,453 senior high school graduates in Des Moines, 83 were Negroes.

14j 1958

Wonder
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-15-58
p.1

DR. A. EDWARD BANKS (R) AND MRS. JOHNNIE H. FRANKLIN DOCTOR OF HYMNOLOGY—Mrs. Johnnie Howard Franklin (left) is shown being conferred the Doctor of Hymnology degree by Dr. A. Edward Banks, president of the Banks Conservatory of Music, Birmingham, at ceremonies held February 4. Mrs. Franklin, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, is directress of Music for the N ational Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

ACCEPTED — Alonzo Pettus, Talladega College senior, Little Rock, Ark., has been accepted in the Law School of the University of Cincinnati for graduate study, 1958-59.

32-year-old FAM professor is new male champion crocheter

Afro-American p. 12
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—America's new Champion of male crocheters is Carlton Winston Pryor of Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Pryor, who is 32 years old, is an associate professor of biology and acting head of the Biology Department of Florida A. and M. University in Tallahassee.

His winning piece was a handsome crocheted bedspread. He has won 60 blue ribbons for his crochet work and last year won second prize for his entry in the Nationwide Crochet Contest's Men Only Classification.

Mr. Pryor finds crochet a creative and fascinating hobby. He learned it 16 years ago at the suggestion of his mother when he was recovering from an attack of polio. Mr. Pryor received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kansas and is currently working for his doctorate's degree.

Sat. 3-1-58

MR. PRYOR'S prize consists of a $500 cash award and an expense-paid trip to New York. He was here, last week with his mother, to receive the award and have a gala whirl through the city. They stayed at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel as guests of the National Needlecraft Bureau, Inc., sponsors of the contest. Mr. Pryor also won three honorable mention awards in the contest. His spread, shown at the Columbia County fair, Tallahassee brought him $100, first prize.

This year's grand national champion is Mrs. F. A. Richardson of Homestead, Okla., whose prize was $1,000 in cash,, plus a trip for two to New York and Bermuda.

Close to 100,000 pieces of crochet were entered in the contest.

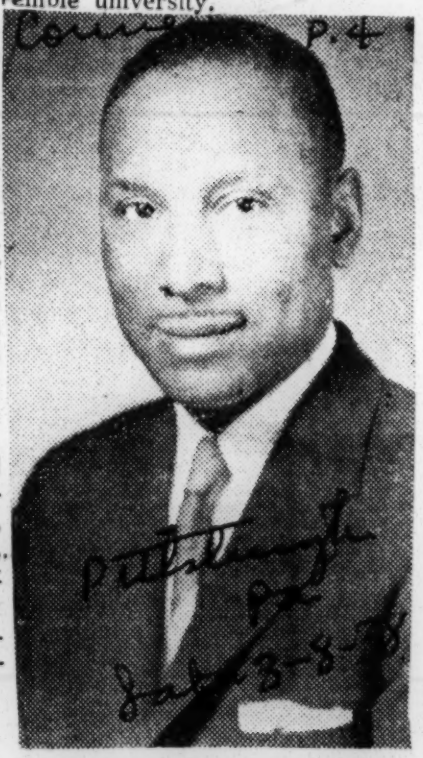
CARLTON W. PRYOR

Allen Educator Wins Doctorate

Defender p1
Sat 3-1-58

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Huey E. Charlton, associate professor in the department of psychology at Allen university has received the doctor of education degree from Temple university.

Courier p.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-8-58



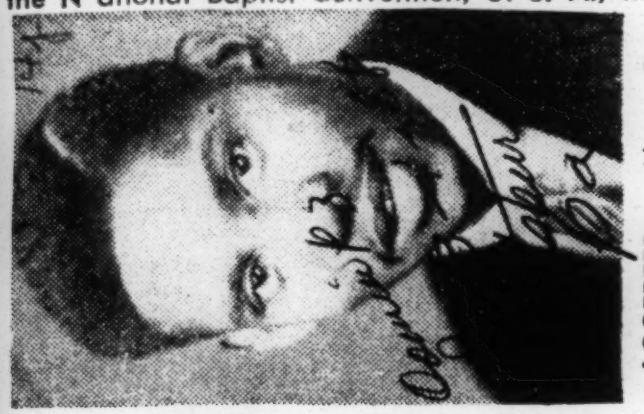
"TEACHER OF THE YEAR" —W. F. Ryce Sr. was voted "Teacher of the Year" by the faculty of the Moultrie (Ga.) High School. He has been on the faculty for nine years as teacher of social studies, is a graduate of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and is enrolled in graduate study at Florida A. and M. University.

EARNS DEGREE — Mrs. Ruth T. Laramore, I-B teacher at Charles A. Gray School, and wife of Ernest Laramore of Moultrie, Ga. received her master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University during the winter convocation.

14j 1958

Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-15-58
p.1

DR. A. EDWARD BANKS (R) AND MRS. JOHNNIE H. FRANKLIN DOCTOR OF HYMNOLOGY—Mrs. Johnnie Howard Franklin (left) is shown being conferred the Doctor of Hymnology degree by Dr. A. Edward Banks, president of the Banks Conservatory of Music, Birmingham, at ceremonies held February 4. Mrs. Franklin, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, is directress of Music for the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.



ACCEPTED — Alonzo Pettus, Talladega College senior, Little Rock, Ark., has been accepted in the Law School of the University of Cincinnati for graduate study, 1958-59.

32-year-old FAM professor is new male champion crocheter

Afro-American p. 12
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—America's new Champion of male crocheters is Carlton Winston Pryor of Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Pryor, who is 32 years old, is an associate professor of biology and acting head of the Biology Department of Florida A. and M. University in Tallahassee.

His winning piece was a handsome crocheted bedspread. He has won 60 blue ribbons for his crochet work and last year won second prize for his entry in the Nationwide Crochet Contest's Men Only Classification.

Mr. Pryor finds crochet a creative and fascinating hobby. He learned it 16 years ago at the suggestion of his mother when he was recovering from an attack of polio. Mr. Pryor received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kansas and is currently working for his doctorate's degree.

Sat 3-1-58

MR. PRYOR'S prize consists of a $500 cash award and an expense-paid trip to New York. He was here, last week with his mother, to receive the award and have a gala whirl through the city. They stayed at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel as guests of the National Needlecraft Bureau, Inc., sponsors of the contest. Mr. Pryor also won three honorable mention awards in the contest. His spread, shown at the Columbia County fair, Tallahassee brought him $100, first prize.

This year's grand national champion is Mrs. F. A. Richardson of Homestead, Okla., whose prize was $1,000 in cash, plus a trip for two to New York and Bermuda.

Close to 100,000 pieces of crochet were entered in the contest.

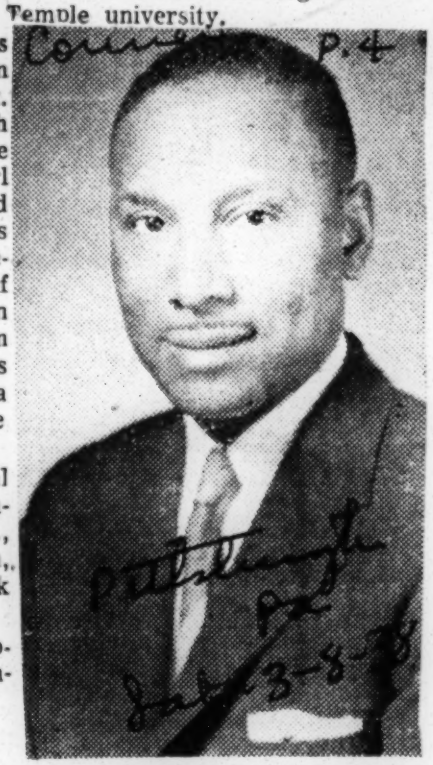
CARLTON W. PRYOR

Allen Educator Wins Doctorate

Defender p.
Sat 3-1-58

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Huey E. Charlton, associate professor in the department of psychology at Allen university has received the doctor of education degree from Temple university.

Courier p. 4



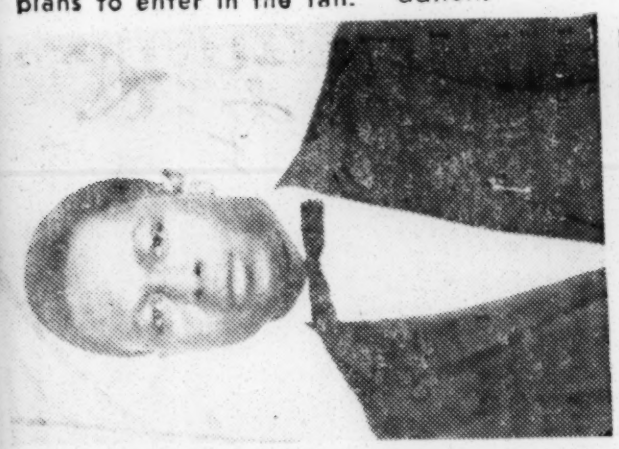
"TEACHER OF THE YEAR" —W. F. Ryce Sr. was voted "Teacher of the Year" by the faculty of the Moultrie (Ga.) High School. He has been on the faculty for nine years as teacher of social studies, is a graduate of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and is enrolled in graduate study at Florida A. and M. University.

Courier p. 4
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-8-58

EARNS DEGREE — Mrs. Ruth T. Laramore, I-B teacher at Charles A. Gray School, and wife of Ernest Laramore of Moultrie, Ga. received her master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University during the winter convocation.

TO MEDICAL SCHOOL— Shirley Ann Davis, versatile Talladega College senior, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hampton of Roanoke, Va., has been notified of her acceptance into the medical school at Howard University, Washington, D. C., where she plans to enter in the fall.

GETS MASSACHUSETTS SCHOLARSHIP — Governor Foster Furcolo discusses future educational plans with Leonard K. Lockley, 26 a freshman at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. Lockley, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, was presented a $300 scholarship, the first award of the Massachusettts Scholarship Foundation.



AWARD TO PSC FRESHMAN— Thomas E. Quaynor, a Philander Smith college freshman from Ghana, East Africa, was recently awarded a $50.00 United States Savings Bond as second place winner in a nationwide essay contest sponsored by the Thomas Paine Foundation.

The subject of Quaynor's winning essay was "Did Thomas Paine Author the Declaration of Independence"?

Quaynor, 20, who is majoring in Political Science plans to remain in the United States until he receives his doctor's degree, and then return to Ghana to become a politician bent on making his nation a better place in which to live.

The recent essay contest was the seventh annual contest sponsored by the Thoma Paine Foundation.

Iowa State College Honors P V President

COLLEGE STATION — (Spl) Dr E B Evans, president of Prairie View A and M College was one of 12 persons honored by Iowa State College, at the 100th anniversary celebration of that institution, at Ames Iowa March 22-25.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Iowa State, in a citation that praised his work as an educational leader in the improvement of rural life in the Southwest, as organizer of the College of Veterinary Medicine of Tuskegee Institute, as a special consultant for the Point IV Program in Africa and the Middle East, and as president of Prairie View A and M College since 1947.

A 1918 graduate of Iowa State College, Dr Evans graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and has since done advanced work in bacteriology. He has been associated with Prairie View A and M. College, a part of the Texas A and M College System since shortly after graduation from Iowa State.

Dr Evans joined the staff of Prairie View in 1918, as professor and head of veterinary science and professor of animal husbandry. He served in this capacity until 1933, interrupting his service during 1918 - 19 to serve with the Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

In 1933, Dr Evans was made professor and head of veterinary science and professor of agriculture and animal husbandry; in 1943, he became state leader of the Negro Extension Service.

In 1946, he was made dean, and in 1947, president, of Prairie View, the post he now holds.

During his 40 years of service at Prairie View, Dr Evans has accomplished a record that includes establishment of the strong division of nursing education, which for many years trained all of the professional Negro nurses in the South, west of the Mississippi River.

An outstanding leader in developing the Negro Extension Service, he developed its program for aid to low-income families that resulted in 1953 in his receiving the Hoblitzelle Achievement Award for the Advancement of Texas Rural Life.

From 1952 to 1953 he served as special consultant for the State Department (Point IV Program), was one of nine men asked by the United Nations (FAO Program) to work on means of increasing food supplies in the middle and far East by controlling livestock diseases.

Active in Boy Scout work, he holds Scouting's highest award -- the Silver Beaver -- and is a member of the national board of the Boy Scouts of America and the national board of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr Evans was instrumental in the establishment of the first agricultural research center wholy operated by a Negro land grant college -- substation No 18 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, at Prairie View.

As a faculty member, he has served as chairman of practically every campus group, curricular and extra-curricular, during his 40 years at Prairie View.

Dean Calhoun, Of Payne College Receives Degree

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — (SNS) Dean J. B. Calhoun of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Ala received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Wilberforce University at the 102nd commencement here.

Accompanied by his wife, Dr. Calhoun left for Milwaukee, Wis., where they will be the house guests of Dr. Leroy Mitchum, who formerly practiced medicine in Birmingham.

TO MEDICAL SCHOOL— Shirley Ann Davis, versatile Talladega College senior, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hampton of Roanoke, Va., has been notified of her acceptance into the medical school at Howard University, Washington, D. C., where she plans to enter in the fall.

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TO INDIA—DR. F. A. WILLIAMS, dean of the graduate school at A&T coolege, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded a travel grant to attend the International Conference of Agricultural Economists to be held in Mysore, India, Aug 24 - Sept. 4. While in India, Dr Williams will also study the country's community development, educational policies and practice and land problems.

Spelman Student Wins Scholarship Competition

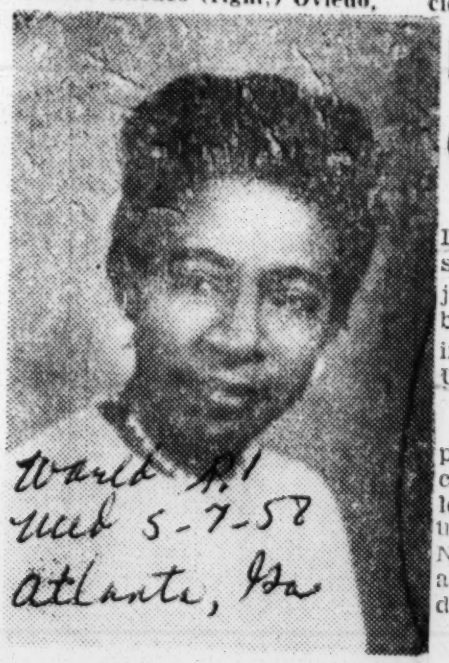
CHESTER, Pa. — Clarice Loretta Walker, representing Spelman College, was named top ranking student in the competitive Home Economics Scholarship Finals sponsored by Scott Paper Company of Chester, Pennsylvania at North Carolina College at Durham last week. Miss Walker, a 19-year-old sophomore from Griffin, Georgia, vied with three other second year students from privately supported institutions for scholarship grants.

Aspiring to a career as a High School Home Economics teacher, Miss Walker will receive a full scholarship covering the entire cost of her education during her Junior and Senior years. The runners-up in the competition, all of whom will receive grants covering their tuitions for the next two years, were Edith M. Tucker, Bennett College; Sadie Bell Bussey, Benedict College and Clara Elayne Watson, Shaw University.

The panel of judges for the two-day competition was comprised of home economists from three leading institutions. They included Miss Diana S. Dent, chairman of the Home Economics Department at North Carolina College; Dr. Ruth A. Jefferson of Howard University, and Dr. Cecelia E. Humphrey, who heads that department at Maryland State College's Princess Anne Division.

The finalists, selected by their respective schools last month, participated in an Essay Competition, demonstration in clothing skills and foods preparation and oral examinations.

INITIATED INTO F A M honor society — Sylvia Hammonds (center) Miami, and James Rhodes (right,) Oviedo, were initiated into the Kappa Iota Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society at Florida A and M university recently. Dr. J. St. Claire Price (left) dean emeritus of Howard university, was the guest speaker.



CLARICE I. WALKER

Dr. Hazel B. Williams Gets University Post

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Dr. Hazel Browne Williams, counselor at Lincoln high school and junior high school teacher, has been appointed associate professor in the school of education at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Williams, who recently completed a year as a Fulbright teacher in Vienna, Austria where she lectured before teachers of English university students, was the first Negro woman professor in Austria and was widely publicized in the daily and weekly Austrian press.

She holds B. A. and M. A. degrees in English from the University of Kansas, an M. A. in student personnel administration from Columbia Teachers college and the Ph. D. in English-education from New York university.

Morrins Brown, Hampton, Tuskegee Seniors Win Lasker Fellowships

New York, May 2—Three senior co-eds in United Negro College fund member schools are recipients of 1958 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director, announced here today.

The Fellowships were initiated by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate "to aid the education of Negro women." This year they were awarded to Millie Ann Fletcher, of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., Mattie Elizabeth Lynch, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Dorcas Lucretia Davis, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. They will receive montary assistance for their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Fletcher has chosen the University of California for advance studies in inorganic chemistry.

Born and educated in Atlanta, where she resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fletcher of 322 Northside Drive, she attended the Walker Street Elementary and Booker T. Washington High schools. Starting as an average student, Miss Fletcher finished high school near the top of her class. "As a high school junior," Miss Fletcher states, "the sciences definitely became a part of me."

At Morris Brown Miss Fletcher majored both in chemistry and mathematics. She is listed in "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges," and is a member of two honor societies. They are Alpha Kappa Mu and the scientific society, Beta Kappa Chi.

A native of Oak City, N. C., Miss Lynch plans to attend the University of Michigan for graduate work in organic chemistry.

The oldest of four children, she spent her early childhood on a farm. When she was ten, the family moved to Rocky Mount, N. C., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bawlie G. Lynch, reside at 417 Magnolia Drive.

Miss Lynch ranks second in scholarship among senior women at Hampton. She also participates in extra-curricular activities, holding office in two major student organizations, and serving as co-chairman of the Women's Tutorial Staff.

During her freshman year at Hampton, Miss Lynche chose to major in chemistry and pursue a minor in mathematics. Organic chemistry, concerned with drugs and medicines, held an immediate appeal for her.

Miss Lynch has also been elected to the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and is listed in the American College "Who's Who."

Miss Davis will do advanced study in psychiatric social work at Smith College. She has one of the highest grade point averages ever achieved by a Tuskegee student.

Elected "Miss Tuskegee" by her fellow students, Miss Davis was born in Eufaula, Ala. She is the seventh of the nine children of the Rev. and Mrs. Jordan Davis.

Miss Davis was graduated from Tuskegee Institute High School before matriculating for college work. President of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, she has been nominated by the student-faculty council for the 1957-58 American College "Who's Who."

"My parents always taught me that whatever I did in life was important only to the extent that it would better mankind to some degree," Miss Davis stated in her application for the Fellowship.

"One day, in the high school library, I read an article on social work. I was fascinated and I began to orent myself toward the idea of being a social worker."

A social worker herself, the late Florna Lasker served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division before her death in 1949. The $25,000 trust fund, from which the Fellowships are awarded, is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

Two Gifts Boost Handy Fund $210

Monument Money Totals More Than $7,000

Boosting the W. C. Handy Memorial Fund yesterday were two gifts totaling $210.

The New Daisy Theater at 330 Beale sent a check for $200 to The Commercial Appeal as the Handy Fund share of the premiere of the movie "St. Louis Blues," a film biography of the late "Father of the Blues."

Also received by this newspaper was a $10 contribution from Mrs. Frank W. Ward, Jr. of 108 South Rose Road.

Now totaling more than $7,000, the fund is being raised to erect a monument to Prof. Handy in the Beale Street park bearing his name. Gifts may be sent to The Commercial Appeal or to the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, serving as trustee for the fund.

One Of 15 In Nation

Eddie Williams, World Reporter, Wins Fellowship

Eddie N. Williams, Atlanta Daily World reporter, has been awarded an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellowship.

Mr. Williams is one of 15 journalists and political scientists who will be given the opportunity to learn about congressional legislation process first-hand by working on the staffs of Senators, Representatives and Congressional committees in Washington.

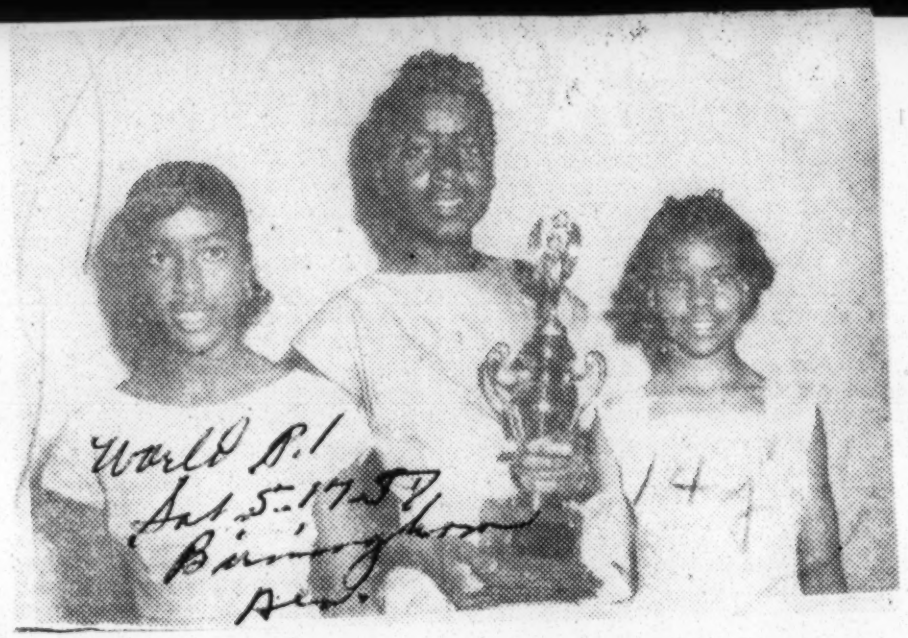
START IN NOVEMBER

The Fellowships begin in November with an orientation program. Fellows then choose positions as working staff members in Congressional offices. Services of the Fellows are made available free of charge to Congressional committees and the Members of Congress from whom they work.

WORKING ON MASTERS

Williams is working toward a master's degree in political science at Atlanta University. He holds a Bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Illinois.

The 1958-59 program will be the sixth year of operation, funds being provided by the Ford Foundation, the Poynter Fund, the New York Times Foundation, the Skinner Foundation, the John Randolph and Dora Haynes Foundation, the Revlon Foundation and Cyrus Eaton.



STATEWIDE WINNERS--Left to right—Mary E. Stansel, third place, Robertstown Elementary School, Bessemer; Lula Bell Glover first place, Akron Junior High School, Akron and Lois Jean Scott second place ,Winston Street Elementary School, Huntsville.

Lula Bell Glover Wins A. G. Gaston Statewide Spelling Bee

Lula Bell Glover, 13-year old eight-grader at Akron Junior High School, Akron, Ala., won the fifth annual state finals of the A. G. Gaston Spelling Bee held Thursday night, May 8 in the auditorium of the Booker T. Washington Business College.

Eleven year old Louis Jean Scott, a seventh grade student at Winston Street Elementary School, Huntsville Alabama, was State Second Place Winner. Thirteen year old Mary E. Stansel, a seventh grade student at Robertstown Elementary School, Bessemer, Alabama, won the position of State Third Place Speller.

Dr. A. G. Gaston, president of Smith & Gaston Interest and sponsor of the contest, awarded $300 to the State Champion, $150 to the State Second Place Winner, and $100 to the State Third Place Winner. He awarded the A. G. Gaston State Champion Speller Trophy to the State Champion. He also awarded $100 to each of the schools in which these three winners are enrolled.

Seventy-seven city and county school systems, representing over eight hundred schools, took part in this contest. Nine District Champion Spellers competed in the State Final. Nine had previously been awarded $50 in his respective district elemination.

PHI BETA KAPPA — Mrs. Elaine C. Davis, graduate at Howard University where she will receive her doctorate in June, was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society, last week. She is a member of the Maryland Bar and a teacher on leave to get her degree in Constitutional law. She is the wife of R. Clarke Davis, manager of the Cherry Hill Homes.

14j 1958

EE Worthing Scholarships Topped $500,000 Mark

HOUSTON — At the close of the Houston Negro high schools mine" to whence it had come from.

The million - dollar E. E. Worthing Trust, located on Bagby and Calhoun, is housed in its new $30,000 building. Through the years of 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, more than 100 graduates have been the recipients of the scholarships. A spokesman announced this week the awards of $4,000 each, be given to more than 20 Spring graduates.

Stipulations in the will allows a graduate to become eligible to do post - graduate work in the fields of chemistry, medicine and other technical areas of study, on additional money, other than the $4,000 award.

Other stipulations require students to show native ability, good moral character, and activity in church work, to be eligible for the scholarships. It is also stipulated, that students have no other means of attending college, unless given the scholarship.

this Spring, the Evan E. Worthing Scholarship Awards, will have topped the $500,000 mark. "Recipients of the $4,000, four-year scholarships can attend the college of their own choice.

Negro high school graduates of the Houston Public Schools, became the sole heirs of the million - dollar A E Worthing Estate, when the Houstonphilanthropist, Evan E. Worthing, a non-Negro landlord, died Dec 1952. Attory Emory T. Carl, chairman, trustee board, said, at the time he was drawing up the Worthing will, he and Mr Worthing studied and studied how to develop the best possible medium of helping to improve society through better education of Negro girls, and boys.

It was agreed by both Atty Carl and the great benefactor, instead of awarding a larger number of partial four-year scholarships, it would be best to make awards of full four-year college scholarships. For many years, Mr Worthing rented and sold houses to the Negroes of Houston; which made a "gold mine" for him, but unlike the million of other whites who have become wealthy off of Negroes, he decided to leave his "gold

MERRILL AWARD WINNERS Miss Fronnie Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md. chats with William Townsend of St. Louis, Mo., on the University campus. They are recipients of the Merrill Foreign Study scholarships.

St. Augustine Senior Wins Merit Scholarship

A National Merit Scholarshi has been won by Wallace Josep Guillaume, a St. Augustine Hig School student, according tc Merit Scholarship officials.

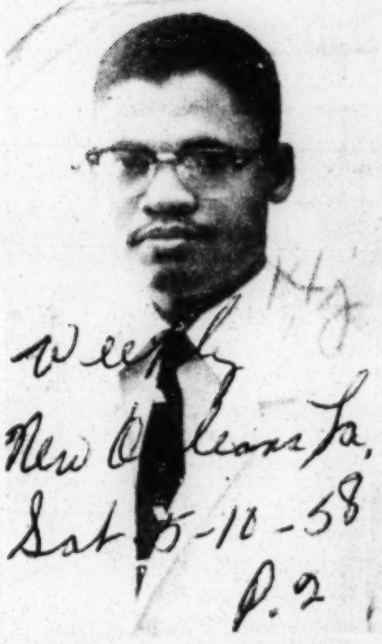
Guillaume will attend Notre Dame University, and will major in Chemistry or Physics with plans for a career in engineering.

The young student, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Guillaume, Sr. of 1558 No. Galvez Street, won the scholarship in nation wide competition.

Sponsors of the scholarship, American Cyanamid Company, a chemical and pharmaceutical producer with 39 domestic plants and three major research laboratories, awards twelve merit scholarships in the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering and related sciences.

Winners of the Cyanamid scholarships are chosen by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation with preference being given to students residing in areas where the company maintains operations.

During the state-wide scholastic rally, Guillaume was a first place winner in civics, algebra, geography, chemistry and biology. He is active in extra curricula activities and is a honor roll student. Guillaume's hobbies include stamp collecting, reading and doing scientific projects.



WINS FELLOWSHIP -- Calvin D. Jackson, a Dillard University senior from Prichard, Ala., has been awarded an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship for graduate study in radiological physics at the University of Kansas. Jackson's stipend: a whopping $2,400 plus tuition, fees and travel expenses.

GRANTED SCHOLARSHIP — Dr. Charles U. Smith was one of the 36 professors from leading university of Connecticut this summer to be granted a fellowship to study at the Universities in America to study at the Inter-University Council of the Institute for Social Gerontology. Dr. Smith is professor and head of the department of sociology at Florida A and M university.

TO STUDY ABROAD—Earl L. Carter, Howard University senior will study music abroad this summer under a Lucy E. Moten fellowship.

Magna— A magna cum laude graduate, Miss Esther Mae Overton, Lake Providence, La., received a graduate scholarship to the University of Chicago. She was one of 455 graduates at Southern University.

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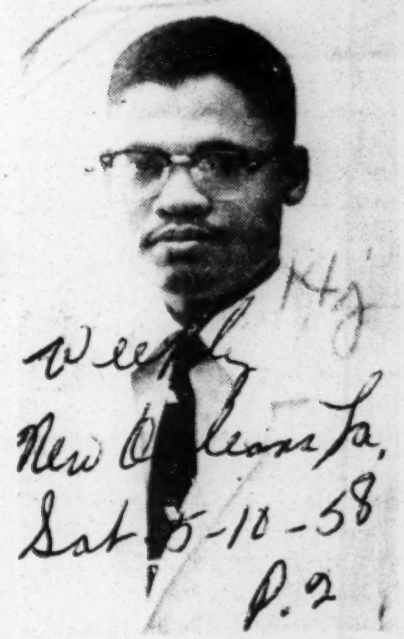


WINS FELLOWSHIP -- Calvin D. Jackson, a Dillard University senior from Prichard, Ala., has been awarded an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship for graduate study in radiological physics at the University of Kansas. Jackson's stipend: a whopping $2,400 plus tuition, fees and travel expenses.

Magna— A magna cum laude graduate, Miss Esther Mae Overton, Lake Providence, La., received a graduate scholarship to the University of Chicago. She was one of 455 graduates at Southern University.

Could Do It— Pretty Carolyn Smith, 18, San Francisco State College student and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, is one of the contestants seeking the title of "Miss San Francisco" this week.

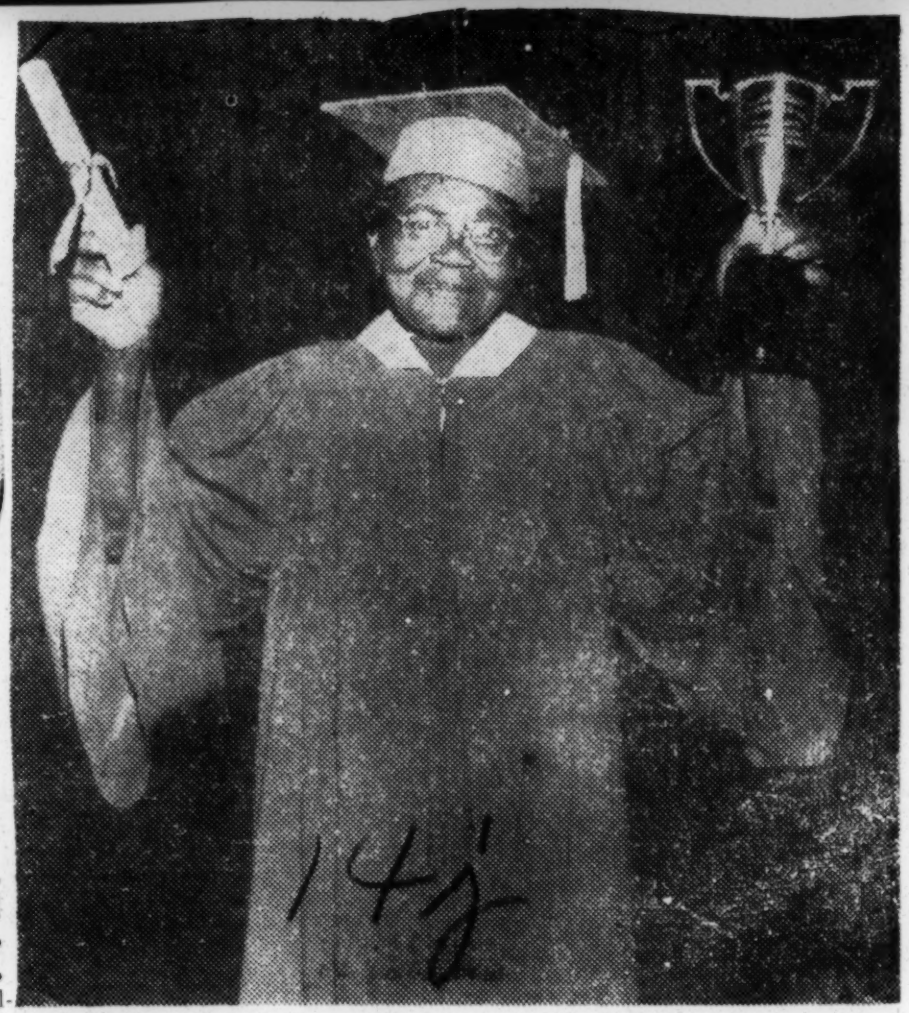
Benedict Student Receives Award

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Sadie Bell Bussey, a rising junior at Benedict college, has won a two - year scholarship in home economics offered by the Scott Paper Company of Chester, Pa.

The grant to Miss Bussey, who hopes to follow a career in dress designing, covers tuition during the junior and senior years.

A NATIVE of North Augusta, S. C. Miss Bussey is the the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bussey and a 1956 graduate of Schofield high school in Aiken, S. C. She is an honor student at Benedict and a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa Alpha sorority.

The Scott Paper Company scholarship program, established this year, offers a grant to the top - ranking home economics student in each of four privately supported institutions — Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C. Shaw University, Raleigh N. C. and Spellman College Atlanta, Ga.



MOST OUTSTANDING SENIOR — Mrs. Mamie Stephens became Washington High Evening School's most famous graduate Friday when she received her diploma from Mrs. Clifford Ragsdale of the Board of Education. The versatile 72-year-old Mrs. Stephens, who started school 72 years ago unable to read or write attained a perfect attendance record during that period, while undertaking many outside activities. She was selected most outstanding senior of the 92-member class.—(World's Photo by Percidentals.

Dr. Cook Gets Rockefeller $8,000 Grant

Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, department of political science, Atlanta University, is the recipient of an $8000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the next academic year. The grant will finance an analysis and criticism of seven contemporary ethical justifications of democracy.

Dr. Cook, who has been a member of the Atlanta University faculty for two years, will consider the work of John Dewey, Reinhold Niebuar, Jacques Maritain, R.M. MacIver, Ralph Barton Perry, William T. Stace, and Marie Collins Swabey.

The grant was one of several totaling $4,850,000 made by the foundation during the spring quarter of 1953.

Paul E. Harris Wins Fellowship At Case Institute

Paul E. Harris, chairman of the business division of Miles College has been selected to receive one of the fellowships for the 1958 economics-in-action program at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland Ohio.

He will be allowed all fees, tuition, textbook materials, board and lodging and transportation to and from Cleveland and in addition he will be given $50 per week for his work.

His work will begin June 15 and will end July 12.

Mr. Harris has distinguished himself as a professor of business.

He holds membership in the American Economic Association Beta Gamma Sigma (Honorary Scholastic Business Fraternity), Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Safeguards Needed

The Eisenhower educational bill now before Congress proposes to give 10,000 scholarships averaging $750 each to promising high school graduates all over the nation.

Of these 960 will be allotted to Alabama; 537 to Arkansas; 95 to Delaware; 811 to Florida; 1,041 to Georgia; 905 to Louisiana; 610 to Maryland; 705 to Mississippi;

And to North Carolina will go 1,302; 711 to South Carolina; 960 to Tennessee; and 920 to Virginia.

This is a total of 9,163 scholarships to be distributed in 12 Southern states.

These scholarships are to be alloted on the basis of a state's high school population, including white and non-white students.

But unless there's a Powell Amendment tacked on to this measure in Congress, we can expect few, if any, scholarships will go to colored students in these states.

And certainly, they will not get their

Howard senior going abroad

WASHINGTON

Earl L. Carter, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel T. Carter, 239 Anacostia Ave., NE, a senior at Howard University, majoring in Music Education, has been granted the Lucy E. Moten travel and study fellowship abroad for this summer.

He will study and travel with the Temple University Music School study tours in Europe.

* * *

MR. CARTER will travel in England, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Germany and France. His father is also a music major, having studied at Hampton Institute.

A pianist, Mr. Carter once sold AFRO's under Horace McLilly, of the circulation department.

HE WILL meet the Temple aggregation on July 2 in New York and leave Idlewilde Airport July 3.

Mr. Carter is due back on Aug. 15.

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NCC Professor Gets Study Grant

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Ernst Moritz Manasse, professor of German and philosophy at North Carolina College, has accepted a one year membership in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University.

NCC President Alfonso Elder has approved Prof. Manasse's one year leave for the period June 1, 1958 to September 1, 1959.

* * *

THE INSTITUTE WAS established for postdoctoral research in mathematics, mathematical physics, and historical studies.

Dr. Manasse will spend his time there to complete a critical study of recent books on Plato. The first part of his project appeared as a special issue of the German periodical Philosophische Rundschau several months ago.

Dr. Qualls In Women's Who's Who

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — Dr. Youra Thelma Qualls, head of the department of English and Languages at Maryland State College, will be among the American women of distinction signally honored by representation in the first Who's Who of American Women to be published soon.

Dr. Qualls, possessor of a magna cum laude degree from Fisk University and the masters and doctorate degrees from Radcliffe College is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, Sigma Upsilon, and the M. L. A. She was Kent fellow in

DR. YOURA T. QUALLS
In Who's Who

1951 and 1952, and was admitted to the Anne Radcliffe Society of fellows in 1951.

* * *

A PROLIFIC contributor to critical and historical reviews, and a short story writer, the unassuming scholarly educator has served as editor of the Southwestern Journal from 1945-1953 and is presently at work on a history of American Quakerism between 1862-1872.

Dr. Qualls will be visiting professor at Tuskegee Institute this summer and will conduct the institute's first Workshop for Language Arts Teachers, under a grant from the International Paper Company.

Fulbright Fellowships For 1958-59 Go To Three Howard University Students

Howard Men To Study Government, History And Literature In France And Norway

Washington, D. C.—Three Howard University students have been named recipients of U. S. Educational Exchange (Fulbright) Awards for the 1958-59 school year.

They are James W. Brown of 24 Pine Street, Central Islip, N.Y.; Theodore R. Horne of Route 1, Morven, N. C.; and Townsend M. Lucas of 161 S. Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown, a senior in the College of Liberal Arts, will study Norwegian literature at the University of Oslo; Mr. Horne, who is also a Liberal Arts senior, will study government at the Institute of Political Studies in Bordeaux, France; while Mr. Lucas, a first-year student in the Graduate School, will study French colonial history at the University of Paris.

This will be the second trip abroad in as many years for Mr. Brown who spent last summer in England as a recipient of an Experiment in International Living fellowship. An English literature major, Mr. Brown is the son of Mrs. Gladys Brown of the above address. He is a 1954 graduate of New York City's Stuyesant High School, and serves as president of the College of Liberal Arts Student Council.

Mr. Horne is majoring in government at Howard. He is the grandson of Mrs. Delia Johnson of the North Carolina address, and a 1954 graduate of Morven High School.

Mr. Lucas, a veteran of three years service in the U. S. Coast Guard, will be making his second trip abroad in recent years. During 1955 he served as program director at radio station ELBC in Monrovia, Liberia. A 1948 graduate of Washington's Armstrong High School, Mr. Lucas completed requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree in government at Howard in January. He is currently enrolled in the Graduate School's African Studies Program, and plans to resume his studies at Howard in September, 1959. Mr. Lucas is married to the former Geraldine West, also of Washington.

The three Howard students will be among some 900 Americans who will study abroad under Fulbright grants next year. They were selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, an agency of the U. S. Department of State.

Hampton Prof. Gets Fellowship

HAMPTON, Va. — Miss Dorothy S. Lewis, assistant professor of chemistry at Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia has been awarded a Science Faculty Fellowship from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

One of approximately 60 science fellowships awards this year, it carries a cash stipend of $1500.

The National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship program has been established as a means of improving the teaching of science in American colleges and universities. The awards have been made with the expectation of increasing competence of science teachers. The experience will enable the teachers to contribute more effectively to the training and motivation of science students and thus promote the progress of science and the national welfare.

Miss Lewis, who has been a member of the Hampton Institute's College faculty for the past 11 years, received her bachelor of science and master of education degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and has done further study in chemistry.

A. U. Professor Receives Grant From Nigeria

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong, professor of anthropology at Atlanta University, has received a grant of 500 pounds (approximately $1,500) from the government of the Northern Region of Nigeria to assist in the publication of an Idoma-English, English-Idoma dictionary.

Dr. Armstrong collected the materials for his dictionary during a total of a half years spent in the field with the Idoma tribe in West Africa. There are approximately a quarter of a million members of the tribe.

The project was formulated with the assistance of Dr. Roy C. Abraham of London, a specialist in African languages, who visited Atlanta University on a Fulbright grant last year.

Dr. Froe given $7,000 fellowship

BALTIMORE

Dr. Otis D. Froe, director of research and evaluation at Morgan State College, has been awarded a fellowship from the Southern Region Education Board.

The grant totals approximately $7,000 and will enable Dr. Froe to do research during the 1958-59 school year on "Some Non-Intellective Factors in Achievement."

The grant is one of four awarded this year by the SREB.

Dr. Froe will investigate his study here in Baltimore.

He is also completing the manuscript for a book which has been accepted for publication by the Arco Publishing Company of New York.

The book is entitled "How to Become a Successful Student" and will elaborate upon some materials which Dr. Froe developed for use in the freshman orientation program at Morgan. Dr. Maurice Lee of the English faculty is serving as junior editor.

Appointed to the Morgan faculty in 1950, Dr. Froe is a graduate of Bluefield State College, holds the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Professor Wins Grant For Study

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Allen E. Weatherford, III, North Carolina College, Durham, has been awarded a fellowship of $500.00 plus travel and living expenses to attend a four week institute on problems of aging people at the University of Connecticut during August.

Dr. Weatherford is chairman of the physical education and recreation department of North Carolina College.

The institute has been set up to increase the number of university and college faculty in the psychological and social sciences prepared to offer instruction and carry on research dealing with the phenomena of aging in American society.

Dr. Weatherford is one of 36 persons to receive this summer's grant. It was announced by Inter-University Council of the Institute for Social Gerontology with headquarters at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

A grant from the U. S. Public Health Service made the institute possible.

Dr. Weatherford holds degrees from Hampton Institute, Springfield College, and Pennsylvania State University. He has done post-doctoral work at Harvard University.

He is a frequent contributor to sociological and recreational journals.

Harper T. Phillips Given Grant of $250 By Hampton Institute

MONTGOMERY, Ala (SNS)—Harper T. Phillips, the son of Mrs Ollie Phillips of the Alabama State College, and a rising young artist was made a grant of $250 by Hampton Institute for creative work in painting oil-tempera mural studies of the celebrated Montgomery bus protest.

He is a graduate of Alabama State College and of New York University art school. Prof. Phillips formerly taught art at the Mobile Branch of Alabama State College until this year when he went to Hampton Institute.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority presented him here recently in what has been described as "a one-man art show. Mr. Phillips is named for President H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State College.

Professor gets $8,000 grant

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Samuel D. Cook, department of political science, Atlanta University, is the recipient of an $8,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the next academic year.

The grant will finance an analysis and criticism of seven contemporary ethical justifications of democracy.

Dr. Cook, who has been a member of the Atlanta University faculty for two years, will consider the work of John Dewey, Reinhold Nieblar, Jacques Maritain, R. M. MacIver, Ralph Barton Perry, William T. Stace, and Marie Collins Swabey.

The grant was one of several totalling over $4,000,000 made by the foundation during the spring quarter of 1958.

MORRIS BROWN, HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE SENIORS WIN FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIPS

Three senior co-eds in United Negro College Fund member schools are recipients of 1958 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director announced here today.

The Fellowships were initiated by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate "to aid the education of Negro women." This year they were awarded to Millie Ann Fletcher, of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., Mattie Elizabeth Lynch, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Dorcas Lucretia Davis, Tuskegee Institute. They will receive monetary assistance for their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Fletcher has chosen the University of California for advance studies in inorganic chemistry.

A native of Oak City, N. C., Miss Lynch plans to attend the University of Michigan for graduate work in organic chemistry.

Miss Davis will do advanced study in psychiatric social work at Smith College. She has one of the highest grade point averages ever achieved by a Tuskegee student.

Elected "Miss Tuskegee" by her fellow students, Miss Davis was born in Eufaula, Ala. She is the seventh of the nine children of the Rev. and Mrs. Jordan Davis.

"My parents always taught me that whatever I did in life was important only to the extent that it would better mankind to some degree. One day, in the high school library, I read an article on social work. I was fascinated and I began to orient myself toward the idea of being a social worker," said Miss Davis.

A social worker herself, the late Florina Lasker served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division before her death in 1949. The $25,000 trust fund, from which the Fellowships are awarded, is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

GETS STUDY GRANT — Mrs. Lydia Richards of the faculty at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C. has been awarded a summer study grant of $300 by the Board of Education of the Methodist church. Awarded also were Mary Coleman and George Phillips.

GETS STUDY GRANT — Mrs Shirley Taylor Frye, a teacher in special education at Washington Street School, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded a $500-grant by the Greensboro Junior Women's Club to continue her graduate studies at the University of Syracuse.

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CONSULTANT

MRS. ANGELIA B. JOHNSON

Mrs. Angelia B. Johnson, member of the faculty at Alabama A and M. College, served as consultant at the meeting of the Jefferson County Science Group held April 26 at Hooper City High School, Bayreton. She was born in Freetown Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Mrs Johnson came to the United States in October, 1945, and received the Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry in 1951 from Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina. The Masters of Arts degree in Chemistry was received in 1953 from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. She has done further studying at Indian University, Bloomington, Indiana.

From a professional and social standpoint, she has established membership in America Chemical Society, American Assocation of University Professors, Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honorary Society Alabama State Teachers Association, and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

GEORGIA TEACHER OF THE YEAR — Mrs. Anna J. Scott gets a congratulatory kiss from her husband, Virgil Scott, after being named Georgia's Teacher of the Year. Mrs. Scott, a home economics instructor at South Fulton High in East Point, Georgia, won out over ten regional teachers of the year; she represented Region 3. She holds the ALF, symbolic of her honor. — (Photo by Perry.)

Mrs. Anna Scott Named "Georgia Teacher Of Year"

At a banquet at which more than five hundred were in attendance, the Georgia Teachers and Education Association named the Teacher of the Year for the state of Georgia. The banquet was held in the auditorium of the Thomas Heathe Slater School of which Andrew J. Lewis, II, is principal.

The program was presided over by A. E. Feldman, president of the Purham Chemical Company and originator of Georgia Teacher of the Year program, who introduced members of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, the sponsors of the occasion. Included were Edgar L. Forio, Harry C. Malone, W. W. Taitgenhorst, Ben F. Jack, Jack Powell, Cecil Jones, Robert Hugo, Lamar Shuts, Ben Willis, E. C. Hammond, J. R. Corburn. All were asked to stand to receive a round of applause for backing the project.

Mr. Hammond is chairman of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH FULTON TEACHER

Receiving the coveted honor was Mrs. Anna Pearl Jordon Scott, teacher of South Fulton High School, who Charles L. Greene, public relations, Atlanta Life and one of the judges, described as one who was "at ease when interviewed, widely traveled and highly achieved." Mrs. Scott received a statuette which has been named Alf after the founder of the occasion, Mr. Feldman, who presented it to Mrs. Scott.

The main speaker was Dr. Catherine Duncan Berry of Ft. Valley College who spoke of the good concepts of teaching, the teachers as carriers of the banners of good teaching, and to help our young people to develop values. Dr. Berry was introduced by Charles L. Butler, president of the GTEA.

MRS. ROLLINS RUNNER-UP

The runner-up state Teacher of the Year was Mrs. W. M. Rollins Johnson of Thomasville, Georgia, Region Nine.

Each winning teacher of the eleven regions of Georgia received an Alf which was presented each by the directors of those regions. As special guests at the banquet, they and their directors shared a table on the stage of the auditorium.

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

On the program were R. L. Cousins, director, Division of Negro Education, State Department of Education, who greeted the body. H. E. Tate, director at large, who paid a tribute to the State Teachers of 1956-57; L. H. Pitts, Executive Secretary, GTEA; M. D. Roberts, chairman of the Teacher of the Year Committee; Mrs. Ruth Pickens, president, Classroom Teachers Department, GTEA.

Musical selections and presentations were by Cleveland Lyons and Mrs. Roseland Days, organists; Eddie Merideth, Atlanta University; Beverly Whatley and Miss Ina M. Martin, English Avenue School.

Beside Mr. Greene, other acting judges were Dr. Paul Clifford, Dr. W. W. E. Blanchett, Dr. Prince Wilson, Dr. [illegible], and Q. V. Williamson.

The Teac[illegible]ar Committee include[illegible]ds, Dr. Lynette Saine, [illegible]garet L. Walker, and M. L[illegible]nts.

Sou. U. Prof. Gets Grant To Attend Economic-In-Action Program

Baton Rouge, La. May 7, — Dr. T. T. Williams, assitant professor of Agricultural Economics, Southern University, received a grant to attend the Economic-in-Action Program this summer at Case Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced this week by Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern.

Dr. Clark, who recommended to the State Board of Education for a temporary leave for Dr. Williams to take part in the special program stated that, "This is among several other honors going to members of the Southern University Faculty this year, who have demonstrated high scholarship and professional performance in research and the classroom."

Dr. Williams, a graduate of North Carolina College, the University of Illinois and Ohio State University, where he received his doctorate, recently completed a marketing research project, which was sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The grant carries an all expense stipend, plus board, lodging and travel from June 14-July 12. Dr. Williams has been at Southern for three years.

Elected To Office At Bradley U

PEORIA, Ill — Joe Billy McDade, son of Mrs Judie Sherril of 2610 Terry in Houston, was elected federation representative for the senior class for next year in a recent election at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois.

McDade, a raduate of Jack Yates High School, is a junior at Bradley this year. He is majoring in business administration with a minor in government. He is a member of the varsity basketball team.

Elect Negro Head Of Student Body In Missouri City

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — (INS) — Joseph Edwards, Jr., is the first Negro elected president of the student body of Central High school in Springfield.

Son of the Rev. Joseph Edwards, pastor of the Methodist church in Springfield, Young Edwards has been active in student government and athletics.

The election took place Monday

Central has been integrated since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS.—Contemplating college life are scholarship winners (left to right) Jean Carter, Carol Byrd and Mary Martin. Misses Carter and Martin won scholarships to the College of Saint Teresa's here in Kansas City while Miss Byrd won a scholarship to the College of Saint Teresa's in Winona, Minn.

Howard University To Induct 35 Into National Honor Society In Science

Nine To Get Full Memberships; 26 Associate Memberships In Sigma Xi

Washington, D. C. — Thirty-five persons will be inducted into Sigma Xi, the national honor society in science, when the Howard University Chapter of the organization holds its annual installation exercises at Howard Wednesday (May 14) at 8 p.m. The exercises will be held in the auditorium of the Biology-Greenhouse Building, Fourth and College Streets, northwest.

Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, a member of the industrial development staff of the Atomic Energy Commission, will be the principal speaker at the exercises. He will speak on "Radioisotopes—Keys to Discovery and Widely Useful Applications."

Nine of the new inductees into Sigma Xi have been elected to full membership, a rank which is conferred upon persons who have published original research. The group includes six teachers, two graduate students and one alumnus. They are:

Dr. Leonard A. Altemus, assistant professor of orthodontics (dentistry)

Harold Delaney, graduate student in chemistry, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. James E. Fearn, an alumnus of the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School, L. A. '49, G. S. '50.

Dr. Louis A. Hansborough, professor of zoology.

Bibhuti R. Mazumder, graduate student in chemistry, Calcutta, India.

Dr. Sheridan L. C. Perry, assistant professor of physiology.

Dr. David T. Ray, assistant professor of zoology.

Dr. James R. Tureman, assistant professor of pharmacology (medicine)

Dr. Fred R. West, instructor in pharmacology (medicine)

Elected to associate memberships were the following students:

Charles J. Barnes, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

LaBonnie A. Bianchi, Engineering & Architecture, Washington, D. C.

John P. Brown, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

James I. Bryant, Graduate School, Paris, Ky.

Carolyn L. Cannon, Medicine Washington, D. C.

Francis E. Chigbo, Graduate School, Ogedi, Nigeria, W. A.

Loretta N. Collins, Liberal Arts, Greenwood, Miss.

Eugene Crump, Graduate School St. Joseph, La.

Lillian L. Green, Graduate School Norfolk, Va.

Juanita Hinnant, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

Albert Johnson, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

Mary A. Johnson, Liberal Arts, Conway, S. C.

James F. Kenney, Graduate School, Richmond, Va.

Aetius R. Lawrence, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

Wendell M. Lee, Graduate School, Richmond, Va.

Omega C. Logan, Liberal Arts, Washington, D. C.

James U. Lowe, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

David McLaughlin, Graduate School, Sumter, S. C.

Arthur F. Moore, Engineering & Architecture, Washington, D. C.

Owen D. Nichols, Graduate School, Orangeburg, S. C.

Titus Pankey, Graduate School, Charlotteville, Va.

Lawrence E. Paxton, Dentistry, Roanoke, Va.

Donald J. Romans, Pharmacy, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jeanne C. Sinkford, Dentistry, Washington, D. C.

Ralph Tubbs, Engineering & Architecture, Birmingham, Ala.

Andrew M. Wims, Graduate School, Washington, D. C.

Chicagoan Wins $5,000 Woodrow Wilson Fellowship

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The election of three Fisk University seniors to Phi Beta Kappa and the announcement of a $5,000 Woodrow Wilson Fellowship won by Philip Jackson of Chicago highlighted the annual Honors Convocation at Fisk last week.

Admission to Phi Beta Kappa, considered by many to be the ultimate in academic honors, went to Miss Donna Ruth Penn of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Sondra Wong of Vineland, N. J.; and Samuel Clement of New York City. Clement was captain of the Fisk basketball team last season.

The first predominantly Negro college to be chartered by Phi Beta Kappa, Fisk is one of only 162 colleges and universities in the nation selected to hold charters of this national honor society.

Jackson became the first Fisk student to win a coveted Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. His $5,000 grant will permit him to further his study of history at Columbia University.

Wins Fellowship

Daniel C. Foster, Amelia, Va. was recently awarded a Whitney Fellowship to study mathematical physics at George Washington University beginning in September. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University.

14j 1958

Retired Teacher Honored

Mrs Sophronia Holmes, Jasper Teacher, Retires After 42 Yrs

JASPER — Mrs Sophronia Holmes, who has retired after 42 years of service in the teaching profession in the schools of Jasper and adjoining counties, was honored by the Jasper County Teachers Association with a program presented in the J H Rowe High School Auditorium, Friday evening, January 17, at 7:30 o'clock.

The program consisted of musical selections by the Rowe High School Chorus under the direction of Mrs M E Crosby and Mrs B L Williams; greetings from the Principal — Sherman Coleman; The occasion by S M Phillips, Principal of the Vernon County Line School, and "Echoes Of The Past" by Johnnie McLeod, Superintendent of Jasper County Schools; Mrs Mary Owens, Secretary to the Superintendent of County Schools; Rev H Peacock, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church, Jasper; Rev D Riley, pastor, Kings Chapel C M E Church, Newton; and C E Stewart, Principal of Beech Grove Elementary School, all of whom highlighted Mrs Holmes' career as a teacher.

The honoree was presented flowers, a Service Award Pen and a lifetime membership in the County Teachers Association by Mrs L T Scott, County Supervisor of Schools. Having rendered service unselfishly in the various communities of the county, Mrs Holmes has gained the love and respect of those who know her.

WENT TO GERMANY:

Retired PO Afro America worker got Baltimore Md scholarship

BY RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

Today, hundreds of students of all races, creeds and nationalities are going back and fourth across the oceans on student exchange programs initiated through the United Nations.

One Washingtonian enjoyed this privilege long before it became a matter of international policy.

That man was John N. Wilson of 940 T. St., NW, a retired postal employee who seized an opportunity to go to Germany as a student in 1900 when he was only 15-years of age.

* * *

THE WHOLE thing came through a happy accident coupled with the whim of an eccentric German music teacher who, while on a visit to Washington, got the idea that it would be a good advertisement for his school in Berlin to carry back a group of American colored youths.

STARTED A PRECEDENT— John N. Wilson, retired postal worker who was among the first Washingtonians to study abroad on a special scholarship provided for colored youth by a German music professor in 1900.

Mr. Wilson, while scanning the classified ads looking for a job, saw the professor's advertisement and dashed down to answer it.

The instructor, Wilhelm Pfarr offered to pay the transportation and give two years musical instruction to any lads who accepted his offer.

* * *

WILSON won his parent's consent to make the trip, along with another youth, William Taliferro, and the pair went to Germany. At that time they were quite a novelty due to the fact that few colored Americans had been seen in the empire.

Mr. Wilson was the son of the late John and Mary Bruce Wilson. His father operated a popular barber shop at 704 E. St., NW at the time.

He is a brother of Mrs. Eva Clair, widow of the late Bishop Matthew W. Clair of the Methodist church, whose son, Matthew Clair Jr., succeeded his father to the bishopric.

After mastering several musical instruments and playing in bands in the streets of Berlin and in concerts, he returned to America in 1902.

It was not until they reached New York that they discovered that what they had witnessed was a fire which had destroyed Atlantic City in one of the great tragedies of the times.

Three Wiley Students Awarded Scholarships

MARSHALL - Three Wiley College students have been awarded National Methodist Scholarships by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. They are Misses Jacquelyn Willene Thomas, a freshman from Angleton, Texas; Janie Louise Otis, a freshman from Biloxi, Mississippi; and Merion Ruth Everett, a junior from ouston

Miss Thomas is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Willie Thomas, and is a member of Wards Chapel Church, Angleton; Miss Otis, the daughter of Mr and Mrs Samuel Otis, is a member of St Paul Methodist Church in Biloxi; Miss Everett is the daughter of Mr and Mrs James F Everett, and is a member of the Pleasantville Methodist Church in Houston.

National Methodist Scholarship Awards cover tuition and fees up to $500 and are granted on the basis of superior academic standing, leadership ability, active churchmanship, character, personality, and need.

North Carolina Professor Gets Doctorate Degree

DURHAM, N. C.— Mrs. Mildred White Turner, assistant professor of education at North Carolina College, received the Ed. D. degree at Indiana University's commencement in Indianapolis Monday.

She received the B. S. degree at Jackson College and the M. S. from Indiana University.

Her dissertation was entitled "Comparison of the Social Status of Mentally Retarded Children Enrolled in Special Classes"

Dr. Turner majored in special education and guidance.

A native of Philadelphia, Miss., Dr. Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rufus White.

In Durham Dr. Turner makes her home with her son, James A., at J-1 Park Lane.

NATIONAL CROCHET CHAMPIONS

Reading from left to right: Miss Nancy Lally, Teen-Age Champion of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Mr. Carlon W. Pryor, Men's Champion, Tallahassee, Florida and Mrs. F. A. Richardson, Grand National Champion of Homestead, Oklahoma.

America's Crochet Champions, selected by a panel of leading needlework authorities, were honored recently at presentation ceremonies in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, climaxing the 16th annual Nationwide Crochet Contest sponsored by the National Needlecraft Bureau. Almost 100,000 pieces of crochet were entered in the Contest through 869 State and County Fairs throughout the country during the past year.

Geographically, the 368 national winners in the Contest represent a good cross section of the country. . . . 39 states had one or more winners, with California taking top honors with a total of 54. Iowa was second with 37 and Ohio third with 25. Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington were next with 15 winners each. Illinois, Oklahoma and Oregon followed with 14, 13 and 11 respectively.

Each Champion received a free, all-expense paid trip to New York for two, plus substantial cash awards. In addition, Mrs. Richardson won an 8-day cruise to Bermuda for two as Grand National Champion, and a special cash award as First Prize Winner in the Original Design group. Her winning entry was a beautiful centerpiece. Miss Lally won her title with a group of crocheted dolls and Mr. Pryor's championship piece was a handsome crocheted bedspread.

Leading Negro Americans Listed In Who's Who

CHICAGO, Ill. — Bertha Kitt, stage, screen and TV star, Seth Kobla Anthony, Ghana representative to the United Nations, Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University, and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., first Negro general in the U. S. Air Force, are among the many prominent persons listed in the 60th Anniversary Edition of "Who's Who In America."

The books was published here March 2, and it is the largest of the 30 biennial volumes to date. It gives information about 50,645 nationally prominent men and women the editors believe to be of unusual interest to the public.

The names of the above persons were listed for the first time. Data on 7,773 men and women never listed before are contained in the newest edition of the Big Red Book, according to Wheeler Sammons, Jr.

Within the next month, a new vocational - geographical index to "Who's Who" is scheduled to be published. The index will include for the first time information on the numbers of listees in each of 97 occupational categories by which the publishers hope to classify biographies in the future.

Williams, Outstanding "Teacher Of The Year"

Prof. Henry J. Williams, of Parker High School, is the "outstanding teacher of the year" in District Four of the Alabama State Teachers Association, which is comprised of approximately 1,800 teachers.

Mr. Williams, in a very close election, was elected district teacher of the year by the teachers of District Four. One ASTA officer described the honoree as "highly deserving of these honors and one of the most outstanding teachers in the state".

A very elaborate testimonial program in honor of Mr. Williams is scheduled for 4 p. m. Sunday, February 9, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. A reception will follow at the Eighth Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A., at 6 p. m., with Dr. Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro Division, City Schools, delivering the keynote address.

Outstanding educators throughout the State are expected to take part in the program.

Judges for selection of teacher of the year were: Mrs. Julia J. Travis, Jefferson County Public Schools system; Mrs. Carolyn Jenkins, Fairfield Schools system; Mrs. Gertrude Sanders of Birmingham City Schools system; Mrs. A. Avery of Tarrant City Schools system; and Prof. J. S. Abrams, Dunbar High principal, of Bessemer City Schools system. Prof. Wilbert C. Presley, principal of Englewood School, Fairfield, and district coordinator, presided over the election.

Prof. HENRY J. WILLIAMS

Locally, Prof. Williams is a member of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Luke Beard is pastor; Parker High School PTA, executive board of the Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers, of which he also serves as its parliamentarian; Alpha Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, of which he serves as assistant Keeper of Records and Seals; Phi Delta Kappa-Beta Chapter, Columbia University, honorary fraternity; the Board of Management, 18th Street Branch YMCA, of which he is treasurer, and chairman of Boys Activities, Board of Directors of Jones Valley Finance Company.

President of the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association, this his fourth term, he is a member of District Four ASTA' executive board and secretary of the Progressive Democratic Council, ten years in this latter post.

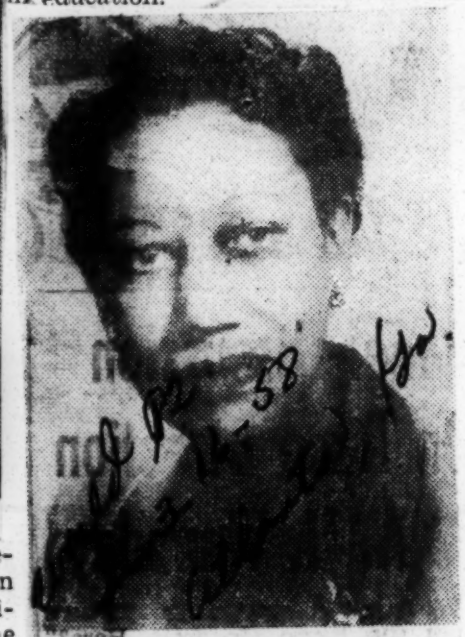
Prof. Williams is a member of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, Board of Management, chairman of the Legislation Committee, member of the Constitution Committee, chairman of the ASTA Vote Commission, eight years in this latter post; and he also hold memberships in the American Teachers Association, National Education Association, and was elected delegate to represent B. N. T. A. at the Centennial Celebration of NEA in Philadelphia in 1957.

Among his citations and honors, Prof. Williams was honored by Omicron Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity (1949); "Omega Man of the Year" (1950) by Alpha Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; received public relations award from Khedive Temple No. 16, AEAONMS, Masonic Lodge 1951-1952) "Omega Man of The Year," second time (1954); and cited as "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" (1956) by Eta Epsilon Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Miles College Chapter.

Earning his B. S. degree at Alabama State College and the M. S. degree at Columbia University, Prof. Williams is a teacher of history and assistant counselor at Parker High School; is in charge of in-service training for teachers of second and third semester students at Parker High, and is sponsor of the Political Science Club at the school. He has 25 years of teaching experience.

He is married to Mrs. Bertha G. Williams. They have a young daughter, Michelle Annette Williams.

In educational circles, Prof. Williams is described as a "lover of children; he is never late for school and is very seldom absent; he is friendly, congenial and has a definite yearning for hard work; he is constantly spending his earnings to introduce new methods and materials that make his classroom methods and his pupils up to date with the latest methods and procedures in education."



TO CONDUCT TWO-MONTH STUDY IN SCANDINAVIA

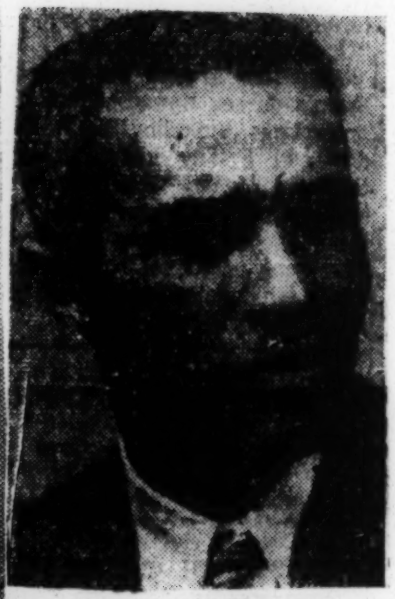
Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, dean of the School of Social Work at Howard University, has been granted a leave of absence to conduct a two-month study of social welfare programs in two Scandinavian countries.

Dean Lindsay leaves New York Friday, March 21, for Sweden where she will spend the month of April. She will be in Norway during May, and expects to return to the United States early in June.

Dean Lindsay is one of five American social workers selected by the U. S. Department of State to study and observe social work in Europe this year.

14j 1958

IKE AND HIS 'FAVORITE TEACHER' —This picture, taken in 1954 at the White House in Washington, shows President Eisenhower with John Hunt, holder of a master's degree and a Ph.D. The President revealed, last week, while greeting Miss Jean Listebarger, second grade teacher from Ames, Iowa, as 1958 "Teacher of the year," that Mr. Hunt, a cook during World War 2, is his favorite teacher. Mr. Hunt is now at Teachers' College, Plattsburg, N.Y.



O. H. POOLE

Macon Teacher Receives Honor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —O. H. Poole, a graduate of Burrell Normal School, Florence, and Talladega College, has been chosen "Teacher of the Year", by the Macon County Educational Association. With headquarters at Tuskegee, the Macon County Teachers Association in co-operation with the Alabama State Teachers Association has annually chosen the outstanding teacher on the basis of philosophy, and personality, classroom procedure and activities, professional attitudes and educational experience.

The honoree is a native Alabamian, is a teacher of science and mathematics at the Tuskegee Institute HS. For several years he has rendered effective service in teaching and guiding young people through the portals of learning into the world of everyday living. In addition to his training at Burrell and Talladega, instructor Poole attended the University of Chicago, Iowa State College and Tuskegee. He recieved a Master of Education degree from Tuskegee in 1954. He is Married to the former Miss Georgia C. Cowan and they are the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Diggs to demand equality in any U.S. scholarship grants

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.), Wednesday, asked the Department of Health, Education and Welfare whether it had the authority to prevent racial discrimination in the administration of the scholarship program proposed by the Eisenhower Administration.

The multi - point program would provide about 10,000 scholarships a year for four years to be allocated to the states on a population basis and, in turn, to be administered by state scholarship commissions or boards.

These scholarships would be awarded to students with good preparation in science and mathematics.

In a letter to Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare, Mr. Diggs sought to distinguish between the scholarship proposal and and the Federal aid to school construction bill which has been before the Congress since he has been a member.

* * *

THE MICHIGAN congressman apparently is willing to support an amendment which would deny funds to states for scholarships unless there was assurance that qualified students would not be subjected to race or religious discrimination.

In his letter to Mr. Folsom, however, Mr. Diggs said nothing about the several other programs proposed by the administration to set up a system of grants to the states to spur greater school activity, especially in the field of scientific education.

Socalled liberal members of Congress last year sought to get the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to commit itself to deny Federal funds for school construction administratively to states or school districts which were not complying with the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

IF THE department had done that, they hoped that they would be relieved from voting on an amendment to the school construction bill sponsored by Rep. A. Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.), to deny such funds to school districts which were still maintaining segregated schools.

Mr. Powell has already announced his intention to offer an anti segregation amendment to all education proposals which are brought before the House at this session of Congress.

When the bill to provide Federal aid for school construction was before the House last July, Mr. Diggs joined with Rep. James Roosevelt (Dem., Calif.), in opposing the Powell amendment.

After Mr. Roosevelt explained his position on the school segregation issue, Mr. Diggs told the House:

"After considerable deliberation, it is my opinion that the objective we seek, to provide a remedy in school segregation cases, can best be achieved by means other than an appropriate amendment to this bill."

The Michigan congressman called his position "a strategic withdrawal" from using the presently proposed school construction measure as a vehicle to supplement that decision.

* * *

"I FOR ONE," he added, "am willing to utilize other means to settle this question in order that the American people, regardless of color, who are concerned with the shortage of classrooms in this coun-

try can examine the record after the vote on this bill and determine who is for and who is against this proposal without any complications."

The next day Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (Rep., N.Y.), in the absence of Mr. Powell, offered an amendment providing that no Federal funds for school construction shall be granted to any local educational agency operating school facilities in violation of the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

Mr. Diggs opposed the Wainwright amendment. He told the House "I am for the bill and I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Wainwright) does not carry."

ON A teller vote, the Wainwright amendment was adopted, 136 to 105, but Mr. Diggs was one of the 105 members of the House who voted against it.

In his letter Wednesday to Mr. Folsom, Mr. Diggs said:

"In my opinion, the motive behind the scholarship program puts this type of Federal aid to education in an entirely different light.

"Surely there should be no legitimate objection to assuring students who meet the general requirements for the proposed scholarships that they would not be discriminated against in any way by reason of race, creed, color or national origin, considering their importance to national defense."

He asked Mr. Folsom:

1. WHETHER the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has the authority to prevent race and religious discrimination in the proposed scholarship program.

2. If not, what amendment would be recommended to give the agency such authority.

3. Whether he (Folsom) would support such an amendment.

Mr. Folsom told a news conference at the time he announced the administration's education program that he hoped the segregation issue would not arise.

Who's Who in Iowa

Harriet, Nevin Bruce Were First Negro Woman, Male Teachers in D.M. Schools

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the fifth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.

MRS. HARRIET BRUCE

A Des Moines couple who believe in doing things together share dual firsts in the public school system.

Mrs. Harriet Bruce was the first Negro school teacher, naturally the first woman, too. Her husband, Nevin Bruce was the first male teacher. They reside at 1624 Carpenter.

A Des Moines native, Mrs. Bruce comes from a line of female teachers. Her deceased mother graduated from Drake and taught in an Iowa town. Two aunts graduated from Drake, also, and taught in the Kansas City public school system.

Drake Grad

Mrs. Bruce, the former Harriet Curley, graduated from East in 1942, entered Drake emerging four years later with a BS degree in education.

Like any other new college grad, she applied for a job in her home-town schools, was accepted becoming the first Negro teacher in Des Moines. In the fall of '46 she started as a kindergarten teacher at Perkins school where she taught until three years ago. She transferred to her present school, Hilliard.

Credits Principals

Mrs. Bruce gives much of her credit as a teaching success to her superiors, the school principals at both schools.

Also a local native, Mr. Bruce graduated from Tech following transferral from North. During his studies at Drake, he worked evenings for the Des Moines school board, graduating with certification for teaching in elementary and secondary schools.

First Male

He became Des Moines first male Negro teacher in 1951 when he began teaching the 5th, 6th and 7th grades at Logan, his wife's elementary "alma mater." They had married the year before.

During evenings Mr. Bruce is recreational director at Amos Hiatt Junior High School. Until fairly recently, Mrs. Bruce taught day nursery at the Jewish Community center and in the Drake laboratory during summer.

Kindergartners

She says she likes kindergartners because "five year olds are fresh from home, and its a joy to see them develop. Too, there's a responsibility. They'll go through their first year liking or disliking school."

Mrs. Bruce is a member of the NEA, DMEA, ISEA, Des Moines Silhouettes, Links, Inc., a Christmas savings club, a professional book club (for educators), Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, is graduate advisor

NEVIN BRUCE

to the Ivies, and once served as secretary to the Des Moines branch of the Association of Childhood Education.

Builds Hi-Fi

She revealed that Mr. Bruce, a Kappa, finds home relaxation in woodcraft and his gun collection. He even has a muzzle loader used by his grandfather in the Civil War. During the past year he also, built and completed the family hi-fi set.

Family Hobbies

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, who are avowed believers in "family hobbies and togetherness", manage to get away from the demands of their busy lives each summer, for a vacation to their favorite region—Cape Cod.

They believe their formula can well be applied to families today, "If they spend more time together, it would cut down on a lot of juvenile delinquency," they maintain.

TUSKEGEAN ELECTED REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Mr. Booker T. Felder, Head, Tailoring and Designing Division and Adviser of Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Honor Society, was elected Regional Director of the Society at its 20th Annual Convention held at Tennessee A & I University on March 27-29. Alabama and Florida are the states in Mr. Felder's Region IV.

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Press Month Essay Contest Winners Picked

An essay written by David Roberson, 15, sophomore at Holy Family High School, Ensley, Ala., has been selected as the first place winner in the Diocesan Catholic Press Month Essay Contest.

Sponsored by The Catholic Week in cooperation with The Catholic Press Association, the contest was open to students in Catholic high schools in the Diocese. Subject of the essays was "How The Catholic Press Helps Me In My Studies."

John Martineau, 17, junior at Pensacola Catholic High School, wrote the essay selected as second place winner.

Third place has been awarded to an essay written by Bob Stewart, 17, senior at St. Bernard Prep, Cullman, Ala.

First place winner David Roberson wins $50 from The Catholic Week while second and third place winners John Martineau and Bob Stewart will be awarded $25 each.

These three prize-winning essays have been submitted with the best essays from nine other high schools in the Diocese for judging in the national Catholic Press Month contest sponsored by The Catholic Press Association.

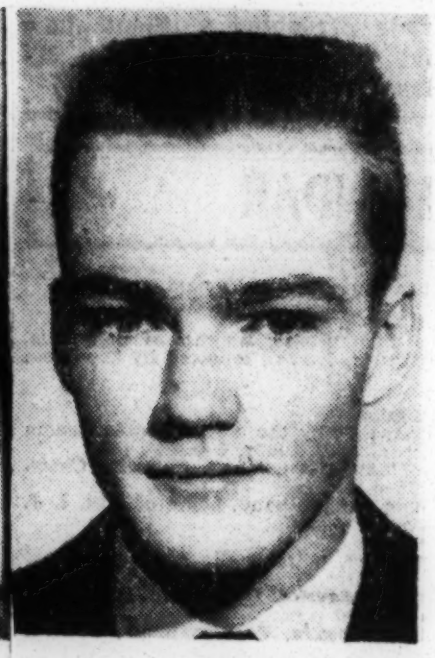
DAVID ROBERSON is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Roberson, 405 62nd St., Fairfield.

He was educated at St. Mary's School in Fairfield and entered Holy Family High in September, 1956. His parents are Baptists, but David was baptized a Catholic on Christmas eve, 1953. He made his first Holy Communion on Christmas eve, also, and was confirmed the next year. He has been an altar boy for the past four years.

David's chief interests are his school work and sports, especially baseball. He plans to go to college to study medicine.

FIRST PLACE was won by David Roberson, 15, sophomore at Holy Family High School, Ensley, Ala.

SECOND PLACE was won by John Martineau, 17, junior at Pensacola Catholic High School.



THIRD PLACE was won by Bob Stewart, 17, senior at St. Bernard Prep, Cullman, Ala.

JOHN MARTINEAU is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Such, 1327 North 57th Ave., Pensacola, Fla. He is a member of Little Flower Parish, Myrtle Grove, where he attended Little Flower School.

BOB STEWART is the son of Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert Stewart of Smyrna, Tenn. He is president of the senior class of 1958. He has been an honor student at St. Bernard and is active in all school functions.

Bob played on the high school "Saints" basketball team and also is outstanding player on the baseball team.

He has recently received an alternate appointment to the Air Force Academy and is in the process of taking examinations.

* * *

JUDGED "BEST" from essays entered by nine other high schools were:

Mercy High, Mobile — Druanne Wendell, 14, freshman.

Catholic High, Montgomery—Dee Wienand, 15, sophomore.

St. Margaret's, Bayou La Batre—Beatrice Hebert, 17, junior.

John Carroll, Birmingham—Joe Monti, 14, freshman.

Sacred Heart Academy, Cullman—Frances Sachs, 16, junior.

St. Joseph's High, Pensacola—Eddie Anthony Dean, Jr., 16, senior.

McGill Institute, Mobile — Julian B. McDonnell, Jr., 17, junior.

Immaculata High, Birmingham—Phyllis Perry, 15, sophomore.

Toolen High, Mobile — Jean Adams, 15, sophomore.

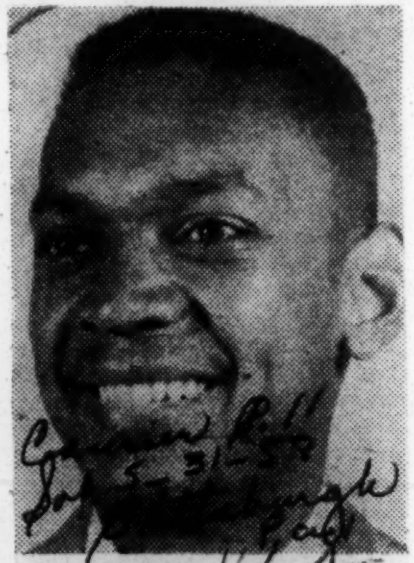
Commenting on the contest, Msgr. Frank Wade, Editor of The Catholic Week said, "We are grateful to Father Stuardi, and to all high school principals, teachers and students who cooperated to make our essay contest so successful. We congratulate all the winners for their work. To those who did not win, we offer our sincere thanks for the time and effort they spent on their essays."

In conclusion, he added, "Every student who, by research, study and personal reflection, became more aware of the important part the Catholic press plays in the life of a Catholic student, may consider himself or herself to be a winner in this contest."

Tougaloo Student Receives Wilson Fellowship

Miss Charlie Ruth Jewett, a senior at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, is one of the nine Mississippians to receive a $1400 plus tuition Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship. The official announcement of the winners came from the Ford Foundation, March 31, 1958. The one-year fellowships are for outstanding students interested in preparing for college teaching professions. Miss Jewett plans to use the fellowship to continue her education in English at the University of California at Berkeley.

Miss Jewett is a graduate of Lanier High School, Jackson, Miss. At Tougaloo she has received such honors as having membership in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities and in Alpha Kappa Mu National Honorary Society, being elected "Miss Tougaloo," being voted the October, 1957 "Student of the Month" by the student paper, and receiving the best actress award in 1956. Miss Jewett is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the Pan-Hellenic Council, the English Club, the Y. W. C. A. and the Dramatics Club. She has been a leader without the air of domination, one of those rare individuals who, while seemingly shy and retiring, by force of intellect and depth of personality will be outstanding in any group.



$1,200 Grant—

John Wesley Mask, Darlington, S. C., a graduating senior at A. and T. College, has been awarded a $1,200 scholarship to study psychiatric social work at the School of Social Work, Atlanta University.

Savannah State PR Head Wins Columbia Gold Key

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat 3-29-58

NEW YORK — Dr. Joseph Murphy, director of Columbia university's Scholastic Press Association presented last week a gold key to Wilton C. Scott, director of public relations, Savannah State college, Savannah, Ga., for his work as director of Savannah State college Press Institute.

P. 11

The institute attracted more than 400 delegates from three southeastern states representing numerous Negro schools for two consecutive years.

FIRST NEGRO

According to Dr. Murphy, Scott became the first Negro school publicist to receive the award in the 34 years, the Press Association has operated.

The Association represents thousands of schools, colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. The award was presented Scott as 5,000 delegates applaud ed at the Waldorf Astoria hotel

The citation reads as follows

"The Gold Key Award is presented to Wilton C. Scott of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association in recognition of outstanding devotion to the cause of the school press, encouragement to the student editors in their several endeavors, service above nd beyond the call of delegated duty, leadership in the field of education, and support of the high ideals from which this association has drawn its strength and inspiration; in testimony whereof, the Gold Key, the highest award of the association, is conferred." Signed by Dr. Joeph W. Murphy.

Earlier, Savannah State college became the first college in America to win three first place awards for two consecutive years in the senior college and university division of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association.

Savannah State won first place in printed student newspaper; college page in city daily newspaper and departmental publication.

The college also won two other prizes: second place in college page in weekly newspaper and 4th place in special bulletins.

The school won five awards, plus Scott's, totaling six, the best record made in the association's history.

Dr. William K. Payne is president of Savannah State college.

Dr. Marjorie Lee Brown

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Math Expert Gets $8,800 Fellowship

Sat. 4-12-58

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. Marjorie Lee Browns, professor of mathematics and chairman of North Carolina College's mathematics department, has been awarded a National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship of $8,800 for 12 months of post doctoral study at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

In addition to the stipend, the grant includes round trip travel, and $600 to cover other program expenses.

■

A NATIVE of Memphis, Tenn., where she finished LeMoyne High School, Dr. Browne received the B.S. degree (cum laude) from Howard University, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan.

She is the daughter of L. J. Lee, 1106 Mississippi Ave., Memphis.

Dr. Browne says she will "pursue an independent program of study and research in certain areas of new mathematics and their applications to management and behavioral sciences."

She starts her study at UCLA on Sept. 1.

Dr. Browne received numerous grants while completing her graduate work. Since then, she has been a Ford Foundation Fellow for one year at the University of London. During the summer of 1957, she received a grant to study at Stanford University under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council.

DR. MARJORIE BROWN

Prior to joining NCC's staff in 1949, Dr. Browne taught at Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La.; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., and at the University of Michigan.

■

THE NCC mathematician, an active member of the Mathematical Association of America, is a member of Beta Kappa Chi, the society of Sigma Xi, Pi Lambda Theta, and AKA Sorority.

Dr. Browne's research interests include "Investigations in Lie Groups and Combinatorial Topology." She has contributed articles on these subjects to leading journals in mathematics.

Dr. Browne makes her home in Durham at 807 Massey Ave.

2 FAMU Students Given $1400 Each By Ford Foundation

TALLAHASSEE

Tribune P. 1

Two seniors from Florida A and M University were awarded one-year fellowships for preparing for college teaching professions by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Nashville Banner

Richard [illegible] Boys, national program director for the foundation and University of Michigan associate professor of English, announced that Ronald Bailey of Fort Pierce and Ethel Edmonds of Tampa were among the 1,800 students granted fellowships by the foundation.

The fellowships are made possible by the Ford Foundation which granted $24.5 million to the program last year. Winners are selected after recommendation by members of the academic profession from 6,000 nominees this year.

The Wilson fellowships enabl oung scholars to try out their ir sts in the first year of graduat ork and thus to determine if the ish to enter college and univers teaching careers. Awards ar 400 plus tuition.

Edmonds is a member of Alph appa Mu, Kappa Delta Pi, Bet appa Phi Science Club, Who's Wh American Colleges and Univers es, Delta Sigma Theta Sororit omen's Senate, the NAACP, a e YWCA.

Edmonds has considered Bost niversity as her future alma m r where she will probably e nd the $1400 granted her and an ldditional monies which may furth be granted her.

Bailey, who is now president e Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary So ety, has a cumulative average o 45 and has also been listed amon Who's Who in American Colleg nd Universities. Now a senior ailey is a member of the Politica cience Club, Kappa Delta Pi, Of cers' Club as a major adjutant e Canterbury Club, and the Ex utive Committee of the nationa vel of Alpha Kappa Mu.

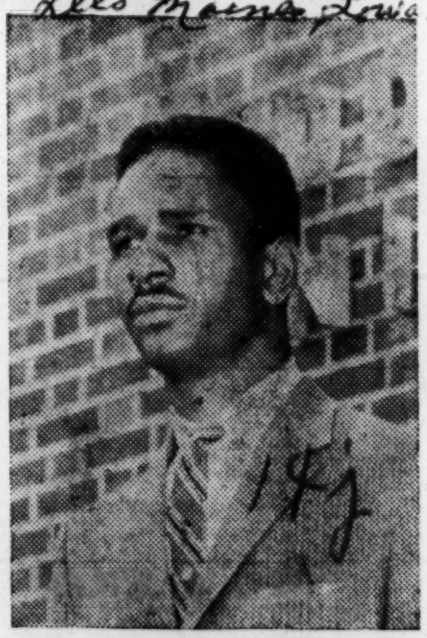
In adlition to the $1400 given him y the fellowship, the University f Illinois, where he will use the llowship, has granted him an ad itional $100 payable in two month e installments to account for the ifference in the university's year rate and the fellowship plus a tuition scholarship for the Sum er Session of 1958 if he choose to carry on summer studies.

Receives Fellowship

Tallahassee Fla. Tribune P. 1

Tallahassee, Fla.—Ronald Bailey of Florida A and M University, has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellow-

Ala Mound Dem.



RONALD BAILEY

Shreveport La. 5-6-58

ship by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Bailey is a senior political science major from Fort Pierce. He plans to pursue graduate work in political science at the University of Illinois this fall.

143 1958

University Of Virginia Grant Given J. H. Powell

Journal & Guide p. 10, Sat 4-19-58

ROANOKE John H. Powell has been awarded a year's grant by the Academic Year Institute to study at the University of Virginia. The grant, open to teachers of science and mathematics, will cover the academic year 1958-59.

Participants were selected on the basis of their college accumulative records and on the basis of recommendations given by supervisors.

• • •

THE SCIENCE grant pays all tuition, college fees, and book expense at the University for one academic year. In addition each participant will receive $3000 a year for living expenses, $300 for each dependent and travel allowances.

John H. Powell is generally employed by the Roanoke City School Board as a biology and general science teacher at the Lucy Addison high school. He is chairman of the science department.

His undergraduate work was done at Hampton Institute and Saint Paul's college, Lawrenceville. He graduated from Saint Paul's college in May, 1955. While attending college he was active in student organization and upon graduation received an award for the most outstanding student in the biological sciences.

• • •

HE SERVED as a noncommissioned officer during the Korean War.

Upon enrolling at the University he will be in the graduate school of arts and sciences. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Inc.

Powell is a native of South Boston, Va.

JOHN H. POWELL
Gets Scholarship

Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW

Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View A. and M. college, was one of 12 persons honored by Iowa State college, at the 100th anniversary celebration of that institution, at Ames, Ia., March 22-25.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Iowa State, in a citation that praised his work as an educational leader in the improvement of rural life in the Southwest, as organizer of the College of Veterinary Medicine of Tuskegee Institute, as a special consultant for the Point IV Program in Africa and the Middle East, and as president of Prairie View A and M college since 1947.

A 1918 graduate of Iowa State college, Dr. Evans graduated with

A 1918 graduate of Iowa State the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and has since done advanced work in bacteriology. He has been associated with Prairie View A. and M. college, a part of the Texas A. and M. college system, since shortly after graduation from Iowa State.

Dr. Evans joined the staff of Prairie View in 1918, as professor and head of veterinary science and professor of animal husbandry. He served in his capacity until 1933, interrupting his service during 1918-19 to serve with the Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

In 1933, Dr. Evans was made professor and head of veterinary science and professor of agriculture and animal husbandry; in 1943 he became state leader of the Negro Extension Service.

In 1946, he was made dean, and in 1947, president of Prairie View, the post he now holds.

During his 40 years of service at Prairie View, Dr. Evans has accomplished a record that includes establishment of the strong division of nursing education, which for many years trained all of the professional Negro nurses in the South, west of the Mississippi River.

An outstanding leader in developing the Negro Extension Service, he developed its program for aid to low-income families that resulted in 1953 in his receiving the Hoblitzelle Achievement Award for the Advancement of Texas and Rural Life.

From 1952 to 1953, he served as special consultant for the State Department (Point IV Program); and was one of nine men asked by the United Nations (FAO Program) to work on means of increasing food supplies in the middle and far East by controlling livestock diseases.

Active in Boy Scout work, he holds Scouting's highest award — the Silver Beaver — and is a member of the national board of the Boy Scouts of America and the National board of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Evans was instrumental in the establishment of the first agricultural research center wholly operated by a Negro land grant college — substation No. 18 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, at Prairie View.

As a faculty member, he has served as chairman of practically every campus group, curricular and extra-curricular, during his 40 years at Prairie View.

Five Hampton Students Awarded Scholarships

HAMPTON — Five Hampton Institute students received scholarship awards totaling $400 recently at the annual scholarship night program sponsored by Kappa Delta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society.

Dr. Louis L. Redding, well known Delaware attorney handling desegregation cases, was the guest speaker.

Journal & Courier

MISS MALTA HAMLIN, a junior from Leaksville, N. C., received the $100 Ethel Hedgeman Lyle scholarship given by Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority to a sophomore or junior woman not affiliated with any sorority.

The $75 Robert H. Ogle scholarship to a deserving sophomore selected on the basis of scholarship, citizenship, and leadership qualities given by Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity was awarded to Willie Ruff, a sophomore, from Columbia, S. C.

Miss Lucy Thornton, a freshman from West Point, Va. received the $100 Flemmie P. Kittrell scholarship given by Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

THE KAPPA ALPHA PSI fraternity scholarship of $50 was given to Jessie Carter, a freshman from Louisville, Ky.

Norborn Bowles, freshman, Salem, Va. received the $75 Omega Psi Phi fraternity scholarship given to a deserving freshman who has a good scholarship average and who shows leadership qualities.

The Phyllis Wheatley literary society scholarship cup given to the senior woman who has achieved the highest cumulative average at the end of the first semester was awarded to Glorya Y. Peaker, Moorestown, N. J.

JESSE W. REEVES, senior, Rocky Mount, N. C. received the Olympic social club trophy.

Senior ROTC Cadet Ribbons were awarded to: Paul Williams, senior, Clover, Va.; Harold Setzer, junior, New Haven, Ct.; Hurl R. Taylor, sophomore, of Richmond, Va., and Dallas G. Thompson, freshman, Kinston, N. C.

Cadet Charles E. House, junior, Goldsboro, N. C., was announced as the winner of the

Miss Jewett gets $1,400 scholarship

TOUGALOO, Miss. (ANP) — Miss Charlie Ruth Jewett, a senior at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, is one of the nine Mississippians to receive a $1400 plus tuition Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship. Official announcement of the winners came from the Ford Foundation.

The one - year fellowships are for outstanding students interested in preparing for college teaching professions. Miss Jewett plans to use the fellowship to continue her education in English at the University of California at Berkeley.

Elect Negro Boy In Integrated Texas School

A 17-year-old Negro boy was voted to be the "Most Popular Boy" of Weslaco high school, an integrated school in the South of Texas.

He is Leon Jackson, a senior class student and football player and son of Mrs. Fannie Jackson. More than 500 students in the 9th through 12th grades participated in the election.

School Superintendent Grady Heaton said Leon was selected "not because he was an underdog, but because the kids just like him."

RECEIVE $1,000 FELLOWSHIP—Rufus Wilson (r) discusses scholarship with Dr. Ellis H. Richards, head of the Department of Theology, and chairman of scholarship committee at Gammon. — (Photo byPerry)

Home Economist

Mrs. Mary H. Greer, 7-year member of Tennessee State University's faculty, has been awarded a scholarship to the Graduate Workshop for Education in Family Finance, to be conducted by Dr. Albert I. Oliver, School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. A native of North Carolina, Mrs. Greer is a graduate of Winston - Salem Teachers College, N. C., and received her M.S. degree from Cornell University. Gunter Photo)

To Bear Witness Before The Church

Religious Study Award Won Here

Rufus Wilson II, a second year student at Gammon Theological Seminary and a native Atlantan, has received word that he has been selected one of the recipients of the Senior Honors Scholarships for 1958-59.

This grant of $1,000 is provided by the Lilly Endowment with recipients chosen by a committee of the American Association of Theological Schools. The primary purpose of these scholarships, now awarded for the first time, is "to permit recipients to be full time students in the last year of theological school and to bear witness before the church and the world to the importance of theological study as the vocation for this period of life."

Mr. Wilson came to Gammon from the background of industrial chemistry, leaving a fine position as analytical chemist in the Phosphate Development Works Laboratory at the TVA Center, Wilson Dam, Ala.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON

Mr. Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wilson, Sr., of 65 Little Street, S.E., Atlanta. He graduated from Booker T. Washington High School and received his B.Sc. degree from Clark College in 1952. At Clark he was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and of Iota Beta chemical fraternity. He was elected into membership of Beta Kappa Chi, National Science Honorary Society. He also held various offices in scientific organization at Clark and received many honors there in his chosen field of study.

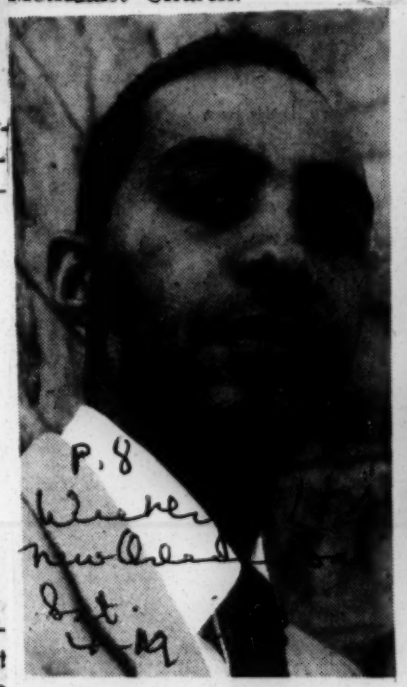
After graduation Mr. Wilson was hired as a member of the research staff of Zep Manufacturing Company of Atlanta. The Atlanta Daily World of January 29, 1953, in a story of the event, said, "Zep Manufacturing Company announced today the appointment of a 25-year-old Clark College graduate to its scientific and technical staff as a chemist and chemical plant operator. Rufus Wilson thus becomes one of the first Negroes to crack the lucrative industrial chemistry field in the South."

EVENING STAFF

During Mr. Wilson's first year at Gammon he was on the evening school staff of Booker T. Washington High School and was also engaged in field work at Carrie Steele-Pitt Children's Home. Mr. Wilson was married in 1955 to Verdell Morse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morse, of 556 Margaret Mitchell Drive, N.E.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are parents of a baby daughter. They are members of the South Atlanta Methodist Church.

SCHOLAR -- Joe N. Gayles, Jr., a senior chemistry major at Dillard University, has been awarded a coveted Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study. Gayles' fellowship is for $1,400 plus tuition at the graduate school of his choice. He will go to Brown University, Providence, R. I., in the fall.



AWARDED FELLOWSHIP - Elmore DeGrange, left, a Xavier University graduate and Marvin Hunt, right, senior Xavier student, have each been awarded National Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study. DeGrange will enter the University of Minnesota where he will do graduate work in French. Hunt, who will complete his undergraduate work in June, will attend Ohio State University for graduate work in Mathematics.

143 1958

FIRST IN ALABAMA

Blind Negro Assumes Role Of Teacher At Talladega

Education B-4-B
Mon. 3-24-58
Montgomery
Ala.

TALLADEGA — A blind girl who was the first non-sighted person ever to graduate from Westside High School, and was valedictorian of the class, is practicing teaching at the Alabama School for Negro Blind.

Miss Thora Louise Dudley is the first blind Negro teacher in the state.

As she herself attended the Alabama School for Blind she believes that "I am especially fortunate to be permitted to do my practice teaching where my foundation for an education was laid."

After graduating from Westside Miss Dudley was able to go to college through the efforts of the state Rehabilitation Service.

She entered Talladega College in the fall of 1954, the service financing reader service, books, tuition, room and board for the freshman year.

"Through the generosity of friends, Talladega community and Talladega College, some help from the state Rehabilitation Service and some additional aid from a group of Federated Clubs of Montgomery, I hope to earn a B.A. degree from Talladega College, June 2, 1958," she said. I cannot forget the help coming from my cousin, Mrs. Vidia Harris.

"Each year I have made the Dean's list."

"I am a student counselor, and am one of seven seniors girls chosen to live in the honor house.

"I am a member of the college choir, of the YMCA, little theater, A.K.A. sorority and the Future Teachers of America."

Miss Dudley spent seven years with her family reaching the ninth grade at the School for the Blind.

'OPPORTUNITY OFFERED'

"Upon the reorganization of the School for the Blind in which the deaf and blind students were separated, I returned and became a client of the adjustment center, the first summer of its operation.

"The center offered an opportunity for the blind to learn handicraft, Braille, travel, typing, sewing and cooking, and how to meet the demands for daily living.

"This experience was the turning point in my life as far as education is concerned.

"As a result of the test given by the psychiatrist, I was advised to continue my schooling to participate in an experiment to integrate the blind with the sighted in the public schools in Alabama."

During the time between her ninth grade work at the School for the Blind and her return to the Adjustment Center, she kept reading and studying.

She obtained books in Braille from the Library of Congress—"Life of Lincoln," "Making Home Happy," and magazines "that not only helped to keep up my interesting reading and education but helped to strengthen my belief in my possibilities."

Miss Dudley was born on a large plantation in South Alabama, a member of a family consisting of five children, three orphaned cousins, her parents and two grandparents.

"We were tenant farmers and moved every year or so because we never made enough to pay out.

"My eyes had been bad from birth and in spite of the numerous home remedies, or, because my parents, acting on the advice of neighbors, refused to use a doctor's prescription, I began losing my sight at the age of four.

FATHER'S DEATH SETBACK

"The death of my father completely undermined my sense of security.

"Because I was blind he was especially kind and patient with me and I loved him dearly.

"Somehow he had heard that help for the blind could be obtained in Birmingham and so he always encouraged me by promising, when he got able, he would take me where I could get this help.

"There was no one to stay at the house with me so I trudged to school each day with the other small children.

"The teacher was good enough to let me remain although I was not of school age.

"That is how I learned the alphabet and numbers and after committed the lessons to memory.

"When permitted I could recite as well as the sighted children."

"When I was seven years old we moved into a neighborhood where there was a man whose niece was attending the school for the deaf at Talladega; and hope sprung anew.

"When this girl returned to the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind, I accompanied her.

"After a year of learning rhymes and counting on a pegboard I began my lessons in Braille.

"Because I like to read rapidly, I soon exhausted the fairy tales, history books, and operas every child should know.

"Before I was 12, not only could I read the Bible in Braille, but had to teach the smaller children to read, to learn verses, and sometimes I composed little verses for them.

MUSIC

"Music was easy for me and so I learned to both sing and play the piano.

"When asked how I feel concerning being so near the end of the road of getting an A.B. degree, I'd like to borrow some of the works from Eugene O'Neal's play. 'To me, it seems that I have come a long journey out of darkness to the dawn of day.' The credit is not mine. Rather it goes to God, one who made a way out of no way. Faith in God in human nature and in myself kept me going when the times seemed darkest."

Education B-4-B
Mon. 3-24-58
Montgomery
Ala

BLIND TEACHER DOING PRACTICE WORK

The old saying, "The blind leading the blind." Well, this has proved to be a reality, because here at Talladega College, Miss Thora Louise Dudley, the first non-sighted person ever to graduate from Westside High School, is doing her practice teaching at the Alabama School for blind Negroes. Note teacher and students above, studying a map.

Education B-4-B
Mon. 3-24-58
Montgomery Ala

CERNORIA D. JOHNSON

GETS SCHOLARSHIP Announcement was made this week of the awarding of a coveted scholarship to one of Oklahoma's most outstanding social workers, a woman who has won numerous honors both for herself and her community.

Education B-4-B
Mon. 3-24-58
Montgomery Ala

The scholarship recipient is Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, executive director of the Urban League of Oklahoma City, who has been granted a $5,000 fellowship for graduate study. She is one of only seven women chosen along with 33 men to receive 1958-59 fellowships from the Fund For Adult Education. The Fund, launched by the Ford Foundation, but operated independently, screened hundreds of applicants before making its recent announcement of 40 winners from 21 states. Most of the winners are educators, newspapermen, and broadcasters.

DR. GEORGE D. KELSEY

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Dr. Kelsey
Is Awarded
Fellowship

MADISON.—Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian ethics at Drew University and former director of the School of Religion at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., has been awarded a $4,000 fellowship by the American Association of Theological Schools for post-doctoral study. He will spend the 1958-59 academic year at the Harvard University Divinity School where he will be working in the fields of theology, philosophical ethics and sociology.

The grant by the association's Commission on Faculty Fellowships was announced by Dean Bernard W. Anderson of the Drew Theological School.

ORDAINED IN ATLANTA

Ordained to the Christian ministry in the Providence Baptist Church in Atlanta in 1938, Dr. Kelsey served for seven years as professor of Religion and Philosophy at Morehouse College, and was appointed director of the Morehouse School of Religion in 1946.

In 1948 he joined the staff of the Federal Council of Churches and was later appointed associate director in field administration of the National Council of Churches.

DREW PROFESSOR SINCE 1952

A member of the Drew faculty since 1952, Dr. Kelsey is a graduate of Morehouse College, and of the Andover Newton Theological School where he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1937 with highest honors. Yale University awarded him the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1946.

Last summer, Dr. Kelsey went to Switzerland to attend a meeting of the World Council of Churches' Commission of Christians on the Prevention of Atomic War.

He is a member of the board of the Morris County Urban League, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, the National Council of Religion in Higher Education, the advisory council of graduate fellows of the Danforth Foundation, the board of managers of the Board of Education and Publication of the American Baptist Convention, and the board of trustees of the Florida Normal and Memorial College.

Savannah State Teacher Awarded Fellowship

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Savannah State College faculty member is awarded the National Science Foundation Fellowship as reported yesterday by the Office of Public Relations there.

According to information released by Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation, John B. Clemmons, Chairman, Department of Mathematics and Physics, Savannah State College, has been awarded a full grant in the amount of $5,400 to study at the University of Southern Californian in the year 1958-59.

Clemmons was also the recipient of the Ford Fellowship to study at the same institution for the year 1953-54. He earned the B. S. degree from Morehouse College.

His organizational affiliations include: honorary membership, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society.. Beta Kappa Chi National Scientific Honor Society; member, Phelps-Stokes Committee: director, drama, Savannah State College.

Clemmons is also listed in "Who's Who in Negro America."

Give Nearly $20,000 To Freshmen At Rockhurst

Fourteen competitive four-year scholarships with a valuation of nearly $20,000 will be awarded to candidates for the 1958 freshman class at Rockhurst college on the basis of entrance and scholarship examinations to be conducted April 5.

Senior boys from all high schools in the area are eligible to compete. The examinations should be taken by all students considering entrance to the college in 1958. They will be held from 8:30 to 3 o'clock in Sedgwick hall.

Ten of the scholarships have a value of $750 each. Three Honorary Director scholarships cover full tuition for four years, a total of $1,800 each. Stipend for the General Motors scholarship ranges from $200 to a full board-room-tuition grant on the basis of the student's need.

Not more than two competitive scholarships will be awarded to any one high school. A $400 honor scholarship, available to each high school not qualifying for a competitive award, is granted to a senior in the upper 10 per cent of his class on recommendation of the principal.

Other scholarships, sponsored by business firms and friends of the college, range from $100 to $1,000 per year. The Honorary Directors association sponsors a grant-in-aid program for 40 to 50 needy students each year in addition to the scholarship program inaugurated in 1957.

In addition to the scholarship and grant-in-aid program, Rockhurst operates a placement office which finds part-time employment for several hundred students each year without fee.

Seniors wishing to take the April 5 examinations should make advance reservation by calling or writing the office of the dean.

The 42nd academic year at Rockhurst will begin September 11, first day of the freshman orientation program. The annual summer session will begin June 10. Freshman, transfer and advanced standing students are admitted at both times, and the April 5 entrance examinations apply to both.

Fulbright for Mary E. Hoover

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Miss Mary Elizabeth Hoover, a professor at Allen University, has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship, the university announced Wednesday.

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president, said Miss Hoover is scheduled to attend the Summer Seminar for American teachers of French at the University of Paris and provincial centers this next summer, one of approximately 400 teachers awarded grants under the Fulbright Act of Congress.

The U.S. Educational Exchange Grant division of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., informed the university of the award.

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS - Thomas Donatto, Opelousas, La., and Frank D. Posey, Beaumont, Texas, let Dr. Blyden Jackson, Chairman of the Department of English, Southern University, read their good news of an announcement from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, that they are receivers of a cash stipend plus tuition and allowance for dependents. Donatto will study at the University of Michigan, while Posey will go to Pennsylvania State University. Both youngsters will graduate in June from Southern Magna Cum Laude. Dr. Jackson nominated to the two for candidacy.

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143 1958

235 VU Students Receive $19,168 in Scholarships

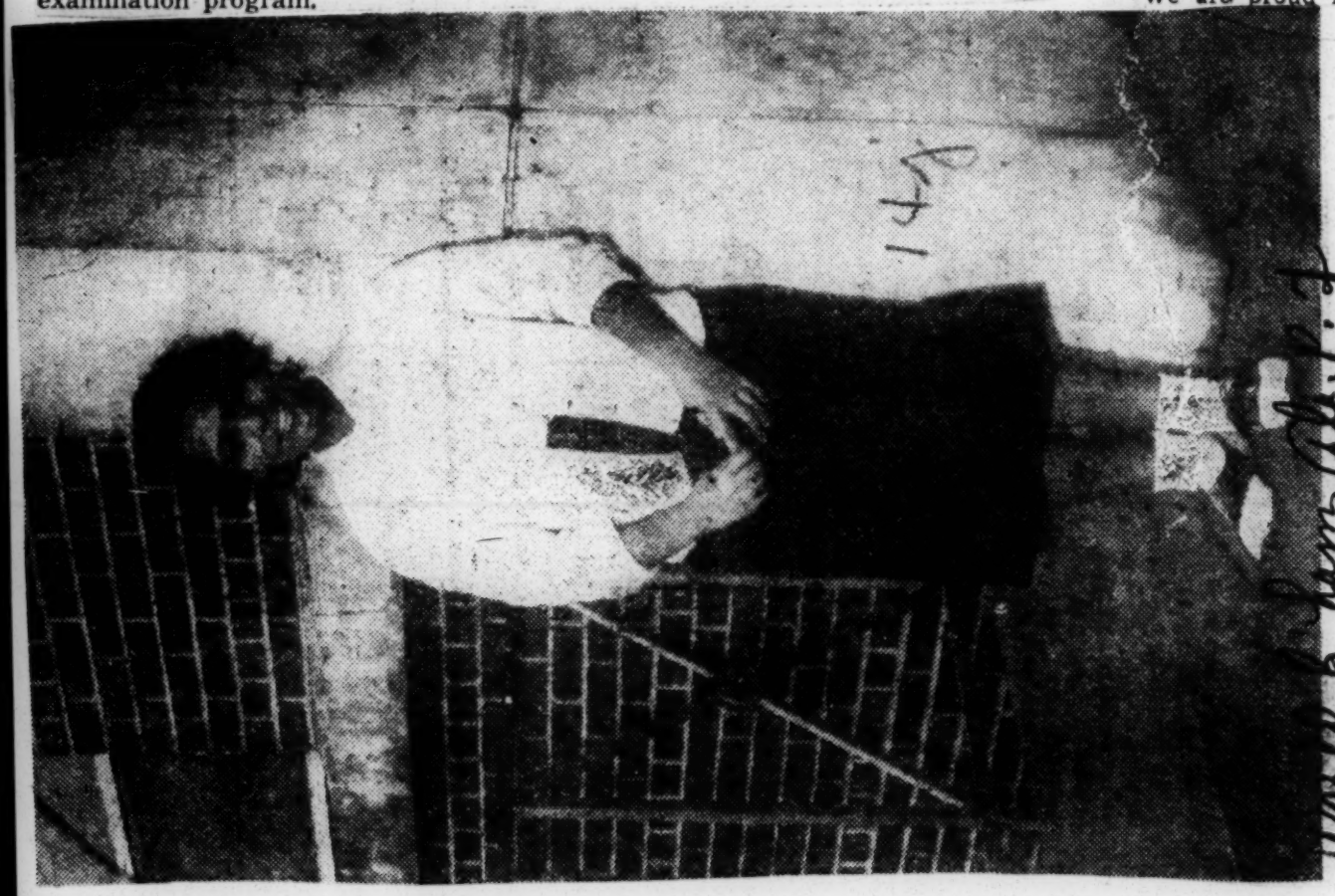
RICHMOND, Va.—During the current semester, 235 Virginia Union students will receive a total of $19,168 in scholarship grants from the university, Dr. T. H. Henderson, dean of the college, disclosed.

The breakdown in distribution is as follows:

Twenty-four band and choir members will receive $1,100 in music scholarships. A total of $3,740 will go for athletic scholarships to 22 athletes, six of whom are also included in the 186 students receiving from $40 to $150 for having maintained a "B" average during the semester.

In addition, nine students who are close relatives of university employes will receive a total of $1,313 as employes' rebates..

Dean Henderson said in the past, university scholarships have been awarded on the basis of grades attained in high school, rank in class, and recommendations from principals and counselors. He explained that in the future an additional criterion would be added, since the university is now one of 24 United Negro College Fund institutions participating in the cooperative intercollegiate examination program.



MISS JULIA RUMPH

WINS SCHOLARSHIP TEST—Julia Rumph, a sen... Industrial High School, took the preliminary ... connection with the 17th Annual Science Tale... December, 1957 under the supervision of Pr...

She later learned that she was one of ... High School students who rank among the m... the nation who have passed the first hurdle ... nual Science Talent Search for Westinghouse ... awards amounting to $24,250.

Passing the test represent the first hurdle ... overcome in the search leading to the na... scholarships and awards.

Forty boys and girls who lead in the ... nations will be given all-expenses trips to W... tend the Science Talent Institute for five days ... and to be judged for the scholarships and a... winners will receive Westinghouse Science Sc... from $7,500 to $3,000 and the remaining 3... given awards of $250. Honorable mention ... to another 260 seniors.

To complete the evaluation of these st... will evaluate school records, teachers' reco... 1000 word reports on scientific research proje... candidates.

Julia is an active member of the Sci... Council, Y-Teen and the Honor Society.

The principal of the school is Prof. E. J. O...

Mayor West Rates Defender's Top 15; "His Honor" On Democracy Honor Roll

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Mayor West, who was first elected to his post in 1951, has steadily grown in favor with the rank and file citizens of Nashville, and has brought world-wide acclaim to the city through his progressive administration as mayor, and through his activities as president of the American Municipal Association.

In a telegram to the mayor, Mr. Senstacke said:

"We are proud to announce that your name is among the 15 individuals and institutions selected for the Chicago Defender 1957 Honor Roll of Democracy.

"We congratulate you on your outstanding contribution to the forward march of American progress.

"A copy of the Chicago Defender which contains your citation is being forwarded to you."

(signed) John H. Senstacke
Publisher and Editor Chicago Defender

143 1958

235 VU Students Receive $19,168 in Scholarships

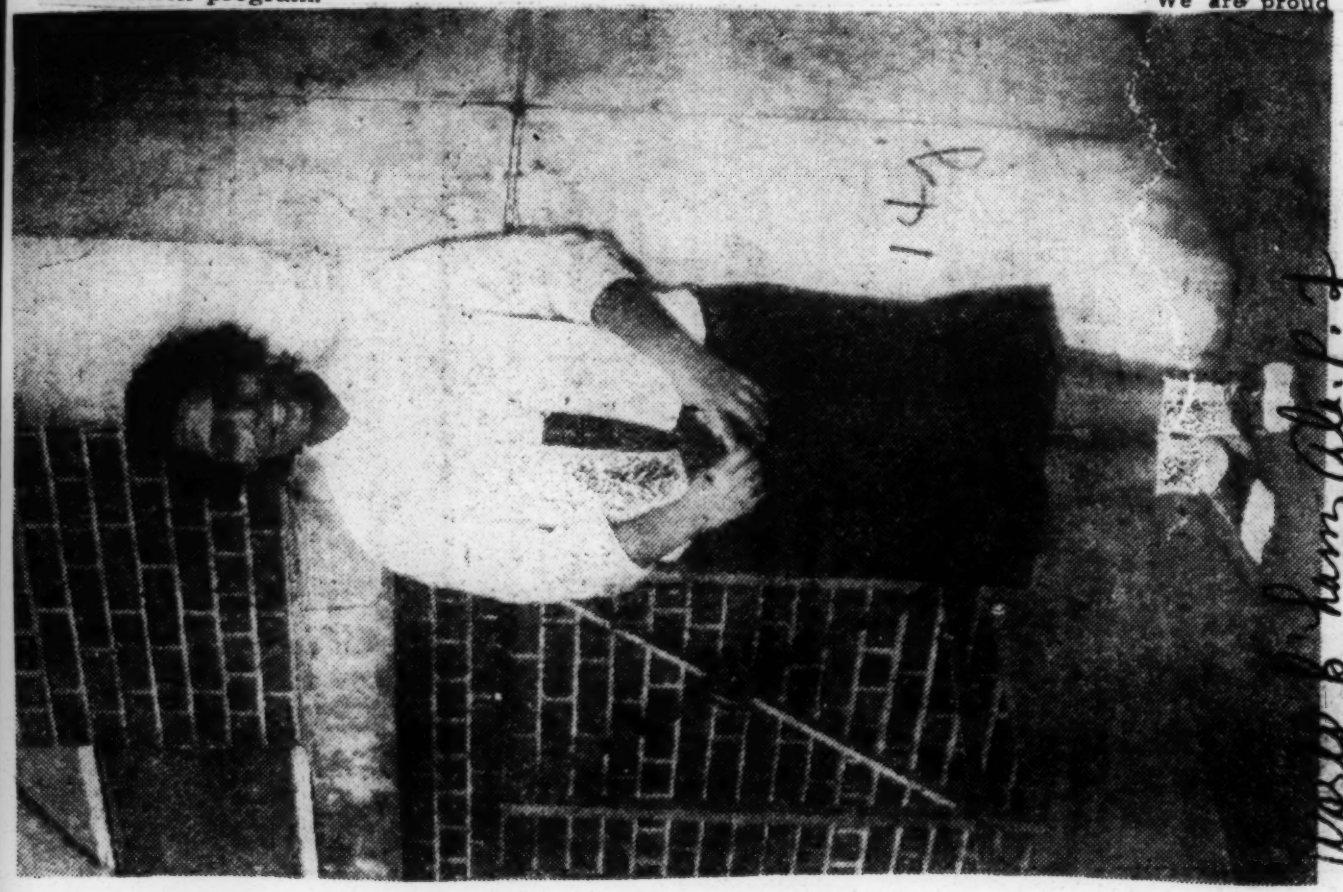
RICHMOND, Va.—During the current semester, 235 Virginia Union students will receive a total of $19,168 in scholarship grants from the university, Dr. T. H. Henderson, dean of the college, disclosed.

The breakdown in distribution is as follows:

Twenty-four band and choir members will receive $1,100 in music scholarships. A total of $3,740 will go for athletic scholarships to 22 athletes, six of whom are also included in the 186 students receiving from $40 to $150 for having maintained a "B" average during the semester.

In addition, nine students who are close relatives of university employes will receive a total of $1,313 as employes' rebates..

Dean Henderson said in the past, university scholarships have been awarded on the basis of grades attained, high school rank in class, and recommendations from principals and counselors. He explained that in the future an additional criterion would be added, since the university is now one of 24 United Negro College Fund institutions participating in the cooperative intercollegiate examination program.



MISS JULIA RUMPH

WINS SCHOLARSHIP TEST—Julia Rumph, a senior of the Fairfie
Industrial High School, took the preliminary examinations
connection with the 17th Annual Science Talent Search held
December, 1957 under the supervision of Prof. H. L. Dobbin
She later learned that she was one of the ten Alabam
High School students who rank among the more than 1000
the nation who have passed the first hurdle in the 17th An-
nual Science Talent Search for Westinghouse scholarships and
awards amounting to $34,250.

Passing the test represent the first hurdle to be successfully
overcome in the search leading to the nation's top science
scholarships and awards.

Forty boys and girls who lead in the preliminary exami-
nations will be given all-expenses trips to Washington to at-
tend the Science Talent Institute for five days early this spring
and to be judged for the scholarships and awards. Five of the
winners will receive Westinghouse Science Scholarships ranging
from $7,500 to $3,000 and the remaining 35 winners will be
given awards of $250. Honorable mention will be awarded
to another 260 seniors.

To complete the evaluation of these students the judges
will evaluate school records, teachers' recommendations and
1000 word reports on scientific research projects written by the
candidates.

Julia is an active member of the Science Club, Safety
Council, Y-Teen and the Honor Society.

The principal of the school is Prof, E. J. Oliver.

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Publisher and Editor Chicago Defender

DIMES SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

(Left to right): William E. Johnson, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Norfolk, Ala., Josephine Baker, Birmingham, Ala., and Eloise Quidley, Va., are winners of March of Dimes scholarship awards for the school year 1957-1958. They join some 7,000 other medical workers trained by the March of Dimes as a means of relieving the national shortage of skilled professional manpower. The professional education program of the National Foundation is the largest supported by any voluntary organization and helps meet one of the nation's most pressing needs. Give your support to the March of Dimes-financed professional education service program.

to submit applications to AMVETS National Hcadquarters in Washington, D. C., is Feb. 20, 1958. In March, a competitive college aptitude examination will be given in all high schools where there are eligible candidates for the scholarships.

The winners will be selected on the basis of financial need, high school records and results of the March examination. The amount of each scholarship will be based on the status of the winner's father, with the largest ($2,000) grants awarded to students whose fathers are totally disabled or deceased.

A. U. Professor Receives Grant

Dr. Rushton Coulborn, professor of history at Atlanta University, was one of forty-eight scholars in the humanities and social sciences receiving a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies. The grants were announced by President Frederick Burkhardt on January 24 at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Council in Bloomington, Indiana.

Dr. Coulborn received a grant-in-aid to assist in completion of research in which he is engaged on the comparative history of the primary civilized societies. His most recently published book was FEUDALISM IN HISTORY, a study of feudalism with essays by specialists and a comparative analysis by Dr. Coulborn, who also edited the work.

The Council is a federation of twenty-five national scholarly associations, devoted to the encouragement of humanistic studies.

Veteran Group Offers 4-Year Scholarships

Application Deadline For AMVETS Awards Will Be February 20

Four-year college scholarships ranging in value from $200 to $2,000 are available from the American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) to high school seniors whose fathers are totally disabled as a result of their military service in World War II or Korea—or who served in World War II or Korea and are now deceased.

Commander H. Carl Schneider of AMVETS Post 18 and Commander Dr. Byron Biscoe of Post 39, both of Oklahoma City, explained that the AMVETS Memorial Scholarships may be used for undergraduate study at any accredited college.

Application forms are available from State Commander Carlton Poling, superintendent of schools, County Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The deadline for candidates

Bishopite Takes National Science Foundation Exam

MARSHALL — Bishop College student, who is majoring in Biology, this week took a competitive examination for one of the fellowships being offered by the National Science Foundation.

She is Faye Campbell of Marshall who plans to graduate this month. Miss Campbell took the examination Saturday, January 8th at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. She was the only student from Bishop College who participated in the examination. Miss Campbell says she plans to earn her Master of Science degree in Biology, and later follow a career as a laboratory technician. The Bishop student is a graduate of Pemberton High School, and is the daughter of Mrs Odie Campbell.

The National Science Foundation will award approximately 1,000 fellowships in March. The fellowships will be awarded on the basis of ability, and will be offered under four programs. Miss Campbell is seeking a fellowship under the predoctoral fellowship program. If successful, she will receive a $1600 annual stipend. Miss Campbell was a member of the honor roll at Bishop during the past fall term. She is also a member of Beta Kappa Chi Scentific Honorary Society.

Jones cops 'Inquirer' 2-mile run

Jenkins nips Culbreath; Gilbert noses Pratt.

By GEORGE LYLE JR.

PHILADELPHIA (NNPA) — Charles (Deacon) Jones, Iowa State, turned on the heat to win the Lawson Robertson two-mile run going away, at the 14th annual Inquirer Charities track meet held at Convention Hall, Friday, setting a new record of 8:58.6 before an overflow crowd of 10,650.

Jones, who hails from St. Paul and Father Flanagan's Boys Town, defeated a pair of Houston University runners, John Macy and Jerry Smartt and Velisa Mugosa of Yugoslavia as he paced himself beautifully, taking command in the last quarter-mile and winning by a 25-yard margin.

CHARLEY JENKINS, late of Villanova, copped his fourth straight Sage 600 as he set the pace and was never headed, although former Morgan Stater, Josh Culbreath, was on his heels at the finish line. Jenkins was clocked in 1:12.5; Culbreath in 1:12.6.

In the 50-yard high hurdles, which pitted Elias Gilbert, Charles Pratt, Willie Stevens and Henry Johnson, saw Gilbert edge Pratt for the second straight year in 6.1 while Ira Murchison also snatched his second straight win in 5.3 as he outlegged Bobby Brown, former Northeast High (Philadelphia) lad who is now a freshman at Penn State.

Running in the John Borican Memorial 1000, Harry Bright of the New York Pioneer Club was nosed out in the home stretch and could do no better than fourth.

* * *

THE PIONEER Club did all right in the Club Relay as the foursome of Phipps, Tucker, Bowen and the ageless Reggie Pearman, running from scratch, romped home a five yard winner over the Shanahan Club which had a 40-yard handicap.

Morgan's freshman relay team ran into hard luck as the second man, Dennis Hicks, was bumped on the second turn, dropping the baton which rolled under the edge of the track.

In the feature mile, Morgan was pressed to hold third behind Villanova and Manhattan, all three runners finishing in a blanket wind-up.

* * *

IN THE field events, John Gray of Penn finished in a five-way tie at 14 feet for fourth in the pole vault.

In the high jump George Dennis and Floyd Smith tied for first at 6-7, while Bob Barksdale, along with two others, tied for third with a leap of 6-5. Phila Reavis of Villanova who was favored, did not compete.

In the high school section Haverford High, Lincoln of Jersey City, West Philadelphia and West Catholic were winners of their respective events.

RETIRES — William N. Buckner, Armstrong High School's former principal, who retired December 31 after 47 years in the District school system, was honored by faculty members and other school officials at a supper last night in the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity house, Thirteenth and Harvard streets N.W. (Star Staff Photo.

14j 1958

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, February 10, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 71

SCIENCE FOUNDATION PROGRAMS APPROVED

President Eisenhower's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, which was made public on January 13, contains a recommendation of $140,000,000 for the National Science Foundation as against an appropriation of $40,000,000 for operation during the current fiscal year. One section of the budget designated as "Support of scientific manpower" was considered by the Council's Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government on January 14. The description in the President's Budget Message follows:

"(a) Grants and Contracts. --The Foundation supports (1) fellowships to graduate science students, college science faculty fellowships, summer fellowships for high school science and mathematics teachers, and summer study programs for college teaching assistants; (2) summer and academic-year institutes for the training of high school and college teachers of science and mathematics; (3) projects directed toward the improvement of high school and college science and mathematics course content; (4) activities to stimulate interest in and secure improvement of teaching and training at high school and college levels; (5) cooperative science education activities with scientists and educators of other nations; and (6) maintenance of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, and studies relating to supply, demand, and utilization of scientific manpower.

"(b) Program development, operation and evaluation. -- Includes costs related to developing, administering, and evaluating the above programs in support of scientific manpower."

-- Higher Education, January 22, 1958

N.O. Teacher Wins Dress Design Award

New Orleans, La. (ANP)--Mrs. Adismae McWilliams Blanchard, teacher in the New Orleans public school system was awarded first prize of $25 in the design contest sponsored by Mademoiselle Magazine over the nation and Maison Blanche Department Store in the New Orleans area.

Her contribution will be submitted to the magazine for consideration for the national award of $500 and a trip to New York. Her designs consisted of a six-way dress and a five-way children's coat.

She has had no training in design except in the making of clothing for herself and her teen-aged daughter. She is the wife of Johnny Blanchard.

Professor of Education Appointed at Columbia

Dr. Mozell C. Hill

Dr. Mozell C. Hill has been appointed Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, effective July 1.

Professor Hill will join the Department of Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education. He is now chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Atlanta.

He holds degrees from the University of Kansas and the University of Chicago and has studied at the London School of Economics and Oxford University.

Offered by A&T College

$11,000 in Scholarships

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Statewide tests to determine winners of more than $11,000 in scholarships will be conducted at 26 locations in late February and early March.

Leading the list of grants are four $1,000 scholarships, to be used over a four-year period, being given by the A&T College Alumni Association. Available for study in any field offered at the college, they will go to the four students who make the highest scores on the standard college entrance test.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS to be offered on the basis of high scores on the test include: three Smith-Douglas scholarships of $500 each for study in agriculture, given by a Norfolk, Va., plant food manufacturer; eight Sears Roebuck scholarships of $100 each for study in agriculture or home economics and several other smaller scholarships of $87 each, given by the college for study in any field offered here.

Accepts Citation

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 2-22-58
P. 1

MISS MELBA PATILLO, one of the nine students of Little Rock accepts a Citation for herself and for the other students in Little Rock, for their pioneer service in Racial Integration. The Citation was awarded by Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. A check for $500.00 was also given toward the scholarship fund of the group. With Miss Patillo is her mother, a school teacher in Little Rock. Miss Patillo is a bright young woman, having maintained a high average in her academic work in elementary as well as in high school. She is interested in sports, dancing, and is active in community activities. (ANP)

Dr. Brawley Will Get Doctor Of Laws Degree At Wesleyan

Daily World Atlanta Ga. P. 1
Wed. 2-12-58

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Illinois Wesleyan University's Founders Day Convocation on Thursday, February 13.

Also receiving honorary degrees at this time will be Aaron Copland, well-known American composer, and William W. Wohlfarth, superintendent of the Champaign district of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Copland will be the guest speaker for the convocation service commemorating the University founders. The topic of his address will be "Creativity in America Today."

Dr. Brawley was born in Lockhart, Texas in 1894. He received a Bachelor of Arts degre in 1920 and an honorary degree of Doctor of Science in Education in 1941 from Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas. He studied higher education at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois in 1930 and 1933 In 1925, Dr. Brawley received a Master of Arts degree in Religious Education and in 1941 a Ph. D. degree from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

After teaching one year at Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi in 1922-1923 ,Dr. Brawley joined the Clark College faculty at Atlanta, Georgia in 1925. He served as Dean of the College from 1926 to 1940 when he became Acting President. In March, 1941 he was elected President of Clark College.

Dr. Brawley has been active in community and Methodist Church affairs, serving on many committees for the church. In addition, he has been delegate to General Conference meetings and a member of boards and commissions named by that body. He was a member of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund from 1952 to 1955.

Dr. Brawley has written many articles for magazines in the fields of education and religion. He is a member of Department of Higher Education Association, National Academy of Political and Social Science, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, and is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in American Education, and Who's Who in Methodism.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 3-16-58
P. 4

THE WINNER—A. C. Carpenter, registrar at Alcorn A&M College at Lorman, Miss., submitted the sole entry in 73,019 last week that matched the master solution—and won The Commercial Appeal's Prizewords puzzle pot of $1,200. He will split the award with his wife who talked him into working the word puzzle game.

Wife Prods College Official To Win $1,200 Prizewords

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 3-16-58
P. 1

(Picture on Page Four)

The registrar of a Mississippi college, who worked a puzzle only at the urging of his wife, is $1,200 richer today.

A check for that amount has been sent A. C. Carpenter of Lorman, Miss., 36-year-old employe of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College. On his first effort, he worked last week's Prizewords correctly and won the money that had been building up for several weeks.

Mr. Carpenter said puzzles have never interested him; his wife is a puzzle fan who has only one matching the master entered The Commercial Appeal's Prizewords contest many times.

Idle Jottings Net $1,200

While they watched television last Sunday, she put a Prizewords puzzle and pencil in his hands. During the commercials, he idly jotted down the missing letters on the puzzle and she mailed it in for him.

Of 73,019 entries received last week, Mr. Carpenter's was the

He has been associated with Alcorn A&M College since taking his degree in business administration there in 1950. Mrs. Carpenter has been an instructor in the business department of Alcorn College 17 years. Their daughter, 14-year-old Ivel Adair Craddock, is an 11th-grade student at Palmer Memorial Institute, college preparatory school at Sedalia, N. C.

To Split With Wife

Mr. Carpenter said he is going to split the $1,200 with his wife "because without her prodding I wouldn't have entered the contest at all." They agreed that the big prize will come in handy —he to pay off educational debts at Indiana University, she to help defray their daughter's school expenses.

"My wife won't have as much trouble getting me interested in contests, especially Prizewords, as she did before," Mr. Carpenter admitted.

The new Prizewords puzzle on Page Two of The Commercial Appeal this morning is worth $200. Thursday at 1 p.m. is the deadline for submitting entries.

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AMERICAN CYNAMIDE FELLOWSHIP

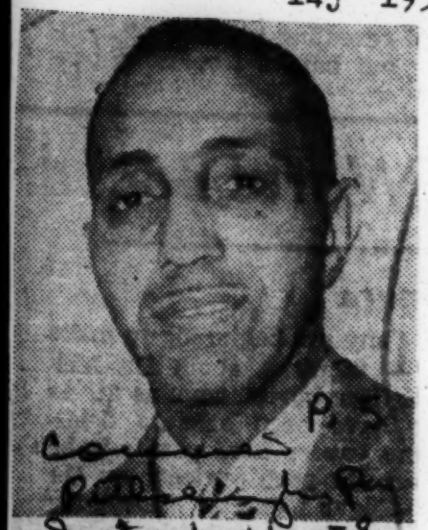
Albany Professor Wins Fellowship

ALBANY, Ga. — E. H. Simmons, dean on-leave at Albany State college has been awarded the American Cynamide fellowship. Concurrently, he is a teaching fellow in zoology in the Syracuse graduate school of science. Simmons is recipient of this double honor because of his outstanding record in the biological field at both Harward university where he is presently enrolled.

Mr. Simmons is on a year's leave from Albany State college to complete resident work for the doctor of philosophy degree in biology. He will resume his duties at Albany State college July 1,

14j 1958

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS



Ike's Pick— Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University has been named by President Eisenhower to a full three-year term on the Board of Foreign Scholarships established by the 79th U. S. Congress under the Fulbright Act.

Foreign Scholarships

NEW YORK—Competition for more than 70 scholarships for young Americans to study next year in Austria, Germany and Switzerland will close Jan. 15, it was announced by the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th St., N. Y. 21, N. Y.

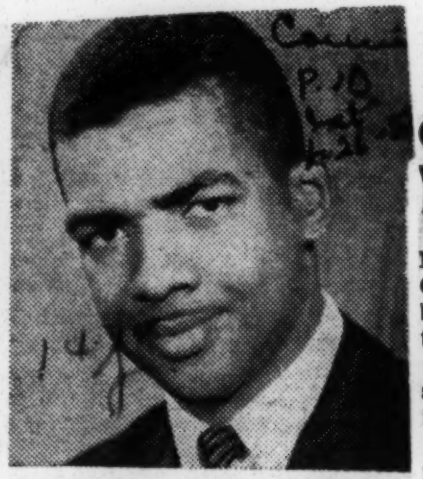
CALVIN DASH
Danford Scholar

Dillard Professor Wins Music Grant

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Calvin Dash, baritone of Broadway musicals and concert stage and assistant professor of music at Dillard university, New Orleans, has been awarded a Danforth Foundation grant for one year's full-time study toward the doctor's degree at the Eastman School of Music of Rochester University.

Dash appeared in "The Barrier," "Green Pastures" and "My Darlin' Aida" and in the Paris production of "Four Saints in Three Acts." He has been solist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony and at the Tanglewood Festival.

Previously he has won a John Hay Whitney fellowship and a Juilliard scholarship.



JAMES J. BISHOP

To MIT

LeMoyne's Ace Gets Top Grant

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — James Joseph Bishop, a senior chemistry major at LeMoyne College, has received a Danforth Foundation grant which covers tuition, travel and other expenses for study through the doctorate degree.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Bishop of Memphis, James attended Booker T. Washington High School where he was a member of the National Honor Society and was graduated with honors. He received a four-year full tuition scholarship to LeMoyne College and a $200 Universal Life Insurance Co. scholarship.

Planning to continue his studies in chemistry, Bishop has decided to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In addition to the Danforth Fellowship, Bishop has been offered a part-time position as research assistant in nuclear-inorganic chemistry at MIT; a $1500, plus tuition and fees, teaching assistantship at Carnegie Institute of Technology; a teaching assistantship of $1500 plus tuition and fees to the University of Pittsburgh; a teaching assistantship of $175 per month plus tuition and fees at the University of Washington and a $1,050 teaching fellowship at Fisk University.

Carolina Biologist Wins Danforth Grant

DURHAM, N. C.—Mrs. Mary McLean Townes of North Carolina College's Biology Department has been awarded a Danforth Foundation scholarship of approximately $4200 to continue pre-doctoral study at the University of Michigan.

An NCC honor graduate of 1949, Mrs. Townes received the M.S. in Public Health Education degree from NCC in 1951.

Mrs. Townes, the wife of Dr. Ross E. Townes, NCC Professor of physical education received the M.S. degree from the University of Michigan in the summer of 1953. Among Mrs. Townes' honor affiliations are Beta Kappa Chi, Alpha Kappa Mu, and Pi Lambda Theta

NCC Biology Teacher Wins Scholarship

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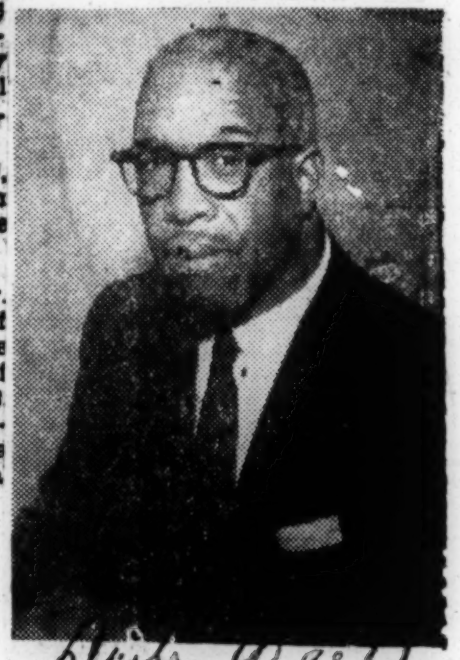
She has been a member of the NCC staff since 1950.

* * *

HER MOTHER, Mrs. Nora McLean Jackson, lives at 154 Gaines Street, Southern Pines. One of Mrs. Townes' sist e r s, Miss Helen V. McLean. is an alumna of NCC. Miss McLean later received a Master's degree in French from the University of Pennsylvania and is now teaching at Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mrs. Townes and Miss McLean are members of D e l t a Sigma Theta Sorority.



DANFORTH FELLOW.—Dr. Frank Cunningham, professor of philosophy at Morris Brown College, was one of twenty-five philosophy professors in the nation to receive the special Danforth Scholarship grant for the summer. As a result of this grant he will attend a conference on Problems of the Meaning of Religious Discourse at the University of Minnesota beginning in June. Because of his excellent qualifications, he was given special commendations from the Committee on Selection of the Danforth Foundation which is sponsoring this conference of philosophers.

The Morris Brown professor is a graduate of Ohio's Mt. Union College, and earned his M.A., S.T.B., and Ph.D. from Boston University. Before coming to Morris Brown some thirteen years ago, Dr. Cunningham was a professor of philosophy at Wilberforce University.

14j 1958

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY

Deltas Name 1958-59 In-Training Grant And Scholarship Winners

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Delta Sigma Theta sorority, a public service organization of 20,000 college women, announced recently that it has awarded a total of $7,182 in-training grants and scholarships for the current school year.

The sorority gave $1,000 to the referral and supplementary scholarship program of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, an organization which selects and subsidizes students for training at interracial colleges.

The Delhi School of Social Work in Delhi, India received $500.

The school, established by the National YWCA of India with the cooperation of the American Y. W. C. A., is now a graduate school of the University of Delhi. It is one of two in all southeastern Asia and the only one which offers a master's degree in social work.

A total of $3,000 was awarded to five graduate students, one of whom received $1,000 and four of whom received $500 each. A total of $2,682 in varying amounts was awarded to nine undergraduates.

Of the $3,000 awarded for post graduate study, $1,000 went to Juanita O. D. Tate of Greensboro, N. C., who is working towards a Ph.D in economics at New York university.

The four $500 awards went to Miss Ethel M. Anderson of Birmingham who is studying speech therapy at the University of California, Mrs. Hilda O. Fortune of New York City who is working towards a masters degree at New York university's Human Relation Center,

Miss Mary J. Buyck of Chicago who is working towards a masters degree in the Teacher Education Center of the University of Chicago and Mrs. Almeta E. Gould of Institute, W. Va., who is studying at Atlanta University's School of Library Science.

Receiving the undergraduate scholarships were Yvonnecrsi Smith of Newport News, Va., a medical student at the medical college of Virginia;

Shirley Alexander of Evanston Ill., an education major at the University of Illinois; Ethel Mae Ingram of Louisville, an education major at the University of Louisville;

Sandra J. Johnson of Detroit, an education major at the University of Michigan and Betty Lou Jones of Portland, Ore., a sociology major at Portland State college.

Additional scholarships went to Maria A. Myers of Tampa, a home economics major at Florida A & M university; Jacqueline L. Quinn of Sturgis, Miss., a physical education major at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Annie M. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., a mathematics major at North Carolina college and Vernona Ware of Meridian, Okla., an education major at Langston university, Okla.

Other Delta grants, the Julia Bumry Jones scholarship in journalism and the Julliette Derricotte award in social group work for advanced college training were not awarded this year. There were no applicants in those categories.

Wins Scholarship

Alpha Delta chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., at West Virginia State college presented to Miss Elsie Hill a $100 scholarship.

Each year, the chapter sponsors the Jabberwock for the purpose of making a scholarship award. Miss Hill is the recipient of the 1958 award. She is a graduate of Garnet high school, Charleston and at present is a junior at West Virginia State college. Miss Hill is an elementary education major.

The scholarship is being presented to Miss Hill by Mrs. Fannie Ethridge Reeves, president of Alpha Delta chapter.

14 1958

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION (D.ED.)

N. C. College Teacher Gets D. Ed. Degree

DURHAM, N. C. — Roger D. Russell, guidance counselor at North Carolina College, has received the doctor of education (D. Ed.) degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Russell's degree was conferred on Feb. 8. He submitted a dissertation entitled "A Study of the Characteristics of Passing and Failing Freshmen." The students used in the study were from N.C.C.

A NATIVE of Fredericksburg, Va., Dr. Russell received the B.A. degree from Virginia State College and the M.A. from Columbia University.

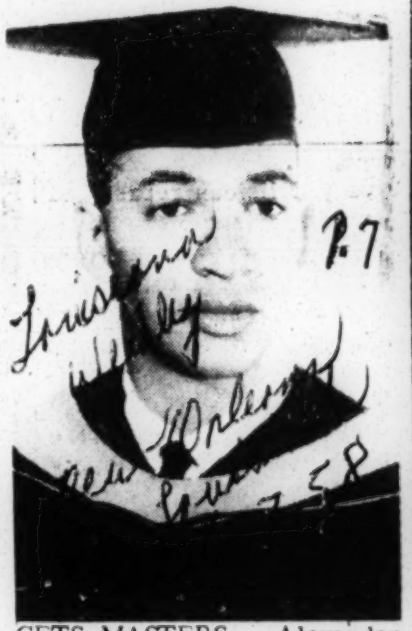
Prior to joining NCC's staff in 1948, he served as assistant director of counseling service at Howard University.

Allen U. Prof. Gets Doctorate From Temple U.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Huey E. Charlton, associate professor in the department of psychology at Allen university on Thursday received the doctor of education degree from Temple university.

Dr. Charlton has been employed at the university since 1949. Two of these years he spent on leave as principal of the Fairfield County Training school in Winnsboro, S. C.

— Huey E. [illegible] in psychology [illegible], received [illegible]cation degree [illegible]niversity on Feb. [illegible]n has been em- [illegible]t the university since [illegible] of these years he [illegible] leave as principal [illegible] Field County Training [illegible] Winnsboro, S. C.



GETS MASTERS - Alexander P. Tureaud, Jr., son of the noted civil rights lawyer, has been awarded his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University in vocational and rehabilitation counseling. The degree was presented this week. Tureaud, a graduate of the Xavier University class of 1957, was the plaintiff in the suit against Louisiana State University. He attended classes at LSU before going to Xavier. Tureaud was present at the encampment for citizenship last summer in New York City.

A grandmother will have her day at City College next Wednesday. And a sizable delegation of Mrs. Bessie Minor Johnson's nine children and ten grandchildren will be there to applaud her achievements.

Mrs. Johnson, a 60-year-old Bronx school teacher, will receive a Master of Science degree in education at the college's 112th commencement in Lewisohn Stadium.

The degree represents eight years of study in the afternoons and evenings, the only time Mrs. Johnson could spare from teaching and household duties.

In her youth, Mrs. Johnson taught school in Virginia and Maryland. She stopped teaching in 1920 when she married Robert Johnson, a graduate of Virginia Union University. He is now a postal worker.

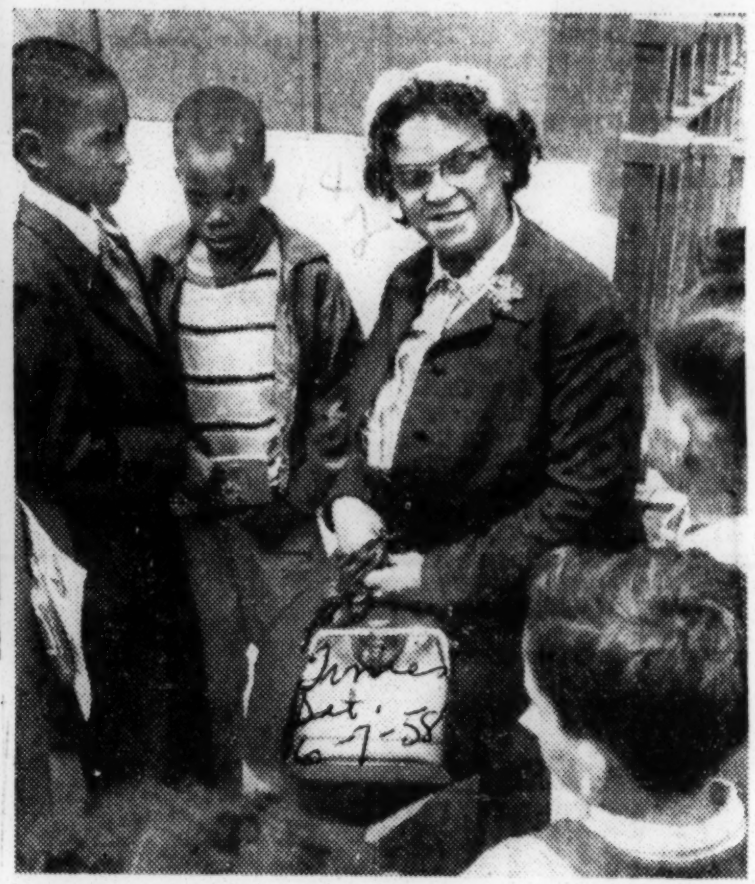
As her family began to grow, Mrs. Johnson's hopes for a college degree receded. In 1943, with the children better able to take care of themselves, she enrolled at City College for a bachelor's degree. She was graduated in 1950, decided to return to teaching and started to do graduate work.

The master's is the twelfth graduate and undergraduate degree already earned by the Johnsons and their nine children. A son and daughter are working toward graduate degrees.

Mrs. Johnson will continue teaching until she reaches retirement age.

MASTER'S DEGREE — Reginald Wendell Bennett of Manassas, Va., received the master's degree in bacteriology at University of Pittsburgh's commencement exercises.

Mother of 9 Wins M. S. at City College; Grandchildren to See Her Graduate



The New York Times

MASTER OF SCIENCE: Mrs. Bessie Minor Johnson surrounded by her pupils at Bronx elementary school where she teaches. The 60-year-old mother of nine and grandmother of ten will receive her graduate degree in education at City College commencement next Wednesday.

NCC Professor Wins Doctorate

DURHAM, N. C. — Mrs. Mildred White Turner, assistant professor of education at North Carolina college, received the Ed.D. degree at Indiana university's commencement in Indianapolis Monday.

She received the B. S. degree at Jackson college and the M. S from Indiana university.

A native of Philadelphia, Miss. Dr. Turner is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. James Rufus White.

In Durham, Dr. Turner makes her home with her son, James A.

14j 1958

ELKS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Get $1000 Each At 60th Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A total of $16,000 in scholarships was awarded during the 59th Annual Oratorical Contest, a feature of the 60th Annual Convention of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World which met here.

Some $9,000 went to the pupils of Little Rock Central High whom were present to receive the grants of $1,000 each, and the remaining $7,000 to winners of the Oratorical Contest which is sponsored by the Elks Department of Education. An overflow audience at Metropolitan Baptist church, saw Miss Prathia Hall, 18-year-old Philadelphian, named top winner, following her 10 minute discussion of the merits of the Constitution.

Other contestants, all regional winners, included Miss Valerie Joyce Tutt, Augusta, Ga.; Robert Fowlkes, Baltimore; Conrad Harper, Detroit; John Applegate, Yakima, Washington; Paul L. D. Roberson, New Orleans, and Allen Hutcherson, Wichita, Kan.

The contestants were given a choice of 18 subjects, all dealing with some phase of the Constitution of the United States. Judges for the competition were Robert J. Holland, Washington attorney, Mrs. Edith B. Howard, English teacher in the Washington public school system, and Mrs. Iva M. Davis, assistant professor of history at D. C. Teachers College.

The Department of Education, headed by G. W. Lee of Memphis, Tenn., also presented Certificates of Award to the "Little Rock Nine" and to Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas State President of the NAACP.

Brief acceptance speeches were given by the students who included Gloria Ray, Melba Pattillo, Elizabeth Eckford, Jefferson Thomas, Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls and Minniejean Brown.

A similar citation was awarded Miss Dorothy I. Height, member of the national staff of the YWCA, president of the National Council of Negro Women and one time recipient of an Elks Scholarship.

Special commendation was also given Mrs. Beatrice Halton, St. Louis; Mrs. Ora Moten, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Annabelle Reid, New York; Mrs. Clemmie Hooks, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Betty Turner, Alabama, all of whom raised more than $1,000 for the work of the Department.

Students Leave For Exchange Program

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Six Bennett College students and an instructor left here Saturday for Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., where on Monday, they begin a two-week exchange study program.

At the same time, six Mt. Holyoke students left for Bennett College, where they will spend two weeks. They were accompanied by Miss Marjorie Kaufman, assistant professor of English, who will serve as visiting lecturer in 17th century and American literature for the next two weeks. The students will attend the same or similar classes to those which they normally attend at Mt. Holyoke.

Making the trip to Mt. Holyoke were Misses: Peggy Coefield, Kinston, N. C.; Patricia Hopkins, Miami, Fla.; and Dolores Wiggins, Petersburg, Fla., all seniors; and the following juniors: Misses Jamesama Chalmers, Fayetteville, N. C.; Eleanor Fields, Richmond, Va.; and Mary Shoffner, Greensboro, N. C. Accompanying them was James C. McMillan, art instructor, who will serve as visiting lecturer in several art courses at Mt. Holyoke, for the next two weeks.

The Mt. Holyoke-Bennett exchange is being conducted for the first time. Last year, Bennett engaged in an exchange with Sarah Lawrence College, of Bronxville, N. Y., and Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio.

Negro Student In Group On Russian Tour

Special to Journal and Guide

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. —Five of six young Americans, including one Negro, chosen to visit the Soviet Union in the first official exchange of students, completed informal

Mt Holyoke-Bennett Exchange Student

(Left to right) Misses Judith Gurovitz, a junior, of Trenton, N J, and Pamela Wharton, a junior, of Alexandria, Va, are shown with Misses Rudene Abney, Norristown, Pa, and Cecile Harrison, of Houston, Tex, in a sociology class, taught by Dr Edwin R Edmonds.

Six students from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass, last week concluded a two-week stay on the Bennett College campus as a part of the student exchange program between the two institutions. Six Bennett girls were at Mount Holyoke for the same period.

briefings here preparatory to departing last week by air for Russia.

The colored member of the group is Peter Eccles, 22, of Inwood, N. Y., a student at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Young Eccles is editorial page editor of The Daily Dartmouth, student newspaper at the college.

HE VISITED the South, including Little Rock, Ark., recently and reported on events there for The Dartmouth. He said he saw only the "positive" side of desegregation in the Little Rock incident.

The group flew via London, where a sixth member of the group, a Rhodes scholar from America, joined the party.

SEVERAL OF the group have studied Russian and speak it fluently. Their average age is 23. They spent a week at Harvard University for the briefings.

In addition to Eccles, those in the party are Mrs. John S. Davison, 23, of the Center Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ralph Della Cava, 23, New York City, a recent Fordham University graduate; Peter Eckstein, 21, Hazelcrest, Ill., a senior at the University of Michigan; Jay Sorenson, 27, New York City, a graduate student at Columbia University, and David Baad, 22, Royal Oak, Mich., a graduate of Michigan now at Oxford University, England.

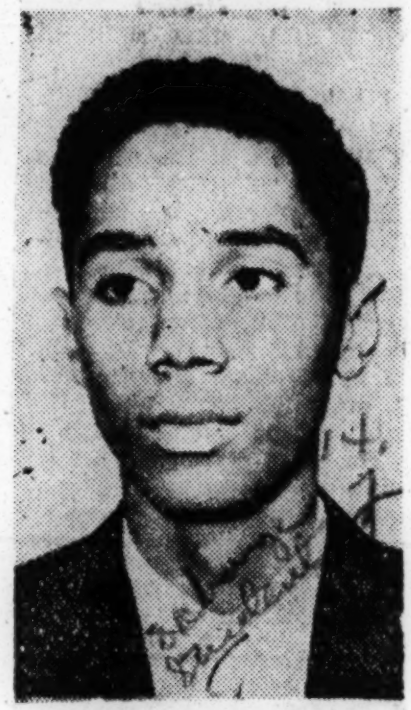
One hundred young people competed for selection in the officially sponsored project.

ECCLES IS the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Eccles of 221 Lawrence avenue, Inwood, Long Island. He was recently awarded a James B. Reynolds Scholarship by Dartmouth College.

The scholarships, one-year appointments, are awarded annually to Dartmouth graduates who wish to study in a foreign country. They are based on a fund given by James B. Reynolds of the Dartmouth class of 1890.

Eccles plans to study philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford University, Oxford, England. His present

One In 100



PETER ECCLES
With Students in Russia

tour of the Soviet Union is on a fellowship granted by the National Students Association.

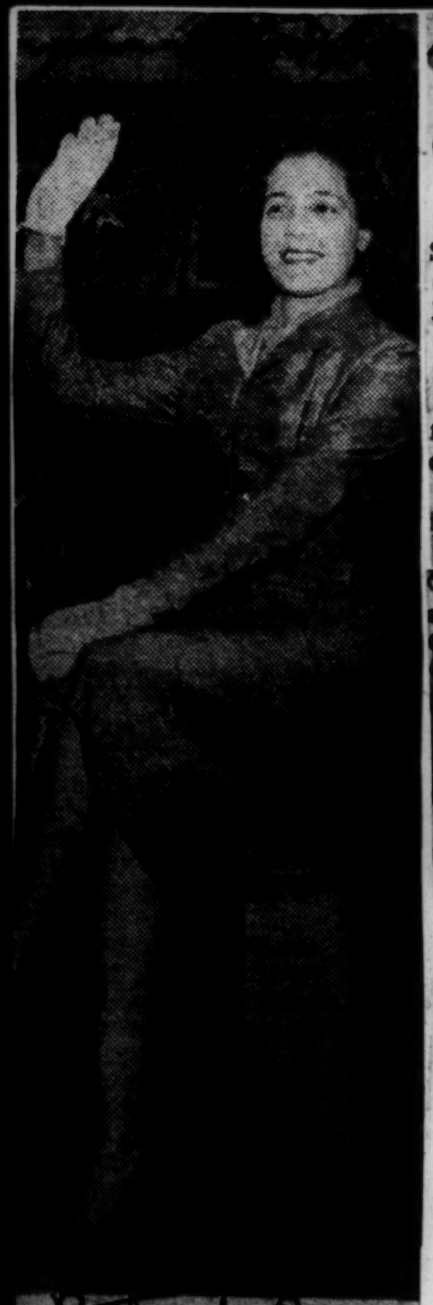
* * *

A SENIOR, he is a graduate of Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Long Island. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honor society, and is a senior fellow doing independent study on the changing patterns of civil rights in American law, politics, and ideologies.

In connection with this project he spent considerable time this year traveling through the South talking with various leaders connected with integration.

While at Dartmouth he has been a member of the Dartmouth Players and the Dartmouth Christian Union.

He was also editor of the Winter Carnival magazine in his junior year and was a member of the staff of The Quarterly, Dartmouth's literary magazine.



AU REVOIR — Michael L. Moses, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. William H. Moses of Hampton Institute, waves farewell as she leaves for Germany to spend a year studying as an exchange student.

XU Instructor Visits Germany

Miss Mariana Auguste G. Scott, Instructor in German and Speech at Xavier University, departed for Germany on June 15, to participate in the Exchange of Scholars Program arranged between the U. S. State Department and the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany.

With a group of twelve leading American college professors, who specialize in the German language, she will be a guest of the west German Government for a one-month visit. Federal and municipal officials welcomed the group on arrival.

Itinerary will include visists to German colleges and universities, and scheduled meetings with German and American students in Germany.

Edwina Brown To Be Scotland Exchange Teache

DETROIT, Mich. — There is much excitement in the Mair household here over the grant of a United States exchange teacher's position to Bea Mair's sister, Mrs. Edwina Brown of Moorestown, N. J. Mrs. Brown will leave Aug. 8 via a United States steamship for Monmeth in Angus County, Scotland, where she will teach for a year at the Seaview Elementary School.

Mrs. Brown is a graduate of Miner Normal School, Washington, D. C., and Temple University in Philadelphia. She has taught in the Moorestown public school system for 25 years and, for the past nine years, has been principal of the Stanwick Public Kindergarten School, one of the very few school centers to which only kindergarten pupils are transported.

The school was renovated in February, 1949, and prepared especially to provide a place for work and recreation for the younger children of Moorestown.

Receives Grant To Teach In England

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — James McCray, local public school teacher, will leave August 8 for the Isle of Wight, England, where he will teach during the 1958-'59 period.

A teacher at Pulaski elementary school, he received a U. S. educational exchange grant from the State Department to make the trip. He is one of 200 who will make an exchange with English teachers.

McCray was recommended by the office of education. He has been a fifth grade teacher since 1953 and holds a master's degree from Indiana University.

His wife, Vivian, will accompany him.

Federal Scholarship Plans Are Approved

U. S. Aid-To-Education Program Will Provide 20,000 Scholarships

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON (AP)—A federal aid - to - education program which would provide more than 20,000 college scholarships annually was approved by a Senate subcommittee Monday.

The bill is aimed chiefly at strengthening the nation's scientific brainpower by improving teaching methods and encouraging gifted students. It covers many of the recommendations made to Congress by President Eisenhower last January.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) said his full Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will consider the legislation Wednesday. He predicted the Senate would pass the bill before Congress adjourns.

A similar bill has been approved by a House subcommittee and is now awaiting clearance by the House Rules Committee.

WOULD COST HALF BILLION

The Senate subcommittee left it up to the full committee to decide on the duration of the program. If the four - year period provided in the House bill is accepted the total cost would be about 1½ billion dollars.

A federal grant of money for about 23,000 college scholarships each year would be provided by both bills. The states would be given full control in awarding the scholarships.

The Senate group added 75 million dollars annually for general teachers' institutes. This activity would be administered by the U.S commissioner of education.

The commissioner would contract with colleges and universities to operate short term or regular session institutes for public elementary and high school teachers

WOULD BE PAID

The teachers would study the subject matter they are teaching or preparing to teach. They would be paid stipends while attending the institutes, including allowances for dependents and for travel to the institutes and back to their homes.

Sponsors of the bill explained these institutes were designed to cover general subjects and to raise the level of teaching clear across the curriculum.

This general institutes provision is in addition to a special section of the House bill creating similar institutes to improve foreign language teaching and also in addition to programs operated by the National Science Foundation to improve science and mathematics instruction.

Also added in the Senate measure was 20 million annually for vocational education. Both versions contain 40 million dollars for loans to college students in the first year. This would be in addition to a 17½-million-dollar scholorship fund in the first year of operation.

Both bills contain 65 million annually for grants to states to strengthen science, mathematics and language instruction in public schools.

U. S. Educational Aid Is Set at $887 Million; Scholarships Killed

United Press International

A House-Senate conference agreed yesterday on a compromise $887,400,000 program of Federal aid to education, after killing off President Eisenhower's proposal of Federal college scholarships to bright students.

The compromise, designed to help meet space-age education needs, must now be approved by both houses before it goes to the President for his signature.

Senate conferees yielded to House insistence on no outright Federal scholarships. But they accepted a House program of loans to needy students, which could total about $295 million over a four-year period.

In addition to the student-loan program, the bill would provide for post-graduate fellowships, improved teacher education and Federal help in purchase of science-teaching aids.

Total spending called for in the compromise was fairly close to the House-approved figure. The Senate bill, including the scholarship program, carried a price tag of $1.3 billion. It would have provided 23,000 Federal scholarships of $250 a year for bright college students.

Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Senate conferees said the compromise had "many good provisions" but fell far short of what he originally wanted. He predicted Senate action on it today.

Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), a House conferee, told newsmen he thought "we have an excellent bill."

The student-loan program would authorize loans up to $1000 a year at 3 per cent interest, administered by the colleges and the Federal Commissioner of Education.

The program would cost an estimated $47.5 million for the first year, $75 million the second year, $82.5 million the third year and $90 million the fourth year.

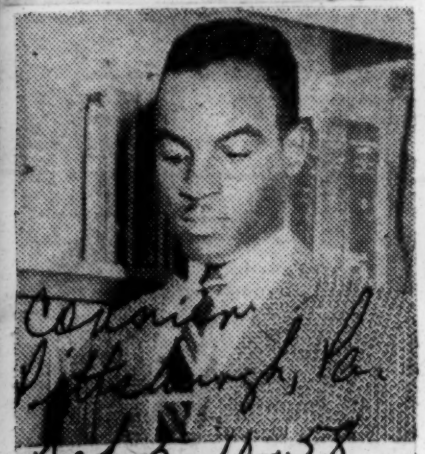
Four Howard U. Students Receive Fulbright Fellowships For '58-'59

Recipients To Study Government, History And Literature In Europe & South America

Washington, D. C. — U. S. Educational Exchange (Fulbright) Awards have been granted to four Howard University students for study abroad during the 1958-1959 school year.

The students are James W. Brown of 24 Pine Street, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.; Audrey M. Clarke of 382 Connecticut Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Theodore R. Horne of Route 1, Morven, N. C.; and Townsend M. Lucas of 151 S St., NW, Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown, Miss Clarke and Mr. Horne are seniors in the College of Liberal Arts, while Mr. Lucas is a graduate student.

Mr. Brown, who is an English literature major, will study Norwegian literature at the University of Oslo. A 1954 graduate of New York City's Stuyesant High School, he is the son of Mrs. Gladys Brown. This will be the second trip abroad for Mr. Brown in as many years



Corsair Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 3-10-58

To Germany—

William E. Jackson, 21-year-old North Carolina College German major from Franklinton, N. C., has been named recipient of a Fulbright fellowship valued at about $4,200. He will study next year at Philipps University in Marburg, Germany.

JAMES W. BROWN — AUDREY M. CLARKE — THEODORE R. HORNE — TOWNSEND M. LUCAS

4 HU students win Fulbright awards

WASHINGTON

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Mr. Brown, Miss Clarke and Mr. Horne are seniors in the College of Liberal Arts, while Mr. Lucas is a graduate student.

* * *

MR. BROWN, who is an English literature major, will study Norwegian literature at the University of Oslo. A 1954 graduate of New York's Stuyvesant High School, he is the son of Mrs. Gladys Brown.

This will be the second trip abroad for Mr. Brown in as many years. He lived in England last summer as recipient of an Experiment in International Living fellowship.

Miss Clarke, who is a romance languages major, will [illegible] et undetermined university in Argentina. She is the daughter of George P. Clarke, and a 1954 graduate of Harding High School in Bridgeport. Just last week she was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

* * *

MR. HORNE, who is majoring in government, will continue his studies at the Institute of Political Studies at Bordeaux, France. He is the grandson of Mrs. Delia Johnson, and a 1954 graduate of Morven High School.

Mr. Lucas, who completed his requirements for the bachelor of arts degree in government at Howard in January, will study French colonial history at the University of Paris.

This will also be his second trip abroad in recent years. During 1955, Mr. Lucas served as program director at radio station ELBC in Monrovia, Liberia.

A 1948 graduate of Washington's Armstrong High School, he is currently enrolled in the graduate school's African Studies Program and plans to resume his studies at Howard in September, 1959. Mr. Lucas is married to the former Geraldine West, also of Washington.

The four Howard students will be among some 900 American students and teachers who will study and teach abroad under Fulbright grants next year. They were selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, an agency of the U.S. Department of State.

4 Students Win Fulbright Grants

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O C Jefferson, TSU Prof Invited To Speak Abroad

HOUSTON — Overton C. Jefferson, assistant professor of Law at Texas Southern University, has been invited to indicate his interest in lecturing abroad under the Fulbright or Smith Mundt Educational Exchange Programs by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils Committee on International Exhange of Persons. Mr Jefferson was selected by a screening committee who considered his qualifications and experience in his field before extending the invitation.

The committee was appointed in 1948 to nominate candidates to the Board of Foreign Scholarships for university lecturing and advanced research awards under the Fulbright Act. To this end, it conducts two open competitions each year. In 1955 the Committee also assumed the responsibility for recommending candidates to the Department of State for lecturing abroad under the Smith-Mundt Act.

O C JEFFERSON

Professor Jefferson, a native of Texas, received the AB degree in Secondary Education from Xavier University in Naw Orleans, with a major in History and a minor in Spanish. He received the LLB degree from North Carolina College in Durham; and the LLM degree from New York University. Prior to assuming teaching duties at Texas Southern University, he served as Law Librarian. He has been with the university for five years.

WINS FULBRIGHT.—Miss Dolly A. McPherson, a member of the English department faculty at Lincoln university has been notified by the Department of State of her selection as one of 400 persons granted Fulbright scholarships to teach abroad during the coming school year. Miss McPherson whose assignment begins September, 1958, will teach English in The Netherlands. The basic purpose of the Fulbright program is to increase good will and understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through the exchange of students, teachers, university lecturers, and research scholars. Miss McPherson has been employed at Lincoln since September 1950, as an assistant professor of English. She received her bachelor's degree from Southern university in Louisiana and her master's degree from Boston university. She has done additional study at the University of Washington in Seattle.

VSC staffer wins Fulbright off to Paris

RICHMOND

Dr. Harry Alleyn, Johnson, associate professor of education at Virginia State College, has just been selected by the United States Department of State as a Post-Doctoral Research Scholar to Paris, France for the 1958-59 school year.

Dr. Johnson who heads the Audio - Visual Department at Virginia State College, will be attached to the French Broadcasting System and the Audio-Visual Center at Paris.

His research problem will be centered around the teaching of English as a second language to French students through the use of Audio-Visual Materials.

Dr. Johnson, whose native home is Norfolk, is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington High School, earned the bachelor of science degree from Virginia State College and the master of arts and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University.

LU Instructor is Fulbright Winner

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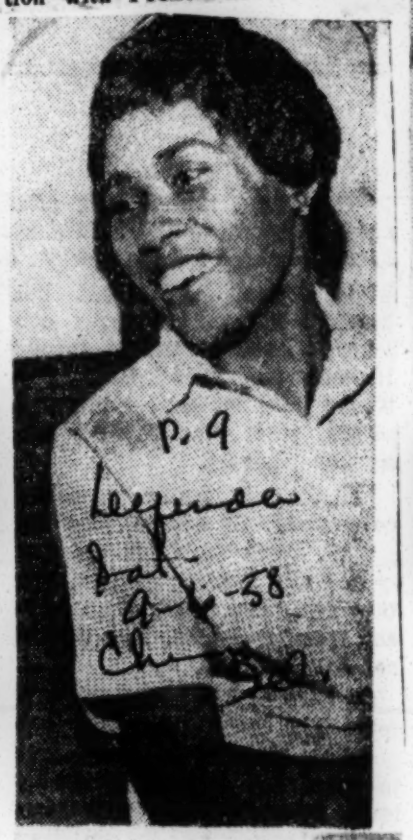
BACK TO SCHOOL—Miss Clarice M. Horton, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Clayton, Winter Park, Fla., heads for Atlanta, Ga., to resume teaching French in the public school system. She has been recommended for the Fulbright scholarship Award for further study of the language in Paris.

MISS MARY E. HOOVER, of the faculty of Allen university, Columbia, S. C., has just left the U.S. to participate in an eight week seminar in France for American Teachers of French language and literature. The seminar is conducted under the Fulbright Act in cooperation with French school officials.



MISS LOVIE JACKSON, Fulbright scholarship winner to the University of Trenoble, was principal speaker at the Chicago Defender Frappe Sip. Miss Jackson who sails for Paris Sept. 21 to begin her studies, told prospective college students of the three basic points of college life and explained the procedure for applying for scholarships. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Connie Terry of Chicago the Fulbright scholar is a Chicago public school teacher and a University of Illinois graduate.

Allen U. Instructor Gets Iota Bid

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Miss Marylyn E. Hoover, instructor of French and Spanish at Allen university, has been recently elected to membership in Phi Sigma Iota national romance language honorary society at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, Remy G. Saisselin of the department of romance languages, in

To Germany

Dolores Casimere of Milwaukee, Wis., June graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded a Fulbright Scholarship for graduate study at the University of Heidelberg in Germany.

notifying her of her election, said "Your superior knowledge of French, your interest in literature and your general excellence in college work make you worthy of this honor."

She was granted a Fulbright scholarship to study at the University of Paris during the past Summer and had the privilege of visiting many cities in France, Spain England and Ireland.

The Allen university instructor also visited the World's Fair in Brussels before returning to this country.

She has taught French and Spanish at Allen for the past 14 years and is now on sabbatical leave from her Alma Mater, to do advance work towards the doctorate at Western Reserve university.

Miss Hoover has studied at the University of Havana in Cuba, Laval university in Quebec, Canada and the University of Paris.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE winner of UNCF fellowship is praised by her advisors. The photo above shows Miss Millie Ann Fletcher, senior and Mathematics-Chemistry major at Morris Brown college receiving praises from her advisors. To her left is Claude Dickerson, chairman of the Mathematics Department of Morris Brown: and to the right, A. J. Lockhart, chairman of the Department of Chemistry. Miss Fletcher received the Florina Lasker Fellowship of $1400, which is given annually by the UNCF to a senior in one of the member colleges. The recipient plans to study higher mathematics at the University of California in Los Angeles in 1958-59.

Atlanta student wins fellowship

ATLANTA, Ga. — Miss Millie Ann Fletcher, a senior at Morris Brown College, has been awarded the Florina Lasker Fellowship of $1,400 by the United Negro College Fund. This Fellowship is given annually to a senior is one of the member colleges of the UNCF.

Miss Fletcher, a native of Atlanta, is a mathematics and chemistry major at Morris Brown. She is a member of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and was elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges for the year 1956-57. She is also a laboratory assistant in the department of chemistry of the college.

Miss Fletcher is a member of Flipper Temple AME Church of this city where she is secretary of the Sunday School. After graduation in June, she plans to study mathematics at the University of California in Los Angeles. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fletcher of Atlanta.

D. Davis

M. Lynch

M. Fletcher

3 Senior Coeds Receive 1958 Laker Fellowships

NEW YORK — Three senior coeds in United Negro College Fund member schools are recipients of 1958 Florina Lasker fellowships, W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director, recently announced here.

The fellowships were initiated by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate "to aid the education of Negro women."

This year they were awarded to Millie Ann Fletcher of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; Mattie Elizabeth Lynch, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Dorcas Lucretia Davis, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

They will receive monetary assistance for their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Fletcher has chosen the University of California for advance studies in inorganic chemistry.

Born and educated in Atlanta, where she resides with her parents, Mr and Mrs. Eugene Fletcher, Miss Fletcher said "As a high school junior the sciences definitely became a part of me."

At Morris Brown Miss Fletcher majored both in chemistry and mathematics.

A native of Oak City, N. C., Miss Lynch plans to attend the graduate work in organic chemistry

The oldest of four children, she spent her early childhood on a farm. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bawlie G. Lynch, now reside in Rocky Mount.

During her freshman year at Hampton, Miss Lynch chose to major in chemistry and pursue a minor in mathematics. Organic chemistry, concerned with drugs and medicines, held an immediate appeal for her.

Miss Davis will do advanced study in psychiatric social work at Smith college. She has one of the highest grade point averages ever achieved by a Tuskegee student.

Elected "Miss Tuskegee" by her fellow students, Miss Davis was born in Eufaula, Ala. She is the seventh of the nine children of the Rev. and Mrs. Jordan Davis.

"My parents always taught me that whatever I did in life was important only to the extent that it would better mankind to some degree." Miss Davis stated in her application for the fellowship.

"One day, in the high school library, I read an article on social work. I was fascinated and I began to orient myself toward the idea of being a social worker."

A social worker herself, the late Florina Lasker served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's division before her death in 1949. The $25,000 trust fund, from which the Fellowships are awarded, is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

14 1958

$5000 Ford Foundation grant to Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, executive director of the Urban League of this city, and one of three women in the country to hold such a post, has been granted a $5000 study fellowship.

The grant is from the Ford Foundation, and will permit Mrs. Johnson to do graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia Uiversity, next year.

* * *

MRS. JOHNSON has been director of the Urban League of Oklahoma City for 11 years, having prior to that time established the first Urban League in Texas and served as its executive for two years.

Mrs. Johnson will be accompanied by her two daughters, Judith 11, and Janice 9. Her husband William W. Johnson, principal of F. D. Moon Junior High School in Oklahoma City, will join them there and do graduate study in the summer of 1959.

During her absence from the city, the full program will be conducted without change. Pursell Graham, League president and past-presidents F. D. Moon and Jesse Owens will act as a special advisory committee with the staff members, Edward E. Smith, industrial secretary and Mrs. Vivian Chandler, administrative assistant.

Educator Gets Grant To Study African Education

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Wendell P. Jones has been named the recipient of a Ford Foundation Award which will cover a two-year study of African education, it has been announced.

Dr. Jones goes to his new post from a position as project secretary of the Educational Policies Commission of the Nationally Education Association and the America Association of School Administrators.

HE WILL begin his study of African education with a semester at the University of California at Los Angeles under the guidance of the Committee on African Studies and the School of Education. UCLA is developing a program of African studies which will eventually involve the entire university.

After Dr. Jones completes his background study he will spend a year in Africa, doing research and collecting materials. He will then return to UCLA for an additional semester to assist in the development of a research and instructional program in the field of comparative education, with an emphasis on African education.

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DR. JONES received his early education in Washington, N. C. He holds a B. S. degree in elementary education from State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.; a master's degree from Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; and the Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago. He has taught at a number of colleges and served for five years as dean of instruction at the State Teachers College in Elizabeth, City, N. C.

New No-Iron Taffetas Retain Their "Purr"

Women who adore the luxurious purr of silk taffeta lingerie can now enjoy it by selecting slips or petticoats made of a more durable, easier-to-care-for fabric.

Taffeta petticoats with the delightful rustle and stiffness of silk are available in a nylon-Orlon blended fabric. They wash in a whisk, need no ironing when drip-dried, and never lose their stiffness.

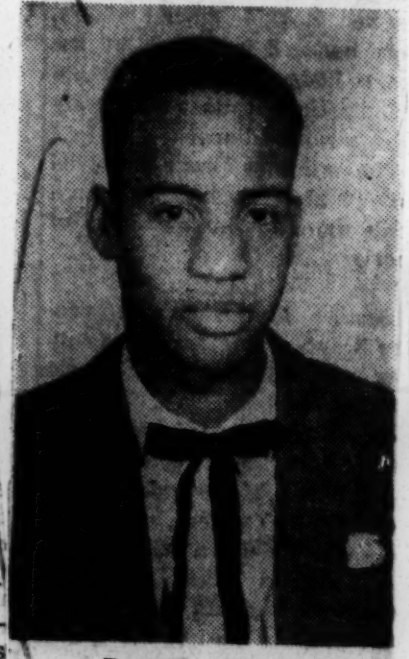
DR. WENDELL P. JONES
Gets Award

It is extra important to pretreat synthetic-fabric garments destined for cold water washing. Pre-treating usually means brushing or "massaging" thick soap or detergent suds into soil spots and streaks.

Rufus O'Neil Wins Bond, Scholarship

HENDERSON — Rufus O'Neal, 4H'er of Antioch Club, Rusk County, was presented a $50.00 Saving Bond and a $1200.00 four year scholarship for district, and State winner in Wildlife Conservation by Edwin H. Cooper, Wildlife Specialist, Extension Service, College Station at their annual Achievement Program held in the Agents' office building auditorium. The donor for this program is Folgers Coffee Company of Kansas City, and Houston.

The purpose of this program says Mr Cooper is to stimulate and motivate interest of youth in Wildlife Conservation.



RUFUS O'NEIL

According to Mrs M. C. Reeder and R. P. Gooden, Agents, this is the first award of this kind that is offered to Negro 4H youth and the first one to be received in the county.

Young O'Neal has been president of his club three years; vice presidet of Rusk County 4H Council; Reporter for Northern District 4H Council for one year; has attended County, District, State and Regional Camps.

Rufus O'Neal's projects carried over the periods have included Leadership, Forestry, Soil and Water Conservation, Farm and Home Safety, Junior Leader and Wildlife Conservation.

For 17-year old O'Neal, Mayflower High School Senior, the honors and achievements were a 19 Jewel Wrist Watch, donor, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; highest award in Soil and Water Conservation program; $50.00 Saving bond, donor General Motors, in Farm and Home Safety; $50.00 Saving bond and $1200.00 Scholarship in Wildlife Conservation, donor Folgers Coffee Company, ansas City and Houston. He has also won other County Awards.

Mr and Mrs A. W. O'Neal, Route 4, Henderson are the parents of this outstanding 4 H'er.

Negro Gets Ford Grant To Study African Schools

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Dr. Wendell P. Jones, project secretary of the Educational Policies commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators has been awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship which will cover a two-year study of African education.

He will begin his study with a semester at the University of California at Los Angeles. After this background study he will spend a year in Africa doing research and collecting materials. He will then return to UCLA for an additional semester to assist in the development of a research and instructional program in the field of comparative education, with emphasis on African education.

Dr. Jones is a graduate of State Teachers college at Elizabeth City, N. C., with a B.S. in elementary education. He received a master's degree from Atlanta university, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He has taught in a number of colleges and for the past five years served as dean of instruction at the State Teachers colege at Elizabeth, N. C.

$2,666,958 GIVEN FOR U. S. CULTURE

Ford Gifts Include $75,000 to Amass Oral History of New Orleans Jazz

The Ford Foundation announced yesterday grants totaling $2,666,958 for educational and cultural projects, including an oral history of American jazz.

Tulane University received $75,000 for a five-year project to collect records related to early American jazz. Under the joint supervision of its History and Music Departments, the university will add to New Orleans Jazz archives.

William Russell, music teacher and author, and Richard Allen, also an authority on jazz, will seek to develop a systematic oral history by tape-recording interviews with survivors of the 1885-1917 Jazz Era in New Orleans.

The New England Opera Theatre received $40,000 for a one-year experiment in the development of lightweight scenery. Boris Goldowsky directed the theatre's efforts on this last summer at the Berkshire Music Festival, Tanglewood, Mass. The materials included aluminum, plastics and glass-fiber panels.

Corporate Gifts Fostered

The Council for Financial Aid to Education received $375,000 for a five-year program to stimulate corporation support of higher education. Corporate giving has risen sharply in the last five years to an estimated total of $1[illegible],000,000 in 1957.

The American Council on Education received two grants aggregating $350,000 for the study of critical educational problems and the development of educational television channels. The Joint Council on Educational Television has been concerned over the last five years in putting into operation the 256 channels allocated to educational television by the Federal Communications Commission.

Other grants included:

National Fund for Medical Education, $1,305,374 for financial aid to medical schools.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S., $25,000 for a study of a curriculum for a new college in Florida.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, $393,534 to support its program to extend medical and disability insurance coverage to collegiate and other educational groups.

University Presses program, $301,730 for scholarly publications in the humanities and the arts by university presses at thirty institutions.

Educational Television and Radio Center, $98,000 for study of long-term financing of a national TV program service.

University of Houston, $37,500 to release faculty members for educational TV programing.

Modern Language Association, $25,000 to improve the teaching of English in schools and colleges.

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FORD FOUNDATION FUND

Okla. City matron wins $5,000 grant

African American

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Mrs. Cenoria D. Johnson, director of the local Urban League, recently was recipient of a $5,000 fellowship for graduate study in the 1958-59 school year. p. 19

She is one of only seven women and 33 men to receive the study grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund For Adult Education. Most of the winners are educators, newsmen and broadcasters.

Baltimore

MRS. JOHNSON, who has won numerous honors for herself and community, has been granted a year's leave of absence from her post, beginning in September, so that she can study at Teachers College, Columbia University, in NYC.

She plans to study in the fields of group leadership, adult education, human behavior, community development and social work, plus possible field studies in NYC neighborhood center.

* * *

A NATIVE of Oklahoma, she holds an A. B. degree from Langston (Okla.) University and a master's degree from Atlanta (Ga.) University School of Social Work. She has been director of the local Urban League for 11 years.

Mrs. Johnson will be accompanied to NYC by her two daughters, Judith, 11, and Janice, 9. Her husband, William, a principal here, will join them in the summer of 1959 to do graduate study at Columbia.

14j 1958

GRANT FOUNDATION

HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Barcliffe of Gates, N. C., are among 34 participants in a family workshop sponsored by the North Carolina College Summer School with the cooperation of the Grant Foundation. Mr. Barcliffe is principal of Buckland High School in Gates, and Mrs. Barcliffe is teacher-librarian in the same school.

14j 1958

GUGGENHIEIM FELLOWSHIP

DR. BENJAMIN A. QUARLES,—Morgan State College professor of history, is now on leave doing research on the role of the Negro in the American Revolution on a Guggenheim Fellowship.

HONORARY DEGREES

Atlantans Among Those To Receive Doctorate Honors

President Harry V. Richardson announced Saturday the names of the clergymen who are to be honored by Gammon Theological Seminary at the annual Baccalaureate-Commencement ceremonies May 18 at 4 p. m.

On the list are two prominent Atlanta ministers. The Reverend Eldridge Webster McMillan, minister of Warren Memorial Church, Atlanta, is among the group receiving Doctor of Divinity Degrees. Dr. Herman L. Turner, pastor of Covenant Presbyterian Church and Chairman of the group of clergymen who issued the famous Manifesto, will receive the Citation for Distinguished Achievement in Human Relations.

Reverend McMillan received his B. D. degree from Gammon in 1933. Others receiving the Doctor of Divinity Degree are; the Reverend Dan Singh Chowdhry, Principal of Union Theological Seminary of the Methodist Church in Bareilly, India; Reverend John Wesley Curry, B. D. from Gammon in 1933, who is serving as District Superintendent of the Florence District, South Carolina Conference; and the Reverend Charles Golden, B. D. from Gammon in 1937, who resides in Philadelphia and is Associate Secretary of the Division of National Missions; Board of Mission of the Methodist Church.

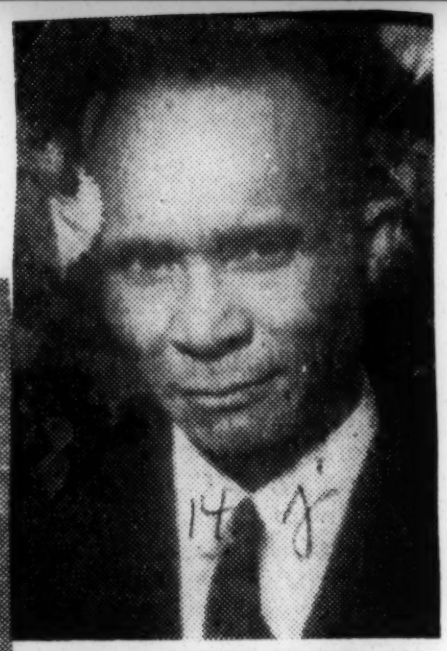
CITATION TO ALUMNI

The Alumni Citation will be given to the Reverend Robert M. McKenzie who received his B. D. degree from Gammon in 1911 and is now concluding his twenty-first year as professor of Religious Education at Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama.

A Special Award will be given the Reverend Joseph W. Queen, Student at Gammon from 1888-1889. Rev. Queen joined the formal Savannah Conference; now Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, sixty-four years ago.

Dr. Merlin Cunningham, Dean of Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, and one of the nation's outstanding leaders in the field of theological education, will deliver the Commencement address in Thirkield Chapel. Following the address the President's reception will be held on the lawn.

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE GRANTS FOUR HONORARY DEGREES—Shown above are the recipients of the honorary degrees and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College. They are: (l. to r.): Rabbi Selwyn Ruslander, Temple Israel, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; Todd Duncan, Probate Court, Columbus, Ohio. King delivered the commencement address to 172 graduates.



DR. PAUL L. TAYLOR

Dr. P. L. Taylor To Receive Degree From Univ. Of Indiana

NORMAL, Ala.—Dr. Paul L. Taylor, student personnel director of Alabama A. & M. College, has been notified by the University of Indiana that the Doctor of Education degree will be conferred on him at the June 9 convocation.

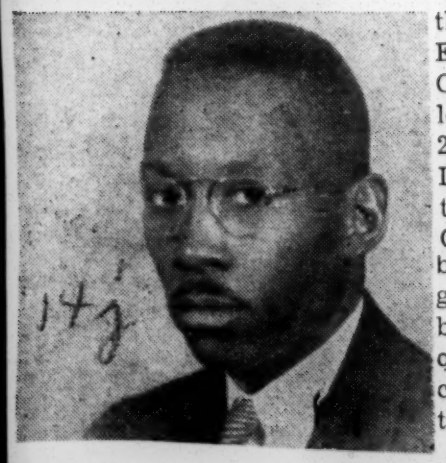
While in residence at the University of Indiana, Dr. Taylor pursued a major in guidance and a minor in college and university education. The title of his dissertation is "An Analysis of Religious Counseling Practices in Nine Selected Institutions."

Before enrolling at the Indiana institution, Dr. Taylor had studied at several other institutions. He holds the A. B. degree from Johnson C. Smith University, M. A. from Harford Seminary Foundation, B. D., from McCormick Theological Seminary, and the M.Th. degree from Western Theological Seminary. He has engaged in studies at the Norristown Mental Inisitution, the Department of Justice Penal Institution at Norristown, Pa., and at New York University.

Among the positions Dr. Taylor held before coming to the Atlanta A. & M. College were church minister, U. S. Army chaplin, college chaplain, and professor of education.

THOSE TO BE HONORED — Morgan awarded four honorary degrees on Monday and here are the persons who received them. Along with Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of the school, left to right: the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus movement and the Morgan commencement speaker; Dr. Helen Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, N.C.; Dr. Jenkins; Jacob Blaustein, industralist, humanitarian and United Nations consultant, and Walter Sondheim Jr., former president of the Board of School Commissioners and now chairman of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Commission.

Swann To Be Given Doctorate by Allen University



REV. M. C. SWANN,

Rev. Melvin Chester Swann the Minister of St. Joseph's A. M E. Church of Durham, North Carolina, will be honored by Allen University on Thursday, May 29th, when the third Honorary Doctorate will be conferred upon the eminent minister. St. Joseph's Church has grown by leaps and bounds notwithstanding the program of Christian Education has been revamped, new property acquired, the Nursery School accredited, lawn beautified and exterior and interior improvements. He is the builder of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Hemingway Temple A. M. E. Church in Baltimore, Maryland, the builder of twenty-five thousand dollar parish house at Berkley, Maryland, notwithstanding a complete rehabilitation program at Bethel A. M. E. Church at Greensboro, North Carolina. A champion for Civil Rights, an ardent worker of the N. A. A. C. P. is much in demand as a public speaker.

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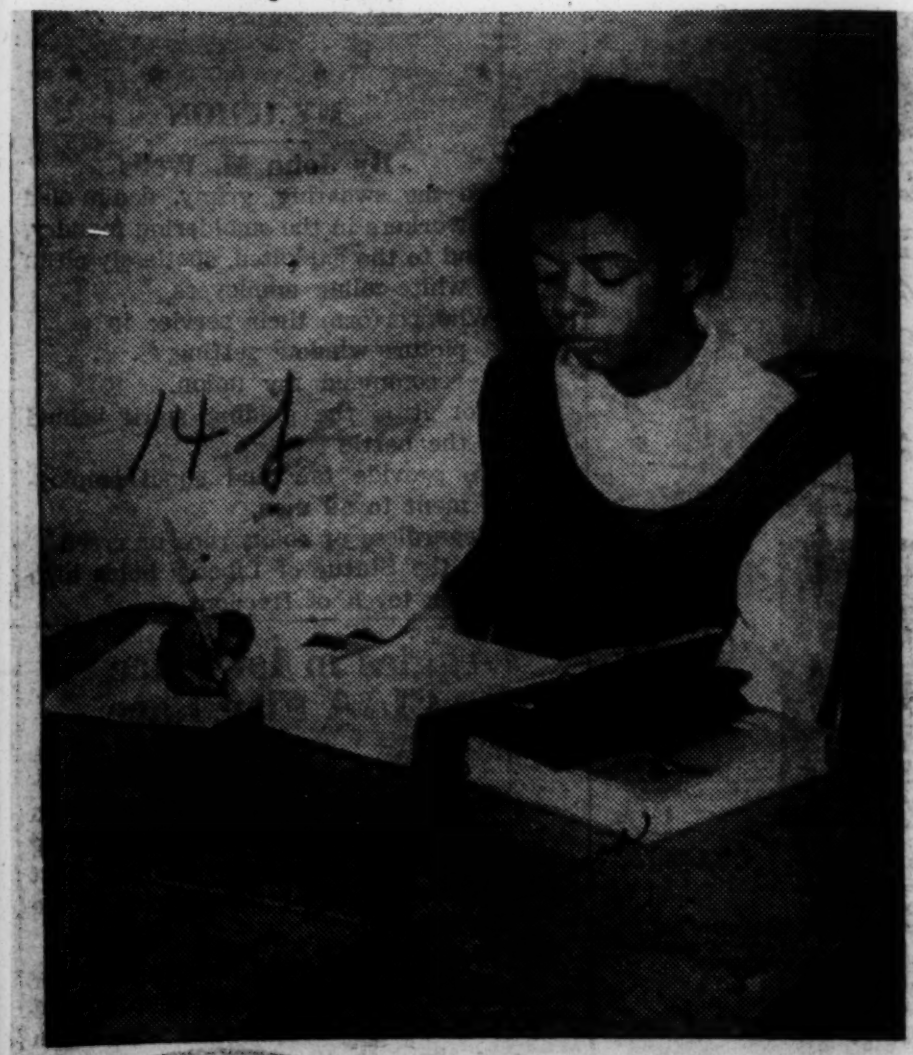
HONORARY DOCTOR OF MUSIC DEGREE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MARIAN ANDERSON

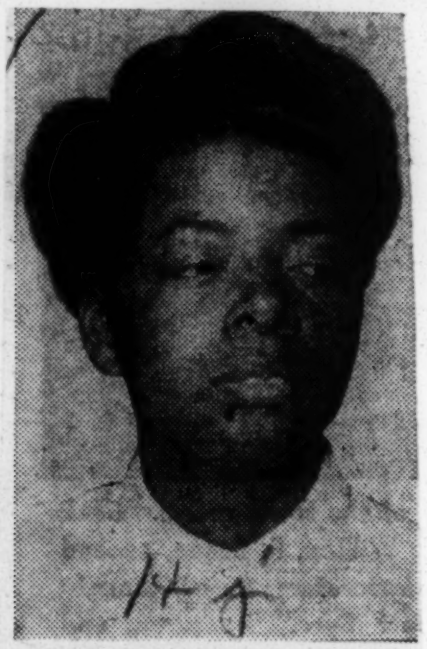
Marian Anderson Gets New Degree

NEW YORK — Marian Anderson, world renowned contralto singer, was one of eight public figures to receive an honorary degree on June 4 at the 120th commencement exercises at New York University. She was awarded the honorary doctor of music degree.

Miss Anderson, who bears with grace and humility the richest honors of the far reaches of the earth, glorified commencement for New York University in a fashion that will long outlive the witness of those present. Born in obscurity and reared in adversity from early youth her phenomenal vocal talent and determined effort destined her for eminence. First it was the mites of friends and neighbors, and later the substantial grants of discerning scholarship agencies, that contributed to her training at home and abroad. Endowed with innate spiritual force lending ecstatic fervor to "a voice of a century" as Toscanini pronounced it, this woman of superlative gifts has become almost legendary in her own lifetime. As an emissary of the U. S. State Department in extended foreign travel she has proved one of the most effective ambassadors of good will this nation ever commissioned.



Elizabeth Eckford, 15-year-old student at Little Rock's Central High School, has received word that she has been awarded a $1,000 Scholarship by the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes, with headquarters in Chicago. She was recommended for the Award by Richard Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Council. Her father, Oscar Eckford is a member of the Union, Local 354, St. Louis. —(ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS PHOTO)



ELIZABETH ECKFORD

Worth $1,000

Waiters Give Scholarship To L. R. Girl

CHICAGO (ANP) — On the recommendation of Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council Dining Car Employes Union, a $1,000 scholarship has been awarded Elizabeth Eckford, heroic 15-year-old student at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

Local unions belonging to the council spearheaded the drive to raise funds for the award for Miss Eckford who is the daughter of Oscar Eckford Jr., a waiter, on the Missouri Pacific and member of Local 354, St. Louis.

She is nationally known as one of the nine Negro students selected by the Little Rock Board of Education for admission to Central High.

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MARIAN ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIP

PARTICIPATING in the Marian Anderson scholarship auditions in Philadelphia, Oct. 6-7-8, were, left to right: Grace Bradford of Washington, D.C., and Alice Wonscnski and Lois Winrow, both of Chicago. Auditioners came from every section of the country and from foreign lands. It is considered an honor by applicants to even be accepted for the auditions. The famed concert singer's sister, Miss Alyce Anderson of Philadelphia, is director of the scholarship foundation.—Mosley Photo.

GOVERNOR FOSTER FURCOLO discusses future educational plans with Leonard K. Lockley, 26, a freshman at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania. Lockley, a resident of Springfield, Mass., was presented a $300 scholarship, the first award of the Massachusetts Scholarship Foundation.

Student, 26, Is First Recipient Of New Fund

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A 26 year-old student from Springfield, Mass., became the first recipient of a grant from the newly formed [illegible] Scholarship Foundation.

Leonard K. Lockley, a freshman at Lincoln university, Pa., was presented a check for $300 by Prof. Kermit Morrisey, representing Governor Furcolo, at a special press conference.

Governor Furcolo announced that he had received a letter from young Lockley on Feb. 10, and that the boy had appealed for financial assistance so that he might continue his freshman year at college.

The Governor stated that he turned the matter over to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Scholarship Foundation. They reviewed Lockley's case and decided to award the oy a "B" average student, with a $300 grant and thereby initiate the program of the Foundation.

Governor Furcolo also announced that the Foundation had presented Lockley a second check to cover his transportation back to school so that his return would be immediate.

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GEORGE MILLER (PRODIGY)

BOY 13, IS TAKING COLUMBIA COURSE

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
Aug 9-11 58
P. 1

Future Diplomat Will Take Exam This Week, Then Return to High School

A 13-year-old boy will complete a summer course in American history at Columbia University this week. He hopes to enter college as a regular student next year and to become a diplomat sometime thereafter.

The boy, George Miller, is a slight, bespectacled North Carolinian who isn't the least bit awed by college students or professors.

Prof. Arthur W. Thompson, who teaches the course George is taking, called him "a very alert individual." "He is not afraid to ask questions and they are usually the right questions at the right time," the professor said.

George was admitted to the summer session as a special student on the recommendation of his high school principal in Mooresville, N. C., and with the permission of Professor Thompson. Dr. Thomas C. Izard, director of the summer session, noted that George "is the youngest student we have had in the summer session, as far as I can remember."

After he takes his final examination Friday, George will return to Mooresville to complete his final year of high school. He hasn't yet decided on a college, but he has the Ivy League schools in mind. The cost of college will be no problem, since George recently won $20,000 on a television quiz program.

AT COLUMBIA: George Miller, 13, who is completing a summer-session course in American history.

Brilliant NC Youth

Journal and Guide P. 1

University Student

Prodigy

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—He's only 13 years of age, but he's already studying at one of the nation's foremost universities.

He is George Miller of Mooresville, N. C. and he is enrolled as a special student at Columbia University this summer despite his tender age.

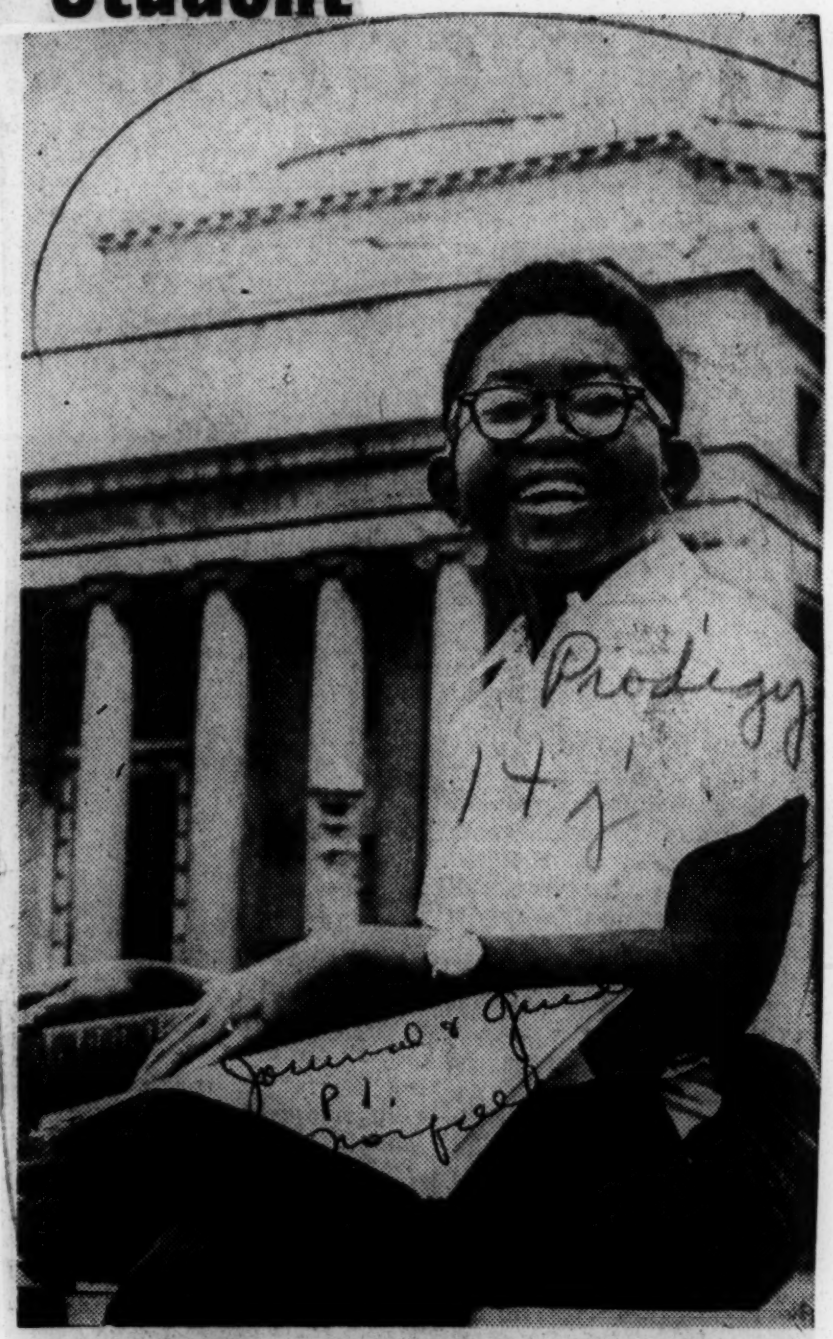
Sat. 8-23-58

YOUNG MILLER was admitted as a special student at Columbia on the recommendation of his high school principal and the permission of Prof. Arthur W. Thompson of Columbia.

The youth aspires to be of service to his country in the diplomatic field and is pursuing studies toward that end.

He and his mother, Mrs. Geneva Miller, have been invited by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah to attend, as guests of the state, the second anniversary celebration of Ghana next March 6.

The invitation was extended personally during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to the United States.



George Miller, 13-year-old student now in special summer sessions at Columbia University, is shown in his favorite study spot—on the steps of the university library.

The youth is a native of Mooresville, N. C. and aspires to be a diplomat.

Sat. 8-23-58

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10,000 Vie For Scholarships

Ten thousand high school seniors were one step closer Wednesday to merit scholarships and other awards valued at five million dollars when the National Merit Scholarship Corp. named the semi-finalists in this year's competition.

The select group outscored 479,000 other students in the national merit scholarship qualifying test, the NMSC's nation-wide educational measuring stick. The test was given April 26.

The semi-finalists will face on Dec. 6 another three-hour exam, the scholastic aptitude test of the college entrance examination board. Those who pass this test will be classified as finalists.

735 WINNERS

NMSC President John M. Stalnaer predicted that more than 95 per cent of the candidates would pass the second hurdle and become finalists.

As finalists, the students will be eligible for about five million dollars in scholarship awards sponsored by more than 80 business and industrial organizations, professional societies, foundations, and individuals, and the NMSC.

Stalnaker said that about the beginning of May, 735 students will be named merit scholars of 1959. Each will receive a four-year award covering four years in college, plus a stipend tailored to the winner's needs.

MERIT WINNER FINDS TENACITY PAYS DIVIDENDS

Studies Far Beyond His Assignments

BY CLAY GOWRAN

(Seventh and last article in a series about National Merit scholarship winners in the Chicago area.)

Aaron Douglas, 18, used just one word to explain why he thought he had won the Merit scholarship which will enable him to enter the University of Chicago this fall. The word was "tenacity."

Douglas, who was among six winners from Evanston Township High school, told his story in the small, bare apartment at 2122 Ashland av., in the suburb, which is home to him and his mother, Mrs. Tommie Douglas, 42. His father died when the boy was an infant.

"I had tenacity, I guess," Aaron said. "That is about the only reason I can give for winning.

Study "Pays Off"

"Thru the years of high school, I've spent 5½ to 6 hours each night studying. I usually come home from school, sleep until dinner time, then start work about 7 p. m. or so. I always work until midnight or later, and it has paid off."

Why does he spend so much time studying?

"Well, I don't just work on the assignments they give us, and on the school textbooks," he said. "I like to go into things more deeply. I get books on the subjects from the library, and also borrow others. In physics, which I like best, I've borrowed books from a teacher, and they help me a lot."

Mrs. Douglas said she just didn't understand where her boy got his ability. She, she said, had nothing to do with it.

Makes Way on His Own

"He has made his way on his own," Mrs. Douglas said. "I had only an eighth grade education, and since he was a baby I've had to go out each day and do housework for our living, altho Aaron helps by doing yard work.

"He's done so well, but he works so hard at it. Why, that boy sometimes reads all night."

Young Douglas is not sure, now, what he will major in at Chicago, but it will be either physics or philosophy—"those are the things I am most curious about." Probably, he said, he will try to become a professor when his education is completed.

"If I hadn't received the scholarship I wouldn't have been able to go to college, and I think I would have become a postman," Aaron said. "They have time to do things they want to do, that's why I had been thinking about it. Such a job would have given me time to study and think."

Attends Summer School

Aaron will go to Chicago with an excellent high school foundation for the coming advanced studies. For two years during his stay at Evanston High, he attended summer school in order to fit in all of the subjects he wanted.

The result is this impressive array of credits: 4½ years of mathematics thru calculus and advanced geometry, and five years of science, including college level physics, in addition to the required courses in English, foreign language, and social studies taken by all students.

He has an equally impressive array of extracurricular activities. He won an honorable mention in Westinghouse Electric corporation's high school science talent search, he won a prize for his science excellence from the Bausch and Lomb Optical company, he played baseball in his freshman and sophomore years, he was editor of the school handbook last year, he worked on the yearbook staff and he belongs to the writers' club.

In Top 3 Per Cent

He is in the top 3 per cent of his high school class, despite the fact that he was absent from school 42 days last year because of illness.

Why is he so curious about physics and philosophy?

"They seem associated in my mind," he replied slowly. "There is a religious quality here—the basic structure and thought of the world and the universe, the search into unknowns. That is what I want."

Aaron Douglas using slide rule in his home work.

14.1 1958

Little Rock

Conscience Fund Award To Green

NEW YORK — The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students has granted the first supplementary scholarship award from the American Conscience Fund to Ernest Green, the first Negro graduated from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

"This award, together with 52 similar awards totaling about $17,000 were made available this year to outstanding Negro high school seniors," John U. Monro, Chairman of the Trustees of the Supplementary Scholarship Fund of NSSFNS and Director of the Financial Aid Office at Harvard, announced.

"These awards," Monro said, "are going to students from 21 states including those in the south and the District of Columbia. They are the final link in the chain of financial assistance needed over and above college scholarships, family contributions, and the students earnings and savings.

Ernest Green, for example, has already received a full tuition scholarship from Michigan State university. The American Conscience Fund award will provide for all his other expenses not covered by his summer earnings and his family's contribution.

18 OTHER GRANTS

Eighteen additional students have received "recognitions of merit" (without stipend) from NSSFNS, because their full financial needs had already been met, largely as a result of the NSSFNS efforts in their behalf."

This year's recipients of supplementary scholarships have already won, because of their academic promise, $81,000 in scholarship aid from 61 colleges and universities across the nation, including Antioch, Brown, Barnard, Case Institute of Technology, Columbia university, Lehigh, Michigan State university, University of Missouri, Oberlin, Pomona, Radcliffe, and Rutgers university.

The annual supplementary grants are the culmination of the National Scholarship Service's over-all effort to seek out and help talented Negro seniors to continue their education. Without NSSFNS guidance and financial aid, these students might otherwise not develop their full potential.

Money for these awards is provided by a number of individual funds and is used not only to aid these new college freshmen but to continue to assist previous award winners throughout their college years. Awards to upperclassmen will be announced in early August.

Among the funds contributing, is the American Conscience Fund which began as the result of a letter to the New York Times last fall from Professor William Van Til of New York university. It ended, for this year, in New Rochelle, New York through the Good Friday and Passover collections of the city's churches and synagogues, respectively, to help Negro children, like those in Little Rock, weather the "stormy transition."

Some others are: the Old Dominion Fund earmarked for candidates in cities where the NSSFNS COMMUNITY TALENT SEARCH program either has been adopted or is being considered; the Jean Tennyson Foundation, Inc., for music students; and the Camille and Henry Dreygus Fund, for students majoring in science mathematics.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE FUND

or engineering.

DELTAS, OMEGAS

Funds have also been established by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Omega Phi Psi Fraternity.

In NSSFNS's ten-year history, the agency's counseling service have helped more than 5200 Negro students enter over 350 interracial colleges and universities. Total scholarship aid of almost $2,000,000 was secured by NSSFNS for these students. Of this $1,670,000 came from colleges and other sources, $330,000 in direct supplementary grants.

As vital as the funds themselves are the efforts of NSSFNS counselors who work with high schools and colleges in discovering talented students and paving the way for their continued education. This year NSSFNS counselors screened more than 1700 high school seniors of whom at least 700 will be attending interracial colleges in September with more than $300,000 in scholarship awards.

"It is difficult," said Richard L. Plaut, President of the National Scholarship Service, "to single out examples of outstanding former NSSFNS counselees and scholars from so many. There is, for instance, this year, Alice Wilson of New Orleans, a music education major who was graduated this June from Illinois Wesleyan university, in Bloomington, Ill. She returns to Bloomington this fall as a junior high school music teacher, the first Negro teacher in the Bloomington school system.

"Another, Leonard Jeffries, jr., of Newark, New Jersey, a pre-law senior at Lafayette college, was elected the first Negro president of his fraternity. Jeffries also received substantial scholarship aid from the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation.

"Bessye Warren of Houston, Tex., majoring in government, graduated cum laude from Radcliffe this June.

"NSSFNS advice and help gave these, as well as thousands of others, the encouragement they needed to go on to college. But there are many more thousands of potentially qualified college candidates in our junior high schools who never reach college and whom we are most concerned about now.

"We are just beginning to tap the enormous resources of talent among deprived children who can be rescued through programs like COMMUNITY TALENT SEARCH launched by NSSFNS last year.

"The pilot project for CTS was started two years ago, under the co-sponsorship of the New York City Board of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board, and NSSFNS at Junior High school 43 and George Washington High school here in New York. A second project will get underway this fall in Washington, D. C.

"We hope," Plaut concluded, "that by giving able students in their formative years, both the desire and the opportunity, in the form of special services, to continue to study, a great many college-trained students will emerge from groups from which few have come in the past."

Besides Green, other recipients are: Bennie L. Coleman, Montgomery, Ala.; Pennsylvania State university Park, Pa.; Carroll P. Draughn, Washington, D. C., Bard college, Annadale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Patricia E. Marlow, Washington, D. C., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rachel M. Edmond, Moultrie, Ga., Blackburn college Carlinville, Ill.; Ann M. Meyers, Savannah, Georgia, Rosemont college, Rosemont, Pa.; Marcia L. Smith, Chicago; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Clarence E. Taylor, Coal Valley, Ill.; Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. Frank H. Colby, Gary, Beloit college, Beloit, Wic.; Marcia Warrington, Indianapolis, Butler university, Indianapolis, Ind.; Carolyn A. Winstead, Indianapolis, Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind.; Rebecca S. Furgerson, Waterloo, Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa; Vivian E. Fykes, Louisville, Ky.; Nazareth college, Louisville, K. G.; John H. Shumake, jr., Louisville, Bladwin-Wallace college, Berea, Ohio; John M. Magee, New Orleans, Le Moyne college, Syracuse, N. Y.; Betha D. McMillan, Baltimore, Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa.; Carole J. Perkins, Baltimore, Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Janet S. Ross, Detroit, Michigan State university, East Lansing, Mich.

Carolyn Y. Williams, Greenwood, Miss., Briar Cliff college, Sioux City, Iowa; Shirley L. Cole, St. Louis, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Patricia J. Monroe Kansas City, Mo., University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Hazel J. Brown, Teaneck, N. J. Brandeis university, Waltham, Mass.; Doris E. Dunne, East Orange, N. J., Douglass College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Bernice J. Proctor, Somerville, N. J., Douglass college, New Brunswick, N. J.; Stanley G. Smith, Asbury Park, N. J. Rutgers university New Brunswick, N. J.; Theodore R. Bates, New York, Columbia university college of pharmacy, New York, N. Y.

Rhonda C. Bristol, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Boston university, Boston, Mass.; Judith M. Col[illegible] New York, Bennington college, Bennington, Vt.; Audrey M. Hamilton, East Moriches, Rider College, Trenton, N. J.; Abigail C. Hubbell, Brooklyn, Bard college, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, New York; George E. McClomb, Port Jefferson N. Y. Colgate university, Hamilton, N. Y.

Rose-Ann L. Mitchell, New York college, New York, N. Y.; Leslie V. Porter, Brooklyn, New York university, New York, N. Y.; Henry P. Soloman, New York, Columbia university college of pharmacy, New York, N. Y., Elliott [illegible] Tuckahoe, N. Y., Lafayette college, Easton, Pa.; Benjamin Booker, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; Sara J. Corpening, Lenoir, N. C., Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill.; Fred [illegible], Winston-Salem, N. C.; Baldwin-Wallace college, Conservatory of Music, Berea, Ohio; Clara Withers Charlotte, N. C., Women's college of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.; Leonard G. Jones, Cleveland, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio; Cellestine C. Ware, Cleveland, Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass., William L. Wood, Cleveland, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Nannette D. Hall, [illegible]stone, Pa., Wilson college, [illegible]bersburg, Pa.; Ramona P. [illegible]r, Braddock, Pa., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; [illegible]y, Wesley, Philadelphia, Oberlin college conservatory of music, Oberlin, Ohio; Roberta J. Yancy, Rochester, Pa., Barnard college, New York, N. Y.; Marlene A. Drummond, Pembroke college of Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Allen W. Collins, Texarkana, Tex., Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Janice L. Stickney, Prairie View, Texas, Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio; Virginia A. Tisdale, Austin, Texas, Pomona college, Claremont, Calif.; Albert W. Overby, Jr., Norfolk, Va., Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Barbara J. Starks, Newport News, Va.; Beaver college, Jenkintown, Pa.; Jerry J. Saulter, [illegible], Wash.; Wittenberg [illegible] Springfield, Ohio.

DAVID H. SCULL, of Annadale, Va., was recently elected chairman of the board of Northern Community Developers, Inc., a corporation organized to furnish financial and advisory assistance on a national scale to builders and developers of integrated housing. Headquarters are located at 8 Nassau st., Princeton, N. J.

Two Appointed To Board Of Scholarship Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Levitt, comptroller of the State of New York, and Lyle M. Spencer, president of Science Research Associates of Chicago, have been elected directors of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

Prior to being elected comptroller, Arthur Levitt was president of the New York City Board of Education which directs the largest school system in the country. He served on the New York State Committee for the White House Conference on Education and is president of the New York Academy of Public Education.

• • •

AT PRESENT he is chairman of Governor Harriman's Committee on the Marketing of School Bonds. He is also trustee of the New York State Teacher's Retirement System, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Home Rule, chairman of the Sponsoring Committee of the Public Administration Training Program and a member of the New York State Health Insurance Board.

In addition to his position as head of Science Research Associates, an organization which develops, publishes, and administers scientific educational tests including the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Tests and the Selective Service Qualifying Test, Mr. Spencer is a member of the board of governors of the Menninger Foundation. He is also a director of Appleton Coated Paper company of Appleton, Wis., the Hopper Paper company of Taylorville, Ill., a member of the National Council of Consultants, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C. and a trustee of Young Presidents Foundation.

The National Scholarship Service gives counselling and advisory services to thousands of students each year through their schools and guidance counsellors. It also offers supplementary scholarship aid to students who have been awarded college scholarships to meet their total financial needs.

• • •

NSSFNS HAS recently extended its program through Community Talent Search, a national project to help communities set up their own talent searching projects. An excellent example of the potential of such projects has been underway for two years in JHS 43 and George Washington high school in New York City. This pilot project is cosponsored by the New York City Board of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board, and NSSFNS.

It is serving as a laboratory for developing methods of spotting and encouraging children with college potential long before they reach the final years of high school when it is often too late. The emphasis is on children from culturally and economically deprived groups, regardless of race, to whom the idea of college would not ordinarily occur. Washington, D. C. will be the first city, other than New York, to launch such a project at its Macfarland junior high school and Roosevelt high school.

Scholarship Fund To Mark 10th Anniversary

Daily World p3

NEW YORK—The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students will mark ten years of expanding service at an anniversary dinner Tuesday, April 29, at the Columbia University Club in New York City.

At that time, tribute will be paid to the foundations, educational institutions, and government agencies which have helped NSSFNS make it possible for 5,000 Negro high school graduates to enroll in more than 300 interracial colleges, with $1,600,000 in scholarship aid.

Among Guest

Tues 4-29-58

Among the distinguished guests will be: Dr. Arthur S. Adams, President of the American Council on Education; Dr. Ewald B. Nyquist, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Education; Dr. Clarence Faust, President, Fund for the Advancement of Education and Vice President of the Ford Foundation; David M. Heyman, President, New York Foundation; Ernest Brooks, Jr., President, Old Dominion Foundation; John M. Stalnaker, President, National Merit Scholarships, Inc

OTHER GUEST

Also Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, President of New York University; Dr. Harold Taylor, President, Sarah Lawrence College; the Rev. John Patterson, Headmaster, Kent School; Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, New York City; and the Chairman of the campus chests that have made a- of Pennsylvania, and Bryn Mawr, which are among more than 100 campus chests that have made allocations through the years from funds raised by their student bodies, to NSSFNS.

"These men and women will be honored as representaitves of the various groups which have so generously supported and assisted our work," says Richard L. Plaut, President of the Scholarship Service

Nat'l Scholarship Service Holds Tenth Anniversary

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Also, Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of New York university; Dr. Harold Taylor, president, Sarah Lawrence college; the Rev. John Patterson, headmaster, Kent school; Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, New York City; and the chairmen of the Campus Chests of Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and Bryn Mawr, which are among more than 100 campus chests that have made allocations through the years from funds raised by their student bodies, to NSSFNS.

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National Scholarship Service And Fund For Students Is 10 Years Old

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Ohio Call p17

Four former counselees and scholarship winners were honored as symbols of the thousands of students who have succeeded in colleges they otherwise might not have been able to attend without NSSFNS counseling and financial

Pic 5-2-58

The students were Harold Haizlip of Washington, D. C., Amherst '57, now studying for his doctorate at Harvard under a Woodrow Wilson fellowship; Robert Hood, of Louisville, Ky., Ohio Wesleyan '56, now a ministerial student at the Union Theological seminary; Leonard Jeffries, of Newark, New Jersey, Lafayette college '58, and Rodney Dennis, of Tampa, Florida, New York university '58.

Harry J. Carman, dean emeritus of Columbia college and chairman of the board of directors of NSSFNS, served as chairman for the evening. Frank H. Bowles, president of the college entrance examination board, gave the principal address. His subject was: "The NSSFNS Role in American Education — The Past Ten Years and The Next.'

The unique Scholarship Service, with headquarters at 6 East 82nd Street, New York City, was started in 1948 after Dean Carman, Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz, and the Reverend James H. Robinson studied the results of two separate research surveys made by Mrs. Schwartz.

How It Started

The first revealed that although Negroes made up about ten percent of the nation's total population, they accounted for less than one percent of the interracial college enrollment.

The second study indicated that hundreds of colleges and universities in the North would welcome applications from qualified Negroes and offered millions of dollars in scholarship aid for deserving students for which Negroes were equally eligible with all other applicants. Shortly after the incorporation of NSSFNS, the agency was placed under the direction of Richard L. Plaut who has been responsible for the conduct of its program from that time to the present.

Starting slowly, NSSFNS began seeking out Negro high school students of college caliber who could not afford to continue their education. With the cooperation of non-segregated colleges and universities (185 college presidents now serve on the NSSFNS Advisory Board of College Presidents), the organization started matching able students with available college admission opportunities and scholarships. Where necessary and possible, NSSFNS made supplementary awards.

Counseling To 1600

Steadily the number of students helped has grown until now about 1600 Negro candidates are given counseling each year. Of these 600 to 700 start college annually with financial aid secured through NSSFNS services.

Whenever possible, NSSFNS also awards supplementary scholarships in amounts up to $400 a year drawn from the agency's own funds. Since its inception, the organization has secured approximately $1,600,000 for students from colleges and other sources in scholarship grants, including $300,000 in supplementary help.

But as time went on, NSSFNS officials realized that their program of helping exceptional Negro high school seniors go on to college was not solving the basic problem of fully developing the huge manpower potential to be found in all the nation's deprived groups.

A first step towards the earlier identification of potential college students took the form of a limited preparatory school program that through the years has resulted in the enrollment of several hundred students in 40 of the nation's leading independent schools with thousands of dollars worth of scholarship aid, mostly from the schools. Highlights of this program have been the outstanding college records of these preparatory school graduates as well as the placement of the first Negro students in a number of the schools.

A Southern Project

This need for earlier identification and educational counseling was driven forcefully home in 1954 and 1955 when NSSFNS undertook its two-year Southern project made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The project proved that many Negroes from inferior, segregated schools in the deepest South could succeed academically in northern colleges if given the chance—of 523 Southern project students only 31 have left college for academic reasons.

But the Southern project also showed that the 12th grade was

far too late to start seeking out potential college material when the cultural and economic family background of these youngsters had conditioned them to the idea that college and a real chance to better themselves was impossible.

"We found that life-long poverty, little family interest and encouragement, and a neighborhood which sneers at good grades and college dreams can effectively dim the spark of many potentially great scientists, teachers, or businessmen long before we meet the students as high school seniors," says Mr. Plaut.

"So we hypothesized that pilot projects in the early identification and educational development of able Junior high school students, from deprived areas, would effectively demonstrate that many more youngsters could be uncovered who might achieve college success. A collateral gain would be the development of additonal trained manpower from all deprived groups, regardless of race."

To Junior High Level

In 1956, NSSFNS incorporated this hypothesis into its basic policy by proposing and helping to launch a demonstration project at Junior high school No. 32 and George Washington high school in Manhattan.

Now nearing the end of its second year, the six-year project is scheduled to continue until 1962. Co-sponsored by the New York city board of education, the College Entrance Examination Board and NSSFNS, the project is concerned with about 750 students in last year's seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Mostly from deprived homes, the students are Negro, Puerto Rican, and white. After early identification through both convention and experimental methods, those showing promise receive intensive guidance, cultural and educational enrichment, and remedial teaching, where necessary.

Almost equally important, their parents are being coached in ways to help the children at home and are being encouraged to participate actively in school affairs. These children will continue to be given special attention and smaller classes through their years in George Washington high school.

The measure of the project's success will be a comparison of their future life patterns (parti-

ticularly the number going on to college) with pre-project JHS. N. 43 graduates.

A Search For Talent

With this pioneer effort as a pilot and with the help of a grant from the Old Dominion Foundation, NSSFNS has started a national program called COMMUNITY TALENT SEARCH to assist other communities to identify and develop able children from underprivileged groups, regardless of race or creed. COMMUNITY TALENT SEARCH is directed by Dr. Franklin J. Keller, formerly Principal of Metropolitan Vocational and Performing Arts High Schools in New York City.

Interest in CTS, however, has not dimmed the original NSSFNS objective of helping Negro high school seniors attain higher educational opportunities. NSSFNS staff members visit some 150 college campuses, as well as many high schools, annually seeking out talented students and ways to help them. As a result, this September another several hundred NSSFNS proteges will be enrolling at leading colleges.

The new college students will have a brilliant record to live up to. A survey of the academic progress of Southern Project students and scholarship holders, for example, shows that ten percent have had a scholastic average of A or A—and 60 percent achieved an average of B or B-.

Only six percent of these students helped by NSSFNS have withdrawn from college for academic reasons, and nine percent for other reasons. The record of these Negro students as a group is far superior to the national average which shows about a 40 percent drop-out rate from all causes.

Student Honors Many

NSSFNS student honors have been many. Nathaniel LaMar, for example, was helped by NSSFNS to enroll first in Phillips Exeter academy—to complete his secondary school education, and then at Harvard. La Mar went on to graduate summa cum laude from Harvard, have two stories published in The Atlantic Monthly, at the age of 21, and win a fellowship at Cambridge university in England. He is now finishing his first novel to be published by Atlantic, Little Brown, Inc.

The Scholarship Service's impressive record and decade of service was reviewed. at its anniversary dinner on April 29. Dean Carman expresses the feelings of all who have had a hand in NSSFNS' growth when he said:

"Ten years ago NSSFNS was conceived in the minds of a few of us who felt that far too many promising young Americans were being deprived of the education to which they were entitled. Now we find ourselves at the forefront of a great national awakening.

"More and more people have

Negro Fund Aids 53 College Students

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students today awarded $16,740 in supplemental financial aid to 53 Negro upperclassmen in colleges and universities across the nation. Three New York City students were among six students in the state who received the awards.

Of the amount given in the scholarships, 24 awards were made by the National Scholarship Service and 29, amounting to $10,250, were made by the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation to students nominated by NSSFNS.

Upperclass college students from New York City who received the supplementary awards are Claudia G. Burghardt of 501 W. 165th St., attending Radcliffe College; Darryl Clegg, 1160 229th Dr. So., Bx., at Bard College, and James C. Thomas, 190-37 118th Ave., St. Albans, at Franklin & Marshall College.

Award winners from other parts of the state include Richard B. Boddie of Rochester, a student at Bucknell University; Joan M. Goodwin, White Plains at Vassar College, and Otis M Thornhill, Mt. Vernon, at Hamilton College.

Fund which helped 5000 Negroes go to college, passes mark

NEW YORK — The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students marked 10 years of service at an anniversary dinner in tribute to the foundations, educational institutions, and government agencies which have helped NSSFNS make it possible for 5,000 Negro high school graduates to enroll in more than 200 interracial colleges, with $1,600,000 in scholarship aid.

NSSFNS, with headquarters at 6 E. 82nd st., New York City, was started in 1948 after two research surveys revealed that although Negroes made up 10 percent of the nation's total population they accounted for less than one percent of the enrollment in northern colleges.

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Some 185 college presidents now serve on the NSSFNS Advisory Board of College Presidents.

About 1600 Negro candidates are given counseling each year.

Of these, 600 to 700 start college annually with financial aid secured through NSSFNS services.

A need for early identification and counseling was found in 1954 when NSSFNS undertook a two year project made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The project proved that many Negroes from inferior, segregated schools in the deepest South could succeed academically in northern colleges if given the chance. Of 523 Nouthern Project students, only 31 have left college for academic reasons. But the project also showed that the 12th grade was far too late to start seeking out potential college material when the cultural and economic family background of these youngsters had conditioned them to the idea that college and a real chance to better themselves were impossible.

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Math Instructor Wins National Science Award

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—A mathematics instructor at Prairie View A&M College has received a National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship of $4950 for nine months plus tuition, travel and other [illegible]

The instructor, Jesse C. Lewis, has accepted the Fellowship and plans to enroll at the University of Illinois in September. He received the Master of Science degree at Illinois and has done some work beyond this degree. His undergraduate training was taken at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Lewis, a native of Mississippi, joined the Prairie View Faculty last September. He has served as instructor at Southern University for the past two and one-half years.

The National Science Foundation awarded on March 20 approximately 60 Science Faculty Fellowships to individuals to improve their competence as college or university teachers of science, mathematics, and engineering. The primary purpose of these awards is to provide an opportunity for college and university science teachers to enhance their effectiveness as teachers.

EX-MEMPHIAN WINS $8,800 FELLOWSHIP

Dr. Marjorie Browne Will Study At UCLA

A former Memphian has received an $8,800 fellowship from the National Science Foundation for a year of post-doctoral study at the University of California at Los Angeles.

She is Dr. Marjorie Lee Browne of Durham, N. C., professor of mathematics and chairman of North Carolina College's mathematics Department.

Dr. Browne, the daughter of Mrs. L. J. Lee of 1106 Mississippi, attended LeMoyne College and Howard University before receiving her master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Michigan.

Her research will be in certain areas of new mathematics and their applications to management and behavioral sciences.

$8,800 awards to Dr. Browne for UCLA study

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. Marjorie Lee Browne, professor of mathematics and chairman of North Carolina College's mathematics department, has been awarded a National Science Faculty Fellowship of $8,800 for twelve months of post doctoral study at the University of California at Los Angeles.

In addition to the stipend, the grant includes round trip travel, and $600.00 to cover other program expenses.

A NATIVE OF Memphis, Tenn., where she finished LeMoyne High School, Dr. Browne received the B. S. degree (cum laude) from Howard University, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degress from the University of Michigan.

She is the daughter of Mr. L. J. Lee, 1106 Mississippi Avenue, Memphis.

Dr. Browne says she will "pursue an independent program of study and research in certain areas of new mathematics and their applications to management and behavioral sciences."

ALAN T. WATERMAN, director of the NSF program, announcing Dr. Browne's award said, "The primary purpose of these awards is to provide an opportunity for college and university science teachers to enhance their effectiveness as teachers; the fellowships, therefore, are not thought of as designed to provide support for research projects as such.

"Science Faculty Fellows will be selected on their potential and demonstrated ability as teachers of science. It should be borne in mind that in the selection of a Fellow emphasis will be placed on two factors: (1) the individual's record as a science teacher, and (2) his ability to improve his teaching competence by carrying out his proposed "Activities Program."

* * *

"DR. BROWNE'S selection was based upon an evaluation panel of persons especially competent to make judgments as to the ability of candidates for these awards."

She starts her study at UCLA on September 1, 1958.

Dr. Browne received numerous grants while completing her graduate work. Since then, she has been a Ford Foundation Fellow for one year at the University of London. During the summer of 1957, she received a grant to study at Stanford University under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council.

Prior to joining NCC's staff in 1949, Dr. Browne taught at Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La.; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; and at the University of Michigan.

While she was a graduate student at Michigan, Dr. Browne received at various times awards from the General Education Board, University Fellowship from the Graduate School of the University, and from the Engieering Institute at the University.

* * *

THE NCC mathematician, an active member of the Mathematical Association of America, is a member of Beta Kappa Chi, the Society of Sigma Xi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Dr. Browne's research interests include "investigations in Lie Groups and Combinatorial Topology." She has contributed articles on these subjects to leading journals in mathematics.

Dr. Browne makes her home in Durham at 807 Massey Avenue.

Mathematics Instructor Receives Fellowship

XENIA, Ohio — Miss Thyrsa A. Frazier, instructor in mathematics at Central State college, has been awarded a science faculty fellowship granted by the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

This award is the second one granted by this foundation to the faculty of Central State college. The first was awarded to Thomas Craft of the department of biology.

During the tenure of the fellowship, Miss Frazier plans a two-fold program. She will be enrolled at the Ohio State university engaged in full-time study leading toward the degree of doctor of philosophy in mathematics.

In addition she will be engaged in the preparation of a detailed syllabus for a survey course in mathematics.

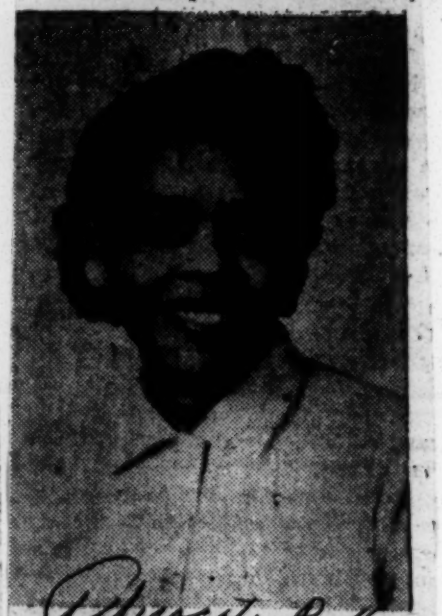
In order to have this syllabus reflect the thinking of a number of qualified persons, Miss Frazier plans to consult with teachers of mathematics in 15 Ohio colleges in connection with the preparation of this syllabus.

Miss Frazier was born at Wilberforce, Ohio, and attended grade school and high school there. She holds the degrees of bachelor of arts in mathematics from Antioch college and master of arts in mathematics from Ohio State university.

She is a member of Pi Mu Epsilon, mathematics honorary fraternity, and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific society.

Miss Frazier was appointed to the Central State college faculty in September, 1954, and will return to her teaching position after completion of her work at Ohio State university.

Receives Science Grant



Mrs. Maudie L. Thompson, science and mathematics teacher of the Plymouth High School, has been awarded a National Science Foundation grant by the University of Nebraska, according to an announcement by Mr. Arthur Mehrens, Superintendent of Schools.

The grant carries a financial stipend of 75 dollars per week and a dependency allowance of 15 dollars per week per dependent to a maximum of four. She will attend for 8 weeks.

Mrs. Thompson is a native of Mississippi, the daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Lee, 618 Rose Street, Jackson, Miss., and also a former teacher in the Jackson Public Schools. Her husband, the Rev. J. Andrew Thompson, pastor of the Corinth Baptist Church, Omaha, Nebraska, and former principal of some of the leading high schools of Mississippi. He received the A. B. degree from Jackson and the B. D. degree from Howard University, School of Religion. He did graduate study at the University of Atlanta and the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Thompson finished high school at Prentiss Institute, Miss., attended Jackson College, received the bachelor of science degree from Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., the master of arts degree from Howard University, and the master of science degree from the University of Omaha.

Mr. Mhrena stated that Mrs. Thompson and her small son, a kindergartener, are the only Negroes in Plymouth.

MRS. DORIS MONTGOMERY COOK

Mrs. Doris Montgomery Cook (above), an instructor of Science at Parker High School, has been granted a National Science Foundation Award for all-expense paid graduate study.

Mrs. Cook will study at the Institute for High School Teachers of Science at Atlanta University for the summer of 1958. She was graduated Magna Cum Laude from Miles College, with a major in Biology and a minor in Chemistry. She is president of Club Les Belles Amis, advisor to Y-Teens, a charter member of Alpha Sigma Alpha Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, and a member of Bethel A. M. E. Church of Homewood, Ala. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Montgomery, of Homewood.

Three at Allen Will Take Study Trips

COLUMBIA, S. C.—L. Odessa Nelson, science departmental head at Allen University, is among 10 college teachers of biology to receive a grant from the National Science Foundation to study this summer at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Nelson

The grant will enable the college teachers to share opportunities and experiences in research and instruction at the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station, University of Minnesota.

MARY ELIZABETH HOOVER has been selected for a grant to participate in the International Educational Exchange program of the Department of State by the United States Government.

Miss Hoover is to attend the

Miss Hoover **J. Y. Peary**

Summer Seminar for Teachers of French Language and Literature, United States Educational Commission for France, held in Paris.

JOSEPH Y. PEARY has received a summer research grant for the American Physiological Society, to be held at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

He is professor of biology and chairman of the Joint Division of Natural Sciences at Allen and Benedict.

Tuition, Plus To Be Awarded 75

HAMPTON, Va.—A $97,000 grant from the National Science Foundation has been given to Hampton Institute in support of a summer institute for high school teachers of science and mathematics, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president, announced.

Under the direction of Dr. Frederick D. Inge, chairman, department of natural sciences, the nine week summer institute to be held June 15—Aug. 14 on the college campus, will point up the key role played by teachers of science and mathematics in increasing the technical potential of our nation.

THREE COURSES

Three courses will be offered in the areas of chemistry, mathematics and physics. The in-service teachers would register for eight hours of academic credit and earn credit for four semester hours for the subject-matter course and four semester hours for the general seminar.

Major responsibility for teaching the courses will be assumed by instructors drawn from the regular faculty of Hampton's department of natural sciences.

This group will be assisted by instructors representing other disciplines and by visiting lecturers to be used in general seminars and for individual and small group conferences.

The faculty will consist of Dr. Inge; Dr. Victor L. Fields, professor of chemistry; professor Severin R. Beyma, associate professor of mathematics; and professor Wililam L. Fields, associate professor of physics.

SEVENTY-FIVE PARTICIPANTS

Seventy-five participants will be selected from southern region of United States who hold a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution with strong concentration in science and mathematics.

The applicant must be actively engaged in teaching in the field in which he selects to study and must be recommended by his principal.

He will not be charged tuition or fees and will receive in addition a stipend not to exceed $75 a week plus an additional allowance for dependents (up to maximum of four) at the rate of $15 per dependent per week.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to Dr. Frederick Inge, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

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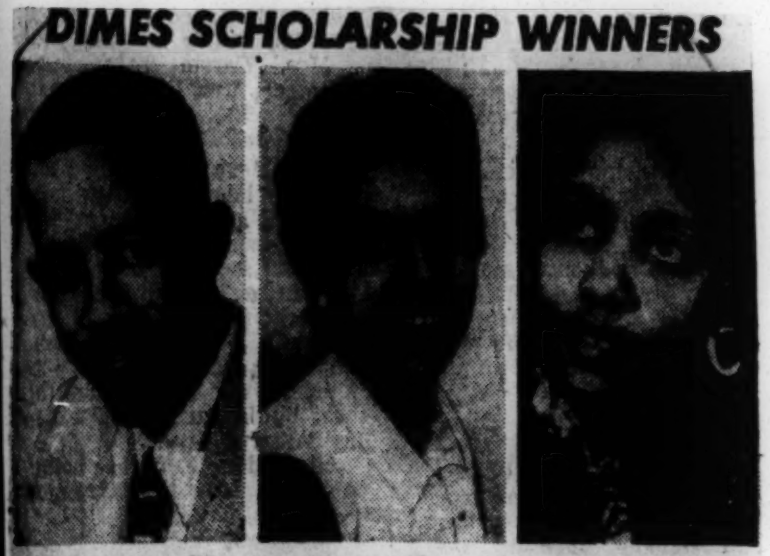
NATIONAL INFANTILE PARALYSIS SCHOLARSHIPS



(Left to right): William E. Johnson, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Norfolk, Ala., Josephine Baker, Birmingham, Ala., and Eloise Quidley, Va., the winners of March of Dimes scholarship awards for the school year 1957-1958. They join some 7,000 other medical workers trained by the March of Dimes as a means of relieving the national shortage of skilled professional manpower. The professional education program of the National Foundation is the largest supported by any voluntary organization and helps meet one of the nation's most pressing needs. Give your support to the March of Dimes-financed professional education service program.

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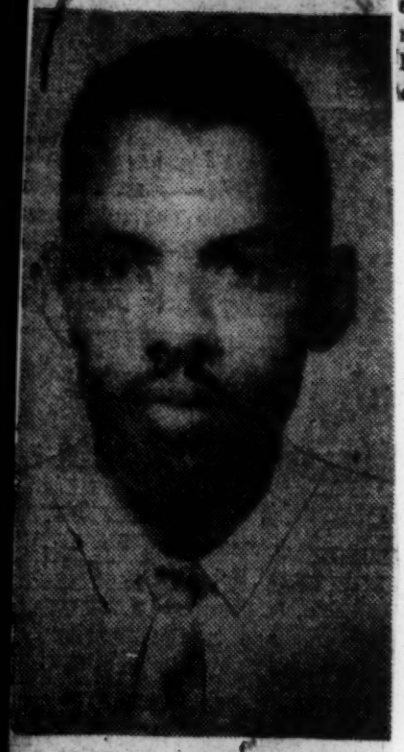
NATIONAL INFANTILE PARALYSIS SCHOLARSHIPS

Awarded



JAMES RACE, JR

Houstonian Receives MOD Scholarship

HOUSTON — James Race Jr of Houston is one of the 38 Negroes awarded scholarships from the March of Dimes raised funds. Total amount of scholarship awards to the 38 students is $[illegible].

The Dimes Drive scholarship winners are studying physical therapy, medical social work, and are taking graduate courses in science and medicine.

Mr Race was a 1953 medical student at the University of Texas Medical School in Galveston. He was inducted into the Armed Forces in 1954 and was stationed in Germany for 18 months. He is married and has two children.

The recipient of the March of Dimes scholarship is the nephew of Mrs Earl Moore, a well-known local humanitarian. He is completing his medical training in Iowa City, Iowa.

Join the March of Dimes and help promote advancements in the field of public health, in connection with the dreaded monster, Polio.

Dr. Hazel Williams To Teach At Kansas City U.

Dr. Hazel Browne Williams, counselor at Lincoln high school and Lincoln junior high, has been appointed associate professor in the School of Education at the University of Kansas City, it was announced this week by Dr. Richard M. Drake, chancellor of the university.

Dr. Williams will fill the position left vacant by Dr. Lou La Brant, who resigned to accept an appointment at Dillard university in New Orleans.

Dr. Williams, who lives at 2455 Brooklyn Ave., will begin her teaching duties at K.C.U. in September. This winter, she conducted a class in counseling at the university on Saturday mornings.

Dr. Williams comes to the School of Education with wide training which qualifies her to deal with problems of the secondary school in English and guidance, stated Dr. Hugh Speer, dean of the school. Dr. Williams holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in English from the University of Kansas, and M.A. in student personnel administration from Teachers colleges, Columbia and the Ph.D. in English-education from New York university. She also holds the Diploma of Pedagogy in German from the University of Berlin. Her fields of concentration were English philosophy and German language and literature.

She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, academic honor society.

In teaching experience, Dr. Williams has served as a teacher of English, as well as counselor, in the Kansas City public schools; assistant professor of English and German at the Louisville Municipal college; Louisville, Ky.; visiting lecture, Atlanta university; professor of English, Tennessee A. and I. State university, and instructor, department of English education, New York university.

She recently completed a year as a Fulbright teacher in Vienna, Austria, at the Bundesrealgymnasium fur Madchen, Rahlgasse. While in Austria, Dr. Williams lectured for the U. S. Information Service, speaking before teachers of English, popular audiences, and university students. She was the first Negro woman professor in Austria and was widely publicized in the daily and weekly Austrian press.

Dr. Williams has received many other honors: fellow, department of English, University of Kansas; foreign fellowship; Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority; election to Pi Lambda Theta, and Kappa Delta Pi, and fellow, General Semantics Institute.

Dr. Williams is the daughter of Mrs. Effie G. Ervine and the widow of Claude A. Williams, former principal of the Dunbar school.

TO TEACH AT K.C.U.—Dr. Hazel Browne Williams, counselor at Lincoln high school, who will be a regular member of the faculty at the University of Kansas City next fall. Dr. Williams has been appointed associate professor in the school of education at the university.

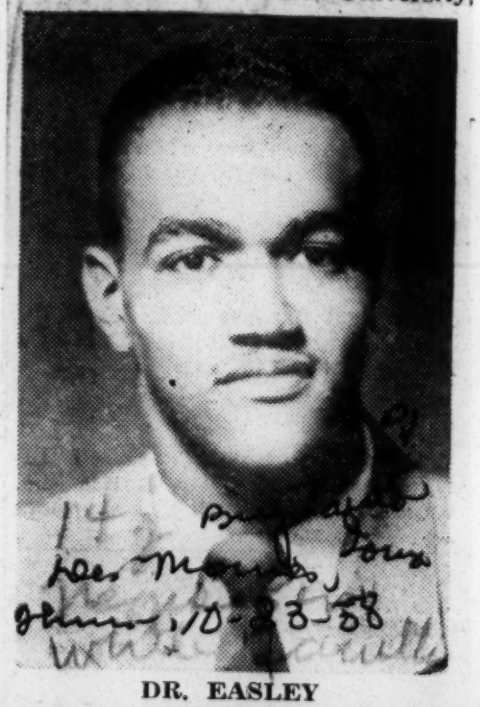
Dr. Franklin On Faculty At Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—(ANP)—Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman Brooklyn college history department, will be a member of the special faculty for the second annual Williamsburg International assembly, to convene June 8-12, it was announced last week by Colonial Williamsburg, sponsor of the event.

The assembly is a series of discussions on how foreign students view American democracy after several years study in the U. S. This year's meeting will bring 42 graduate students from 30 states to participate.

Pledged to Delta Sigma Pi at Drake

Dr. Eddie V. Easley, assistant professor in the college of business administration at Drake University,



DR. EASLEY

was recently pledged to the Drake chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, professional business fraternity.

Dr. Easley, who joined the Drake faculty in September 1957, teaches classes in marketing and statistics.

Ex-Tennessee State Teachers

Dr. Goolsby to Teach, Wife to Study in Boston

Top Position—Dr. Charles M. Goolsby, shown with his wife and son, Charles Jr., 2, will assume duties as a faculty member in the Biology Department at Northeastern University in Boston. Mrs. Goolsby will resume graduate work at Northeastern in biology at Radcliffe College on a $3,000 fellowship. Dr. Goolsby is a Ph. D. from Harvard. His wife was graduated summa cum laude from Spelman College.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. Charles M. Goolsby, his wife and their son, Charles Jr., 2, passed through this city, last week, en route to Boston, Mass., where he will become a member of the faculty in biology at Northeastern University, and where Mrs. Goolsby will resume graduate work in biology at Radcliffe College on a fellowship in the sum of $3,000.

Dr. Goolsby, who earned the Ph.D. degree in biology at Harvard University in July, 1954, declared he was delighted with the prespects of his future with the 60-year-old Boston institution and its total of 18,000 students. Since September, 1954, Dr. Goolsby was a professor in the department of biology at Tennessee State A&I University, Nashville.

Mrs. Goolsby, the former Elizabeth Malcolm of Atlanta, Ga., graduated summa cum laude from Spelman College in 1952.

HAVING HAD experience as a teacher in the public school systems of Atlanta and Nashville, and having also served as a laboratory teacher at Tennessee State A&I University, she will be a fellow of the National Medical Fellowships, Inc., the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

In Pittsburgh, they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Roberts of 527 Montooth St.

Mrs. Roberts, an executive secretary for Kaufmann's, Inc., local retailers, is a sister of Mrs. Goolsby. The visitors were guests also of another of her sisters, Mrs. Barbara Hubbard of 85 Lafferty St.

The couple planned a short stay in New York City prior to completion of their 1,200-mile motor trip from Nashville to Boston.

Negro Named To Rochester Staff

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (ANP) — The University of Rochester announced this week the appointment of the Rev. Arthur L. Whitaker, pastor of the local Mt. Olivet Baptist church, to the part-time faculty of the University as assistant lecturer in sociology in the University School of Liberal and Applied Studies.

Rev. Whitaker is a native of Malden, Mass., where he attended the Malden high school. He is a graduate of Gordon college and holds a bachelor of divinity degree from Harvard University Divinity school, as well as a degree of master of sacred theology from the Andover-Newton Theological school, Newton, Mass.

In March of this year the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church dedicated a $75,000 Christian Education Building under the leadership of Rev. Whitaker.

Rev. Whitaker is married and the father of three children.

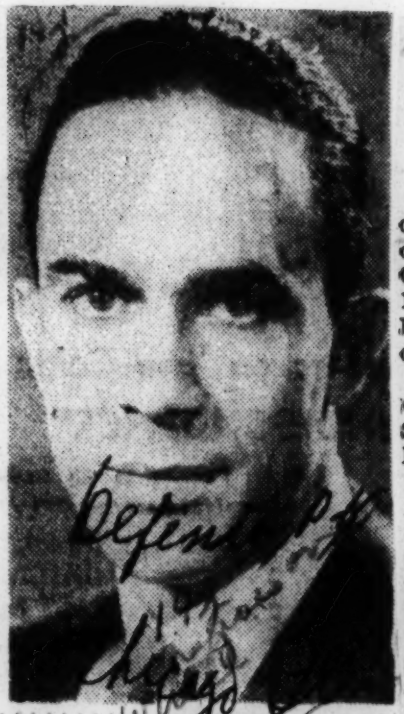
Dr. Thompson On Toledo U. Staff

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — Dr. Lancelot Thompson, most recently a post-doctorate fellow at Penn State University, has been named assistant professor in chemistry at the University of Toledo.

When he takes over his new duties Feb. 3, Dr. Thompson will become the first full-fledged Negro member of the T. U. faculty. Several have served on part-time basis and assisted in athletic coaching.

Dr. Thompson, a native of Jamaica, BWI, was graduated with honors from Morgan State College in 1952. He received his Ph. D. from Wayne University in Detroit and later served as research assistant.

He was born 32 years ago and received his elementary training in Jamaica. He also taught chemistry, physics and mathematics at Cornwall College, Montego Bay, Jamaica.



DR. A. S. ARNOLD, assistant professor in the College of Commerce and a teacher of investments at Notre Dame university, was a recent visitor at West Virginia State college and the Institute community. Dr. and Mrs. Arnold graduated from State in the class of 1947. Mrs. Arnold is a teacher in an elementary school at South Bend.

Dr. Mozell Hill Goes To Columbia U. Post July 1

NEW YORK.—The appointment of Dr. Mozell C. Hill as Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, effective July 1, 1958, was announced Saturday by Dr. Hollis L. Caswell, president of the college.

Dr. Hill is now a Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

His special research and teaching interests are rural and urban redevelopment with particular attention to the changing social structure of the community, marriage and family relations and social change, behavior in small groups, techniques of social research, and the sociology of occupations and professions.

At Teachers College, Professor Hill will be a member of the Department of the Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education. His courses will include the sociology of the community, urban sociology, and education and society.

He will also introduce a new course, "Social Stratification and Social Learning," which will deal with the "social class" or status levels of individuals, especially with how and what children learn in school and from the rest of the environment.

ALABAMA NATIVE

Dr. Hill was born in Anniston, (Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Ala. He attended the public schools of Kansas City, Kan., and received the A.B. and M.A. degrees at the University of Kansas. His Ph.D. degree was awarded by the University of Chicago in 1946. He continued his education at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Social Anthropology at All Souls College in Oxford University.

DR. MOZELL C. HILL

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, March 11, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 88

ANOTHER FIRST

From the Phi Delta Kappa News for March -- William P. Smith, Jr., of Tuskegee, Alabama, has been appointed to the coadjutant staff of the Rutgers School of Education. It's the first time that a Negro has taught a regular course in the School of Education.

300 Negroes Teaching White College Students

CHICAGO — More than 300 Negro faculty members teach white students in 106 U. S. Colleges, and ten are department heads, according to an article in the new issue of EBONY.

Among the department heads are: the famed historian, Dr. John Hope Frankfin, chairman of the history department at Brooklyn College, New York; Dr. David Blackwell, Statistics Department, University of California; Dr. James Kirk, Sociology Department, Loyola (California); Dr. Ira Dea. Reid, Sociology Department, Haverford (Pa.) College and Dr. George L. Lythcott, Pediatrics Clinic, University of Oklahoma.

Dept., DePaul Univ. (Ill.), Dr. Henrietta Herod McMillan, English and Speech Dept., Chicago Teachers College, and Walter F. Anderson, Director of Music, Antioch College (Ohio).

The sincerity of their purpose, the dedication of their teaching, the excellence of their surgery, the sterling quality of their character, thier pleasing personalities all combine to make their names by-words in various sections of the country. . . and those individuals, from Meharry and elsewhere, who were fortunate enough to come under their influence and guidance, achieved distinction in the care of patients throughout American and foreign countries.

When the present Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Dr. Matthew Walker, was elevated to this post following the death of Dr. Hale and the retirement of Dr. McMillan, he decided that a lecture series should be established for the following purposes: to commemorate the memory of these stalwart pioneers, and to bring to Meharry and the Nashville Community some of the greatest surgeons of the country. . . both for what they could contribute in their lectures, and for what they could learn about Meharry and these pioneers in their visit here.

The lecture series was instituted in 1948.

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Others who head departments are: Dr. Perry S. Wilson, Chemistry department, Bellarmine College, (Ky.), Dr. Francis M. Douglass, Psychology Department, DePaul University, Ill., Dr. Henrietta [illegible] English and

Dr. John Hope Franklin

speech department, Chicago Teachers college and Walter F. Anderson, Director of Music, Antioch college (Ohio).

Dr. John Hope Franklin son of Tulsa attorney B. C. Franklin, 1808 North Norfolk avenue and Dr. Lythcott, son of Mrs. Corine Lythcott, 2204 North Peoria ave-

nue and the late Dr. George I. Lythcott, both graduates of Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa. Both have been featured in previous articles in The Eagle.)

Pearl Primus on NYU faculty

NEW YORK — Pearl Primus, distinguished danseuse, world traveler and lecturer, has been appointed instructor in anthropology at New York University.

A candidate for her doctorate in fine arts at Columbia University, Miss Primus said this week the appointment came as a complete but happy surprise.

Miss Primus has been decorated twice by President W. Tubman (in Liberia and in Rome) for her contribution to better AFRO-AMERICAN relations.

Dr. Mozell C. Hill of Atlanta University

Named Professor of Education At Teachers College, Columbia U.

NEW YORK—The appointment of Dr. Mozell C. Hill as professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, effective July 1, was announced by Dr. Hollis L. Caswell, president of the college.

Dr. Hill is now a professor and chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Atlanta University.

At Teachers College, Dr. Hill will be a member of the Department of the Social and Philosophical Foundations of Education. His courses will include the sociology of the community, urban sociology, and education and society.

He will also introduce a new course, "Social Stratification and Social Learning," which will deal with the "social class" or status levels of individuals, especially with how and what children learn in school and from the rest of the environment.

Dr. Hill was born in Anniston, Ala. He attended the public schools of Kansas City, Kan., and received the A.B. and M.A. degrees at the University of Kansas. His Ph.D. degree was awarded by the University of Chicago in 1946. He continued his education at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Social Anthropology at All-Souls College in Oxford University.

Professor Hill's first teaching position was at Langston University. He has been at Atlanta University for the past 12 years.

As a Fellow of the Fund for the Advancement of the Ford Foundation, in 1952-1953, he was a visiting lecturer in the departments of social anthropology at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland) and the University of Manchester and Cambridge University (England). He taught in the 1955 summer session at Columbia Teachers College.

Since 1952, Dr. Hill has been a research consultant to the Venereal Disease Control Section of the United States Public Health Service.

His other research activities included a survey, in 1939-'41, of all-Negro communities in the United States, with a Carnegie Fund grant, and work as research coordinator for a cooperative social studies program for Negro Land-Grant Colleges during 1945-'49.

Professor Hill has written several monographs and many articles for such periodicals as the Journal of Social Psychology, the Journal of Negro Education, the American Sociological Review, the British Journal of Social Biology, the American Journal of Sociology, the Journal of Higher Education and the Journal of Public Law.

He is an associate director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Professor and Mrs. Hill have four daughters.

DR. MOZELL C. HILL
. . . takes big jump

Dr. Lanier To Address St. Phillips

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (ANP) Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former American Minister to Liberia, educator and lecturer at New York University will be the speaker at Brooklyn St. Phillip's church 25th anniversary dinner honoring the Rev. John M. Coleman, Rector and former member of Board of Education. The dinner will be held Friday evening in the Parish hall.

A high ranking Episcopalian, Dr. Lanier, lay member of the Presiding Bishops committee, is well known for his participation at Episcopal Conferences, having attended as a delegate at Hawaii. He is a long time friend of the honoree, Rev. Coleman, both being graduates of Lincoln University (Pa.)

Other U. S. administrative posts held by Dr. Lanier, in addition to Minister to Liberia, include work with the State Department, UNRRA and assistant in the Division of Area Affairs.

Bishop De Wolfe, Suffrage bishop Sherman and Archdeacon Saunders have been invited as well as local and out of town dignitaries to this testimonial dinner to Rev. Coleman for his 25 years service without vacation and the 59th Anniversary of the church ,according to committee chairman, John M. Miles.

Who's Who in Iowa

Dr. Phillip C. Hubbard Has Taught Electrical Engineering At SUI for Past 17 Years

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the tenth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

DR. HUBBARD

Few men of genius can attain a successful blend of the world of science—whose terminology is often incomprehensible to the average mind—with the world of every day life of family, church, community services and friends.

But Dr. Phillip G. Hubbard, associate professor of mechanics and hydraulics in the field of electrical engineering at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City—has accomplished it.

Dr. Hubbard's beam of electronic engineering destiny first came to public light during World War II. He had been working his way through electrical engineering — the field he chose instead of law or doctor because he "felt" he could accomplish it in available time and finance—when he was called into the army where he went on active duty in the corps of engineers. His astounding knowledge and mental grasp of electrical engineering science was such the army selected him for special assignment and sent him to Pennsylvania State University where he conducted research. He received a certificate stipulating he finished the course, then returning to SUI, he received his degree after three more months of study.

Named Instructor

Esteem for the young engineer's ability was so high the university would not let him go. He was given the position of instructor of Mechanics and hydraulics in 1947 and has been teaching graduate and undergraduate classes at his alma mater since.

During the intervening years he has acquired his master's and Ph.D, the latter in 1954, and was promoted to associate professor — position he now holds—in 1955.

Heads Own Company

For five years he has headed his own instrument company and has made electronic instruments—chiefly animators and scour meters—for the Army, Navy, General Electric Company, Canada and the University of the Philippines. (The instruments are used in determining dephth and measurements of the levels of river bottoms.)

Consulting Engineer

In addition he is a consulting engineer, and has lectured in Europe throughout the United States and conducted research for the past 12 years. His publications include numerous articles and four-years of collaboration with two other professors on a book which is due to come off the press early this fall.

Childhood

Early home training gave Dr. Hubbard the basic preparations for his adult career. Before he started his elementary education he knew how to read and write—to the credit of his mother-school teacher, and his father taught him the attributes of "thoroughness, thrift and sound study."

School Subjects

Although he doesn't believe a child can get too much science he thinks it should not be at the expense of other subjects, such as foreign languages, algebra and English.

"There is a need to communicate," he explained, "and we suffer because of our inability to do so."

A man with deep convictions Dr. Hubbard believes a child's direction are set at the age of 10 that punishment for erring children should be suited to the individual and spanking held to a minimum.

Enjoys Family

Dr. Hubbard enjoys his family. plays ball each evening with his children—ranging in ages from 2 to 11, joins in family singing and car rides, helps his wife Wynonna with the household duties and cooking and bathed the children when they were babies.

He is active leader in cub scout activities and coached a Little League baseball team last year. He teaches a Sunday School class of young teenagers at First Methodist church and is an active leader in community services and civic organizations.

Basic Philosophy

His religious beliefs are a vital part of his basic philosophy. It is easy to see that he can "walk" with leading men of science and converse with great minds and still not lose the common touch.

"We should bring ourselves to do what we know is right," he said. "Often when praying for guidance, we are praying for strength to do what we ourselves know is wrong."

ANNIE McGHEE

BEULAH PATTON

Appointed—

Misses Beulah Patton, Clinton, Miss., and Annie McGhee Jackson, Miss., both members of the 1958 graduating class of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss., will be members of the faculty of the Milwaukee Vocational and Adult Schools, Milwaukee, Wis., in the fall.

143 1958

OMEGA SCHOLARSHIPS

OMEGA PSI PHI NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST FOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Win Omega Scholarships

Shown are the first and second prize winners in the Omega Psi Phi national essay contest for high school seniors.

According to announcement by Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead, chairman of the contest, these students have been adjudged winners in the 1957 contest. The subject on which they wrote was, "Desegregation Changed the Practices; Integration Must Establish the Values." The first place winner of the $300 scholarship is Miss Janet Everhardus, left senior student, Ann Arbor, Michigan high school; the second place winner of the $200 scholarship is Miss Barbara Pickerel, right, senior student, Wood River, Illinois senior high school; honorable mention was accorded Miss Ann Jensen, Marshall, Illinois, senior high school.

AWARD WINNER—Robert Gest III, winner of the 1957 National Omega Scholar Award, member of the senior class, Livingston college, Salisbury, N. C. Gest makes it two in a row for the chief institution of the A. M. E. Zion church. Earl Downey, also of Livingstone, won the 1956 award.

Ina E. Dawkins

Floyd A. Coard

Bettye J. Coe

Solomon C. Phifer

Paul L. Brown

Vincent R. Blake

Margaret L. Biscoe

Mary A. Johnson

Leslie A. Walton

Vivian B. Garner

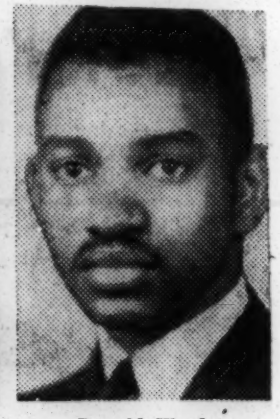
Titus Pankey, Jr.

Abraham Anderson

Bernice L. Thomas

Carl C. Spencer III

Audrey M. Clarke


Donald Warden

Dr. J. H. Birnie Wins Phi Beta Kappa Honor

The Syracuse university chapter of Phi Beta Kappa has announced the election of Dr. James H. Birnie to honorary membership at its annual election meeting Wednesday. Dr. Birnie is chairman of the department of biology and professor of biology at Morehouse college.

ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA AT HOWARD

These Howard University students elected to Phi Beta Kappa in recognition of their scholastic achievements will be inducted into membership in ceremonies at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday. Washington residents are Miss Biscoe, 4119 Illinois avenue N.W.; Mr. Brown, 2108 Maryland avenue N.E., and Miss Garner, 1321 North Carolina avenue N.E. Since 1953, a total of 185 Howard students have been selected for membership in the national honorary scholastic fraternity.

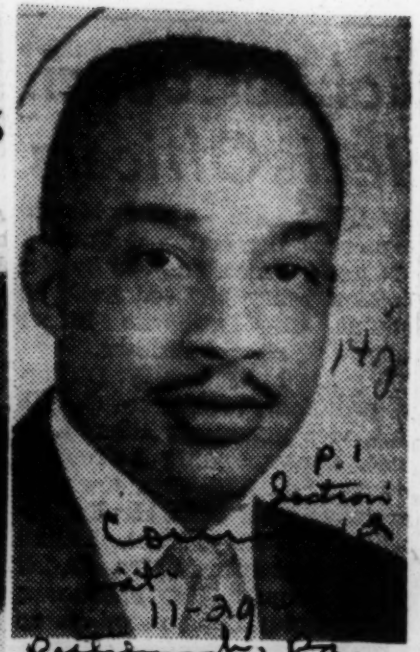
Former Clark Teacher Gets Doctorate

Miss Esther Jackson, former instructor at Clark College and the Atlanta University system, recently received her doctorate degree from the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

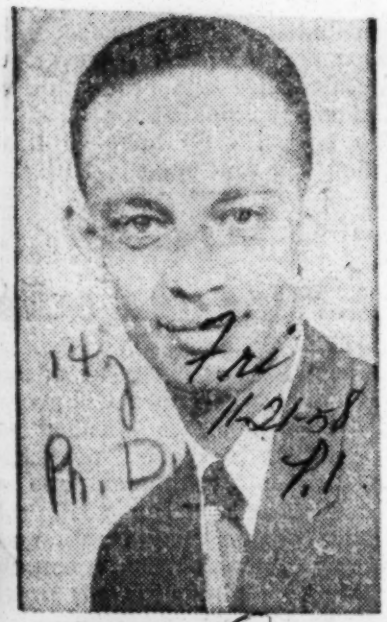
She received her B. A. degree from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia and her M. A. degree from Ohio State University. Miss Jackson was teaching at Clark College when she was awarded the John Hay Whitney Fellowship for 1956-57 to study for the Ph.D. degree in speech and drama. During the year 1957-58 she was awarded the university fellowship.

Miss Jackson is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society and of the Chi Delta Phi literary fraternity. She was also a member of the faculty committee of international students at the Ohio University.

Her dissertation was on "The Emergence of a Characteristic Contemporary Form in the American Drama of Tennessee Williams." She has received and accepted an offer to teach in an out of state school and is not expected back at Clark College, according to the president's secretary.



FAMU PROFESSOR — Dr. Ollie M. Bowman of Williamsburg, Va., recently joined the Florida A. and M. faculty as professor of animal husbandry. Dr. Bowman received the Ph. D. degree from the State College of Washington. His area of specialization is animal nutrition.



NOW AT FAMU—Dr. William R. Johnson, who received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania and formerly taught at Prairie View State college, is now professor of chemistry at Florida A&M university. Dr. Johnson received the bachelor of science from North Carolina college and the master of science degree from the University of Notre Dame. He is from Raleigh, N. C.

department at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. One of his duties is to advise the All-American Award winning undergraduate newspaper, The Campus Echo.

FAMU PROFESSOR — Dr. Ollie M. Bowman of Williamsburg, Va., recently joined the Florida A&M university faculty as professor of animal husbandry in the school of agriculture and home economics. Dr. Bowman received the doctor of science degree from Hampton institute, the master of science degree from Kansas State college, and the doctor of philosophy degree from the State College of Washington. His area of specialization is animal nutrition.

Has New Post

Ronald C. Foreman Jr., who is a candidate for the Ph. D. degree in communications at the University of Illinois is a new member of the staff of the English

14j 1958 PH.D.

P,12
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Dat 7-26-58

DR. ELAINE C. DAVIS, left, who won the academic honors of doctor of philosophy and Phi Beta Kappa at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, recently, was honored by her sorors of Delta Sigma Theta in the Maryland city, recently. At the reception are shown, left, Mrs. Gladys Shepperd, a past national president of Delta. Guests at front are Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Turner.

To Receive Ph. D. In February

Leland W. Neyland Named Dean At Elizabeth City

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — At the all-college assembly last week, President Walter N. Ridley announced the appointment of Leedell Wallace Neyland as acting dean of Elizabeth City State Teachers college.

Neyland who recently completed requirements for the doctor of philosophy degree at New York university, has served the college in the department of social sciences since the beginning of the current college year.

A NATIVE of Gloster, Miss., Dean Neyland completed his high school education at the Amite County Training school at his home before entering Alcorn college in Mississippi and the Virginia State college from which he earned the bachelor of arts degree, with distinction, in 1949.

The following year, he was awarded the master of arts degree from New York university where he was later enrolled for graduate study toward the doctorate under a teachers' grant from the Danforth foundation of St. Louis, Mo. The doctor of philosophy degree will be awarded to Dean Neyland at the next convocation of New York university in Feb., 1959.

BEFORE COMING to the Elizabeth City State Teachers college, Neyland served for two years as dean of Leland college and for six years as assistant professor at Gambling college in Louisiana.

He is the author of professional publications in the Journal of Louisiana Education Association and the Grambling College Research Bulletin. Among other professional affiliations, Dean Neyland is a member of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Sociological Association. He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Dean Neyland, with his wife, the former Miss Della Adams of Portsmouth, Va., and children, Beverly and Keith have established residence on the campus of the Elizabeth City State Teachers college.

LELAND W. NEYLAND
Appointed Acting Dean

Prof. Fancher Wins His Ph. D. Degree

NORMAL, Ala. — Charles B Fancher Prof. of education at the Alabama A. and M. College completed work in education supervision at the University of Wisconsin recently and is expected to be awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in January, it is reported.

The title of Dr. Fancher's dissertation is "An Analysis of Instructional Supervision With Implications for Selected Alabama Schools." Only accredited schools were included in this study.

Dr. Fancher holds the bachelor of arts degree from Talladega College, and the master of education degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

14j 1958

PH.D.

FIRST AWARDED- HOWARD UNIVERSITY(1958)

FIRST AT HOWARD—Harold Delaney of Baltimore (left) and Bibhuti R. Mazumder of Calcutta, India, were awarded Doctor of Philosophy degrees, the first to be conferred at Howard University, at the University's 91st commencement today (Friday).

Morgan prof part of H. U. history

BALTIMORE

A Morgan State College professor and a student from India made history Friday at Howard commencement when they became the first to receive the doctor's degree earned in a field of study at the university.

The professor is Harold DeLaney, 39, who becomes a doctor in chemistry, as does his classmate Bibhuti R. Mazumder, 33, Calcutta, India.....

Mr. Mazumder came out on top in competition for honors over the four-year period.

Mr. DeLaney, an associate professor in chemistry at Morgan, completed residence work for the degree during the term 1954-55. He was a teaching fellow at Howard in liberal arts.

He has been a member of the Morgan faculty for 10 years.

* * *

"HIGH SCHOOL graduates don't seem to know quite as much as they used to about science," Mr. DeLaney said.

"I think the majority of high schools have fallen down on the job in teaching science in the past 20 years."

He is a native of Philadelphia. He earned both the B.S. and M.S. degrees at Howard.

He and Mrs. Geraldine DeLaney are parents of Milton, 11, and Doyle, 5.

* * *

MR. MAZUMDER is joined at graduation by his wife, Mrs. Nilima Mazumder, who receives the master's degree in home economics.

"I have been appointed research associate in the chemistry department at Cornell University," Mr. Mazumder said. "My wife will study there for the Ph. D. in home economics, specializing in child development.

"She plans to open up a nursery at home. I want to teach and do research."

* * *

HE HOLDS the bachelor's degree from Calcutta University and the master's from Cacca. He received a Fulbright fellowship in 1954, but wasn't able to accept it at the time.

Mr. Mazumder later took advantage of a teaching fellow offered by Howard.

He and Mrs. Mazumder are parents of five-year-old Amitabha, who attends nursery on the Howard campus.

DR. D. W. BOARD TO GIVE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Dr. Davis W. Board, chancellor of the Northwestern College and School of Religion, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon of the Student's Institute of the Greater Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Sunday morning. The Rev. J. L. Bennett will preside

AWARDED DOCTORATE

RALEIGH, N.C. — The Rev. J. Deotis Roberts, associate professor of philosophy and religion and director of religious activities at Shaw University, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Faculty of Divinity of the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Roberts began his work toward the Ph.D. degree in 1955 at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The University of Edinbu-ompbI .rSHR a leave of absence to study for one term at the University of Cambridge. His quest for original manuscripts carried him to the British Museum in London for a period.

Deotis Roberts Wins Doctorate

RALEIGH, N. C. — The Rev J. Deotis Roberts, associate professor of philosophy and religion and director of religious activities at Shaw university, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in Christian philosophy from the University of Edinburgh. The title of his doctorial dissertation is: "The Rational Theology of Benjamin Whichcote: Father of the Cambridge Platonists."

BERNARD R. WOODSON, associate professor of biology at Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., has completed all requirements for Ph.D. degree in botany at Michigan State university, East Lansing, Mich. Woodson received the Master of Science degree from Howard university in 1945.

New Doctor—Alvin I. Thomas, 32, director of the Division of Industrial Education at Prairie View A. and M. College, was awarded the Ph. D. degree by Ohio State University in December.

Ph. D. Degree Given Alvin I. Thomas, 32 Of Prairie View Coll.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—

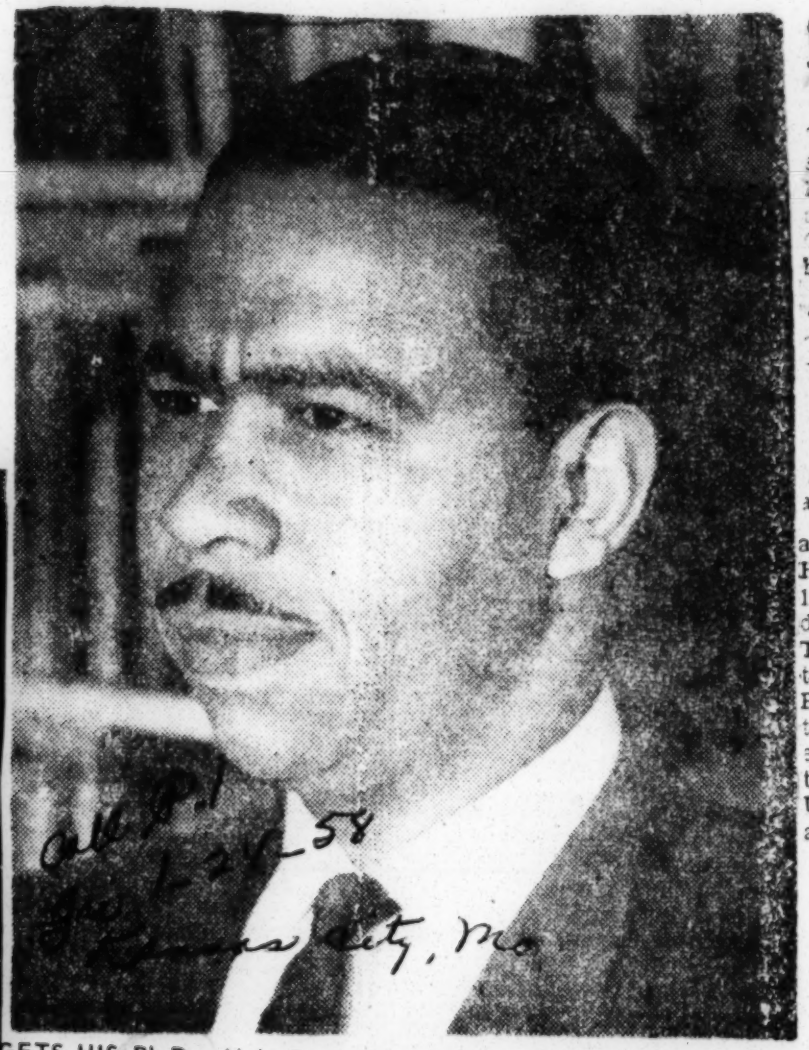
Alvin I. Thomas, 32, director of the Division of Industrial Education at Prairie View A and M College has awarded the Ph. D. degree by the Ohio State University in December.

The title of his dissertation was "Industrial Education in the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities: A Study to Establish a Basis for Projecting Industrial Education in the Years Ahead."

A native of New Orleans, Louisiana, Thomas attended elementary and secondary schools there and also attended Xavier University. He received the B. S. degree in 1948 and the Master of Science degree in 1949 at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg. Additional graduate work was taken at Pennsylvania State College. Military experience (1943 - 1946) included service in the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps., stationed in the U. S., Europe, Philippine Islands and Korea.

Thomas joined the Prairie View staff as woodwork instructor in 1949 and was elevated in 1952 to the head of the Division of Industrial Education. He served as carpenter and taught Industrial Arts at the Xavier Prep High School in New Orleans before coming to Prairie View. He has served in many leadership capacities during his tenure at the college, including the organization of the Texas Industrial Education (1953) and the New Mechanics Club of Texas, Inc. (1953). He served as consultant to the Foreign Operations Administration in 1954 and made a survey of Technical Education in Liberia. The division director has also served as industrial education consultant to programs throughout Texas and in Ohio and Kansas. He holds membership in several honorary and professional societies in the fields of Education, Industrial Education and Mathematics.

The recipient is married and has two sons, Kenneth Charles 5 and Michael David, 3, and twin daughters, Janet Marie and Julie Elizabeth, 7 months.



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Prairie View's Alvin Thomas Gets Ph. D.

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Ph. D.—Ronald J. Rousseve, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Rousseve, New Orleans, received his doctorate in educational psychology from the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Dr. Rousseve, 25, was awarded a teaching fellowship while at Notre Dame.

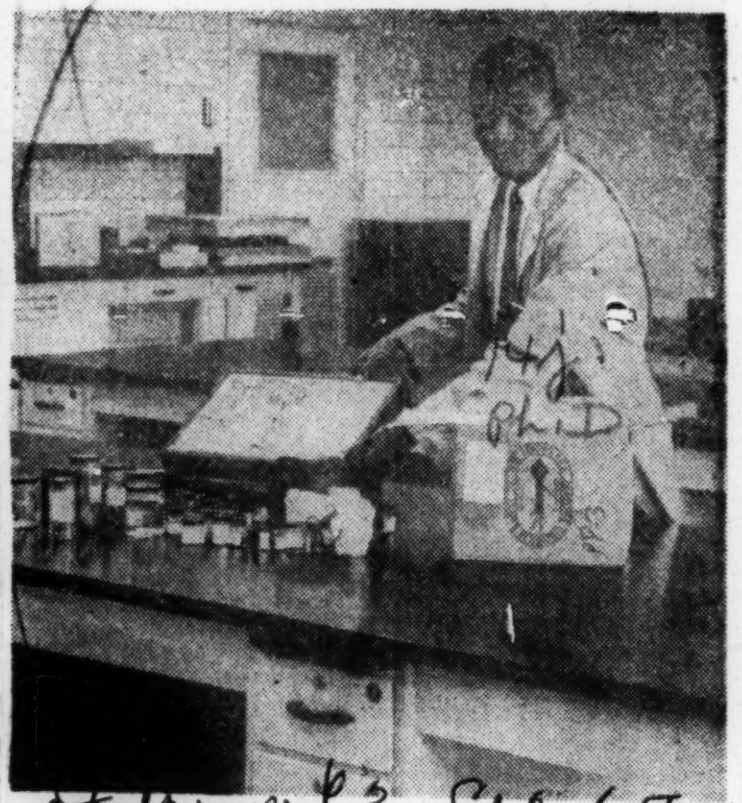
Gets Doctorate

Howard F. Robinson, associate professor of agricultural economics at A and T. College was recently awarded the Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University.

A graduate of A. and T. in 1948, Dr. Robinson holds the M. S. degree from the University of Illinois. His previous employment was in the Institution-On-The-Farm Program for the State of Georgia.

DR. ANABELLE E. SPANN became associate dean of the school of agriculture and home economics at Florida A&M recently to fill a newly created position. She holds the bachelors degree from South Carolina State college, the master of science from Cornell, and the Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin.

Doctorate Conferred



ROBERT BONNER, Assistant Professor of Biology of Texas Southern University was awarded the Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State University January 26. Dr Bonner, whose special interest is Botany, received his B S and M S degrees from Howard University. His doctor's dissertation was concerned with "The Fungus Flora of Toxic Feeds: Taxonomical, Pathological and Ecological Aspects". A native of Camden, Alabama, Dr Bonner is the son of Mr and Mrs Ernest Bonner. He is married to the former Dr Hazel Garrison, Assistant Professor of Botany, Howard University.

Photo by Evans

Two Get Ph. D. Degrees At Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Harold Delaney of Baltimore and Babhuti R. Mazumder of Calcutta, India, Friday became the first to be awarded doctor of philosophy degree at Howard University.

The chemistry department is only one authorized to give the top degree. The authorization came 3 years ago. Since then, Delaney and Mazumder have been coping with the mulitple problems of studying, teaching and caring for families.

Mazumder, 33 has been teaching physical chemistry at Howard on a fellowship, while his wife, Wilima, 28, has been working toward a master's degree in home economics.

In order to be near their 5-year-old son, Amitabha, the couple arranged their schedules to fit in with his 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. routine at the University's nursery school To help out the finances, Mrs Mazumder worked part-time as a Voice of America translator.

"It's been quite a difficulty," Mazumder said as he thought about their somewhat hectic schedule. But his wife is undaunted. She will work for a Ph.D. in home economics at Cornell University, where her husband will be a research associate in the chemistry department.

Delaney, 38, had had the added problem of commuting regularly to Howard from Baltimore, where he is an assistant professor of organic chemistry at Morgan State College.

WINS DOCTORATE — Robert Bonner, assistant professor of biology at Texas Southern university, Houston, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree Pennsylvania State university. Dr. Bonner, whose special interest is botany, is a native of Camden, Ala., and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bonner. He is married to the former Dr. Hazel Garrison, assistant professor of botany, Howard university.

His wife, Geraldine, and their two sons, Milton, 11 and Doyle, 5, have been holding the fort at 1103 E. 43rd St., Baltimore, while Delaney burned the midnight oil on his thesis.

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TO WESTINGHOUSE—Wilfred M. Biagas, former Xavier University student, graduate of the University of Chicago, 1952, and graduate fellow in chemistry, St. Louis University, 1952-57, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry from the latter university. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Biagas, New Orleans, he is a native of Opelousas, La. Dr. Biagas has assumed duties as engineer in the atomic power division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Knoxville College Prof Earns Ph.D.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Joseph L. Harrison, professor of biology at Knoxville College, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in zoology at the commencement of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. He and his family returned to Knoxville this week.

Dr. Robert Bailey Wins Ph.D. Degree In Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland — American sociologist Robert B. Bailey, III, a native of Roanoke, Va. was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters in Sociology by the faculty of the University of Utrecht, Holland on June 27. The famed University was founded in 1648.

Dr. Bailey received the degree in the tradition of Dutch universities in which each doctorate candidate has his own individual graduation ceremony lasting one hour. During this hour, Dr. Bailey was required to defend publicly his dissertation Sociology Faces Modern Pessimism. Parahymphs (honor guards) for the traditional ceremony were James G. Barringer, Ph. D. candidate at the Free University of Amsterdam and Ernest A. Teves of Frankfurt, am Main Germany.

GUESTS WERE present from the United States, India, Belgium, Germany and Holland. Dr. Bailey's dissertation is being published in English by Martinus Nijhoff Company and goes on sale in August.

Dr. Bailey was the first Negro to join the faculty of Wisconsin State College in River Falls, Wis. and he was recently promoted from instructor to assistant professor at that institution. In addition during the last academic year he conducted an adult extension course in Social Psychology at Houlton, Wis.

* * *

HE IS THE SON of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Bailey of 824 Loudon avenue, N. W., Roanoke, Va. He was graduated from Lucy Addison High School in that city in 1948 and received the B. A. degree with honors from Talladega College, Alabama in 1951. Dr. Bailey studied for six years abroad at Birmingham University, England, the Universities of Munich and Frankfort, Germany and the University of Utrecht, Holland.

Dr. Bailey who has been twice presented to Queen Juliana of the Netherlands is at present making an extended tour of Europe including the World Exposition at Brussels. He returns to the United States on August 8th.

RAYMOND A. PALMER is awarded Doctor of Philosophy degree at 81st commencement of Ohio State university. Dr. Palmer taught five years in St. Louis high schools and in colleges in Maryland, Georgia and North Carolina. In 1955 he was appointed to the staff of thee College of Education at Ohio State university, where he has served for the last three years.

Chemist gets Ph.D. at Georgetown U.

WASHINGTON

Wiley W. Tolson, chemist, was graduated from Georgetown University this month with the doctor of philosophy degree, at the university's 159th annual commencement exercises.

Dr. Tolson is one of four members of his family to receive graduate training. Two of his brothers are working for their Ph.D. degrees at Oklahoma University. A sister has been graduated from the same university with a master's degree in Library Science.

The grandson of a Methodist minister, Dr. Tolson received his doctorate from Georgetown the nation's oldest Catholic university, for his work on the biochemical effects of traumatic injury in the human body. The title of his thesis was "A Study of Inhibitory Mechanisms in the Tyrosine Oxidase System in Trauma."

DR. TOLSON, 31, was born in Marshall, Texas, and lived there until ten years ago. He took his bachelor of science degree at Wiley College in Marshall, and his master of science at Tuskegee Institute.

Inducted into the military service after receiving his master's degree, Dr. Tolson was assigned to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, where he served two years in uniform in the Department of Neuro - Endocrinology.

After his discharge, he continued as a civilian for the next six years in the same department. He is still employed there.

His decision to enter the Georgetown Graduate School came through the influence of four Walter Reed officers who were working for higher degrees at the university.

Dr. Tolson expects to make biochemical research his life work. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Tolson, of Langston, Oklahoma. His wife is the former Delores Tyler. They have no children.

DR. W. W. TOLSON

Grady W. Taylor Receives Ph. D At Wisconsin

DR. GRADY W. TAYLOR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Grady W. Taylor, district agent of the Alabama Extension Service and Tuskegee Institute alumnus received the Doctor of Philosophy in Cooperative Extension Administration from the University of Wisconsin at the 1958 Commencement Convocation.

Dr. Taylor is a native of Barbour County, Alabama. His early education was received in his home county and at nearby Union Springs in Bullock County. He received both his high school diploma and the B. S. degree in Agricultural Education from Tuskegee Institute, the former in 1934 and the latter in 1938. He received the Master degree in Agricultural Education from the University of Wisconsin in 1952.

He has served as teacher of Vocational Agriculture and Assistant Principal of the Morgan County Training School, Hartselle, Alabama; as County Agent of Jefferson County until 1949, and as District Agent on the State Staff of the Alabama Extension Service with

headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Taylor is actively engaged in many church and community activities. He is a deacon in the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church and president of the Tuskegee Local Alumni Association.

G. W. TAYLOR

Degree Granted To G. W. Taylor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —The degree, Doctor of Philosophy in Cooperative Extension Administration, was conferred upon Grady W. Taylor, above, Tuskegee alumnus and district agent, Alabama Extension Service, by the University of Wisconsin at its recent commencement convocation. Dr. Taylor is a native of Barbour County. His early education was received in his home county and at nearby Union Springs. He received both his high School diploma and B. S. degree in agricultural education from Tuskegee Institute, the former in 1934 and the latter in 1938. He received the Masters degree in Agricultural Education from the University of Wisconsin in 1952. He has served as teacher of vocational agriculture and assistant principal of the Morgan County TS, Hartselle, and as county agent of Jefferson County until 1949 and as district agent of the State staff of the Alabama Extension Service with headquarters in Tuskegee Institute.

Youthful Chemist Graduates as Ph.D.

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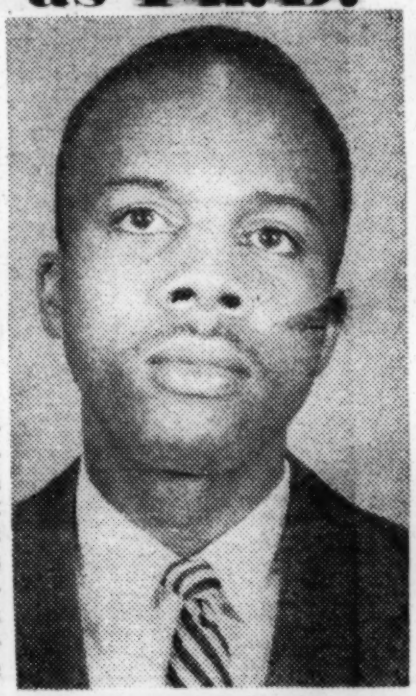

WILEY TOLSON
. . . Ph. D. in chemistry

W.L. WRIGHT GETS PHD. DEGREE

Baton Rouge, La.—W. L. Wright, Division of Education, Southern University, received his highest academic degree from Michigan State University in March, it was announced this week by Dr. E. C. Harrison, coordinator of instruction at Southern.

Dr. Wright, a native of Mobile, Alabama, is a graduate of Alabama State Teachers' College and received the M. S. degree from New York University.

The title of Dr. Wright's thesis is "An Analysis of Doctoral Programs in Guidance and Personnel Work in Colleges and Universities of the north Central Association."

Two New Ph.D.'s Have Many Things In Common

WASHINGTON—The only two Negroes to receive doctorates at recent commencement exercises here of the Catholic University of America had more in common than just race. Both are alumni of Dillard University in New Orleans.

Joseph H. Reason, a member of Dillard's class of 1928, was awarded the Ph. D. degree. He is a native of New Orleans, and is the librarian of Howard University here.

Duplain R. Gant, who completed his undergraduate work at Dillard in 1948, received the doctor's degree in social work. A native of Washington, he is a case work supervisor in the District of Columbia department of public welfare.

Receives Doctorate Degree From University Of Wisconsin

Topeka, Kas. — Frederick C. Temple, economist completed requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Wisconsin July 24th. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Temple of Topeka.

Having received the Bachelor of Philosophy and the Master of Science degrees from the University of Wisconsin Mr Temple chose to return there in 1955 for study toward the doctorate. During graduate study he served as a research and teaching assistant at the same university. Much of his interest was concentrated on the grain market industry in Wisconsin.

The title of his thesis was "Grain Marketing Practices Among Wholesale Feed Manufacturers in Wisconsin."

Mr. Temple has written research studies for the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Southern university where he was employed for the five years prior to his returning to the University of Wisconsin.

As of September, Mr. Temple will resume employment at Southern university as an associate professor of economics in the department of economics and history.

Mr. Temple is married to the former Ray Helen Ricard of Baton Rouge La. She holds a Master of Science degree at the University of Wisconsin. Last year she was third grade critic teacher at the campus school Edgewood College of the Sacred Heart in Madison Wis.

In September she will resume employment at Reddy Elementary school where she has taught for several years.

FREDERICK C. TEMPLE

14j 1958

PH.D.

DR. JULIA A. MAYO
(Doctorate for her)

Julia A. Mayo has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Work from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mayo was an honor graduate in Sociology when she received her A.B. degree in 1947 from this same University. Work for the Masters degree in Social Work was completed at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., in 1949. Part of the work toward the doctorate was made possible by a Fellowship from the National Foundation for Mental Health.

Prior to her present position as Assistant Chief of Social Work Services, Veterans Administration Hospital, Wilmington Del. She was employed as a psychiatric social worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lyons, N.J.

Active in the civic and social affairs of the community, Dr. Mayo is Secretary of Delaware Chapter, National Association of Social Workers, a member of the Education Committee of the Delaware Mental Health Association, a member of the Inter Agency Council of the Welfare Council and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She attends St. Matthews Episcopal Church. She is the first colored to be awarded the degree Doctor of Social Work from the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

POT POURRI: For pure gold crest nerve pin a posey on two distinguished senior citizens:

While the country's warners were pleading to keep off the roads in last week's big freeze, 80 - odd year old Bishop (and Mrs) W. J. Walls calmly motored through the worst of it from Salisbury, N.C. to Baltimore, where he had made up his mind to visit his nephew-in-law and niece, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Welcome.

And in Memphis, Tenn., 70-odd year old Dr. J. E. Walker (banker and insurance magnate) accosted by a holdup man, punched him straight in the nose. Lost nothing. Received a sprained shoulder.

Receives Doctorate

Lonnie Mitchell, 31-year-old instructor at Morgan State College, recently received the Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology from American University. Dr. Mitchell, a native of Hartsville, S. C., is a graduate of Lincoln University. (Pa.).

First Of His Race

Gets PHD In Clinical Psychology

BALTIMORE, Md — The Ph.D degree in clinical psychology has been awarded to Lonnie E Mitchell, 11-year-old substitute instructor at Morgan State College by the American University. Dr Mitchell is the first of his race to be awarded the doctorate in this field by the Washington, D C institution.

Awarding of the degree followed Dr Mitchell's successful completion of two years of clinical work at the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md and two years of internship as a clinical psychologist at St Elizabeth's Hospital for the menally ill in Washington, D C. Dr Mitchell is a native of Hartsville, S C but has been making his home in Washington, D C.

Ph. D. at 31

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Young Morgan teacher gets American U. Ph.D

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DR. MITCHELL'S work as a clinical psychologist provided material for his dissertation which is entitled "The Effect of Tranquilizing Drugs on the Conditioning Rate of Galvanic Skin Response in a Group of Psychiatric Patients."

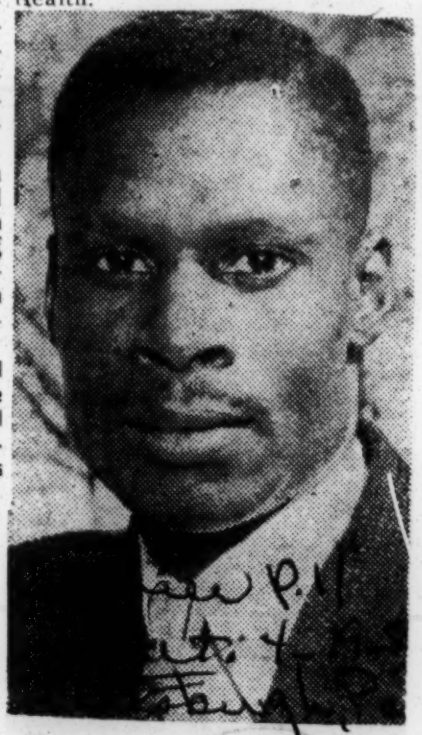
He has also written several articles, most of which have been published in professional and scholarly publications dealing with psychological problems and studies of the mentally ill

LONNIE E. MITCHELL

Dr. Mitchell is a native of Hartsville, S.C., but has been making his home in Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) and holds the M.A. degree from the American University.

He has held teaching assignments prior to the present Morgan post, which he assumed in September 1957, at Morgan, 1954-55, and at the Tuskegee Institute graduate school, 1954.

He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Maryland Psychological Association, the Baltimore Society of Clinical Psychologists, the District of Columbia Psychological Association and the Academy of Religion and Mental Health.



Earns Ph. D.—

Clinical Psychologist Calvin O. Atchison, associate professor of psychology at Tennessee State University in Nashville, was informed by the graduate school of Indiana University that he has officially completed all requirements for the doctorate degree in psychology.

WINS DOCTORATE — Howard F. Robinson, associate professor of Agricultural Economics at A&I college has been awarded the Ph.D. degree by Ohio State university. Robinson has also served in the Institution On The Farm program for the state of Georgia.

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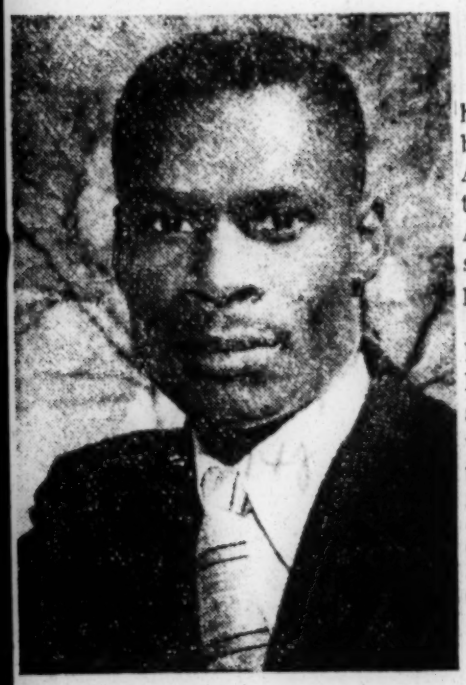
that he has officially completed all requirements for the doctorate degree in psychology.

A member of Tennessee State's faculty since 1953, Dr. Atchison came to Nashville from Charlotte, N.C., where he served as school psychologist, Department of Special Education, for four years.

Tennessee State Psychologist to Be Awarded Doctorate

C. L. Smith



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Member of Tennessee State's faculty since 1953, the new Dr. Atchison came to Nashville from Charlotte, N. C., where he served as school psychologist, Department of Special Education for four years.

Dr. Atchison completed all requirements for his degree in Febuary, and the doctorate will be conferred on June 2, 1958. His thesis title was: "A Comparative Study of the Self-Concept of Behavior Problem and Noon Behavior Problem High School Boys."

Recipient of a Danforth Foundation Scholarship along with department co-worker Dr. E. L. Runyun Drs. Atchison and Runyun will attend a seminar on the "Role of the Teacher in the Process of Teaching and learning" to be held at Silver Bay, Lake George, New York in August. The seminar will be directed by the Department of Psychological Foundations and Services of Teachers College, Columbia University.

North Carolina hometowner Atchison was an undergraduate of Alabama A&M College and received his M. A. degree from Columbia University's Teachers College. He also received a Danforth Foundation in 1956 to study in Indiana University.

Photo Ident: Tennessee State University Associate Professor of Psychology Calvin A. Atchison.

Photo by Clanton III

Ph.D. hurler for Aggie Oldtimers

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A holder of the Ph.D. degree will be the starting pitcher for the A and T. College Alumni "Oldtimers" as they take on the A. and T. College Aggies varsity in a baseball game, to be played here Saturday, May 10.

Dr. Charles U. Deberry, Elizabethtown, principal of the Bladen County Training School, star chucker for the Aggies when a student here back in the early thirties, will start the game. He will be supported by an array of outstanding players who have performed on A. and T. championship teams over a number of years.

The game is a feature of the program connected with the annual meeting of the A. and T. College National Alumni Association.

Dr. Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., First Negro To Get Ph. D. Degree At Vanderbilt University

Brilliant Pastor of Capers Memorial CME Church Had High Honor Conferred Upon Him On June 1; Popular Minister's Friends Predict He Will Advance To Bishopric of CME Church At Some Time In Near Future

Dr. Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., became the first Negro to graduate from famed Vanderbilt University here with the Doctor of Philosophy degree, (Ph.D.) on June 1, of this year.

It is quite reasonable to predict, as has the **Globe**, even previous to June 1st has done, that the scholarly and eloquent pastor of Capers Memorial Church will almost inevitably be elevated to the bishopric of his church at sometimes in the not distant future.

Dr. Johnson has been an eager seeker after knowledge most all of his life. He attracted wide attention in 1953 when he applied for entrance at Vanderbilt University and was accepted as a student in the university's Divinity School, and finished same in 1955, when he was awarded the Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) degree.

Dr. Johnson is the first Negro to ever receive a doctorate from a white institution in the south.

Previous to this, Dr. Johnson had earned the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation from Texas College and the Doctor of Theology and Master of Theology degree from the Iliff School of Theology at Denver Colorado.

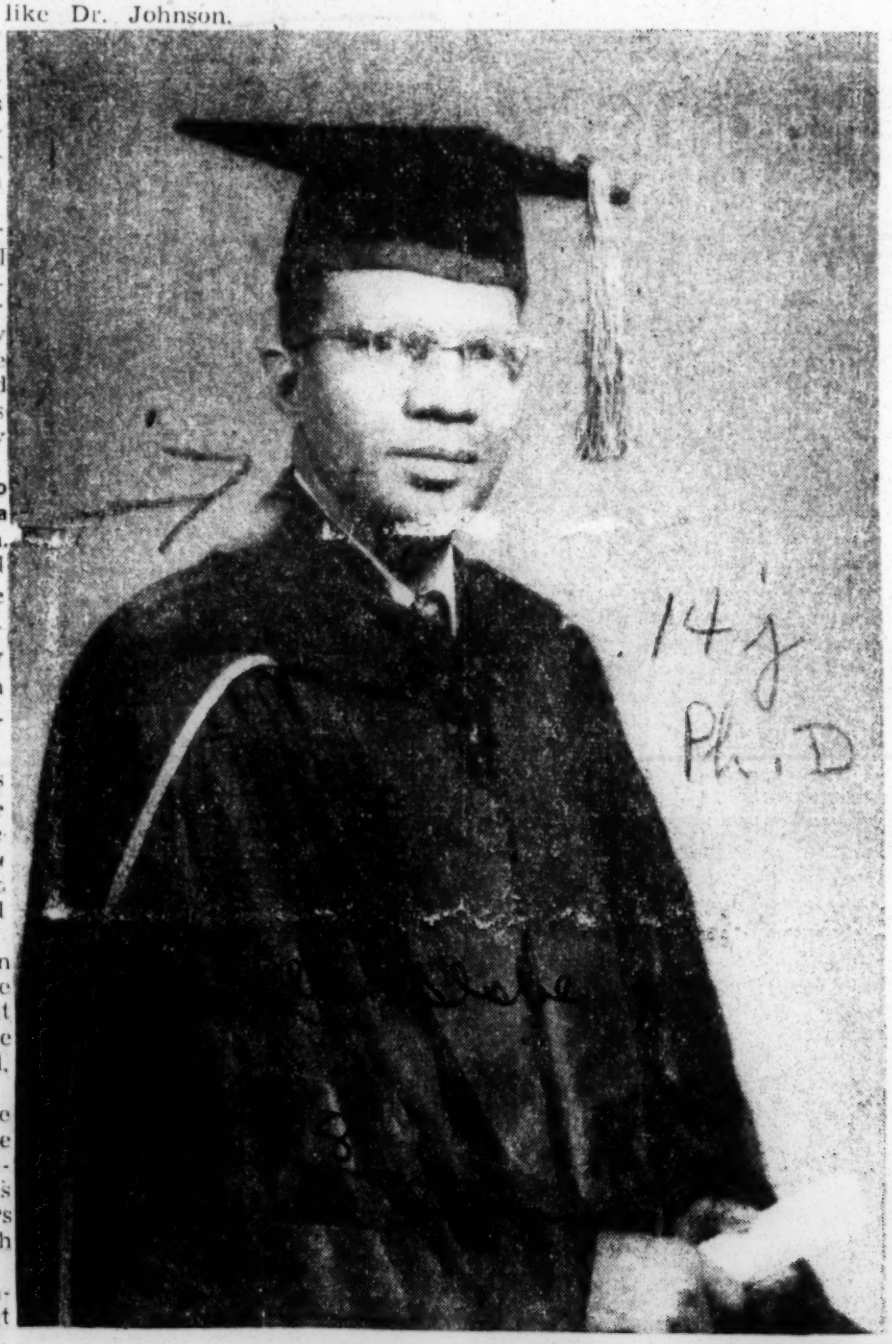
Dr. Johnson for ten years was dean of Theology at Lane College Jackson, Tenn. Dr. Johnson represented the CME Church at the Third World Council on "Faith and Order," at the University of Lund in Sweden in 1952.

Also on "Faith and Order," in the North American Conference held in Oberlin, O., in 1957, and at the Eighth Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Church in Oxford, England in 1950.

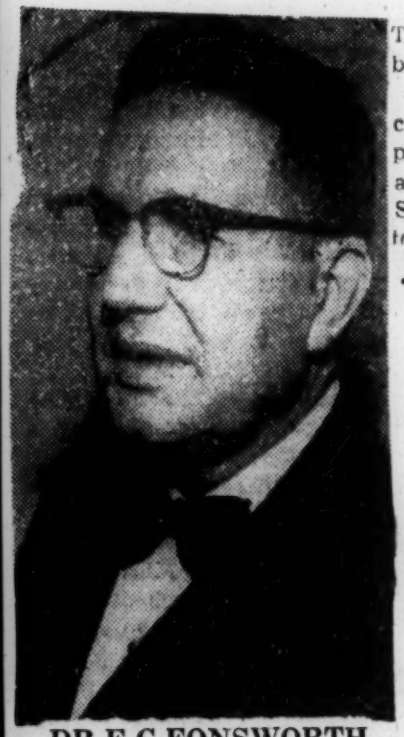
He represented the Tennessee CME Church in Detroit, Mich at the 1958 General Conference. Dr. Johnson is serving his fifth year as minister of the historic Capers Memorial CME Church on 15th Ave., N.

A native Louisianian, Dr. Johnson comes from Shreveport of that state. His wife, Mrs. Grace L. Johnson is a native of Mansfield, La. They have three children: Joseph III, Charles and Patrica Ann

Dr. Johnson is popular in Nashville, not only with his own denomination, but also wih Baptists and other faiths. He is quite a favorite with the Mt. Olive Baptist congregation. Members of Mt. Olive are quite responsive to the kind of pulpit oratory of great preachers like Dr. Johnson.



DR. JOSEPH A. JOHNSON, JR.



DR E C FONSWORTH
Graduates from Ohio State University.

Yates Science Teacher Gets Doctorate

HOUSTON - At the Ohio State University December Convocation Emile W. Fonsworth, member of one of Houston's oldest families and chairman of the Science department of Jack Yates High School, received the Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

Dr Fonsworth whose major was Science Education had as minors Mathematics, Phlosophy of Education and Secondary Education.

Among the educational, scientific and fraternal organizations in which he holds membership are listed: Phi Delta Kappa, American Association For The Advancement Of Science, American Chemical Society, National Science Teachers' Association, Science Msters' Assocation (British), and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

He has served as consultant in the annual meetings of the conference for the Advancement of Science Teaching, a Texas organization, since its beginning.

He is currently serving as consultant in planning for the program of the approaching annual meeting of National Science Teachers' Association to be held in Denver in March.

MR. FINLEY T. MCQUEEN AWARDED DOCTOR OF PHILOGOPHY DEGREE

Mr. Finley T. McQueen, Teacher-Trainer in Agricultural Education at Tuskegee Institute since 1944, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Ohio State University on December 20, 1957.

Dr. McQueen, originally from Muskogee, Oklahoma, earned both his B. S. and M. S. degrees at Tuskegee Institute. He taught Vocational Agriculture at the Wilcox County Training School and the Tuskegee Institute High School before his employment with the State Department of Vocational Education.

His responsibilities, in addition to teaching undergraduate students in vocational agriculture, include field contacts with the vocational teachers in the state of Alabama. He holds the rank of Associate Professor.

Dr. McQueen's dissertation was, "An Evaluation of the Pre-Service Professional Curriculum in Agricultural Education at Tuskegee Institute." His field of specialization was Agricultural Education.

Dr. McQueen, during his study at Ohio State University, was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, National honorary educational society and to Sigma Gamma Delta, Agricultural Honorary Society.

LOUIS ALBERT SCIPIO, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, B. S. with highest honors in the Class of 1952, was awarded the doctor of philosophy by the University of Minnesota, on March 20, 1958.

TUSKEGEE GRAD RECEIVES DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE

The Doctor of Philosophy degree was conferred upon Mr. Wilson A. Head, Class of 1940, on March 20 at The Ohio State University. His field of specialization is education and his dissertation was: "A Study of Counseling Opportunities Available to Adults in Columbus, Ohio."

GRADY W. TAYLOR RECEIVES DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE

At the recent commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Cooperative Extension Administration was conferred upon Grady W. Taylor, District Agent, Alabama Extension Service with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

GETS PH.D. — Howard F. Robinson, associate professor of Agricultural Economics at A and T College, was recently awarded the Ph. D. degree at Ohio State University.

A graduate of A and T. in 1948, Dr. Robinson holds the M. S. degree from the University of Illinois. His previous employment was in the Institutional On-The-Farm Program for the State of Georgia.

Southern Belles At Harvard

Misses Elva Goode, left, and Marcia Chapman take time out to pose during their semester break. Both are candidates for the master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Miss Goode, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goode of Petersburg, Va. is a graduate of Virginia State College. She is a National Science Fellow concentrating in science teaching.

Miss Chapman, daughter of the Baltimore Norman Chapmans,, received an A. B. degree from Pembroke College (Brown University). She has been awarded a Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation fellowship to also pursue study in science teaching.

Both are AKA sorors.

RECEIVES DOCTORATE — Dr. J. P. Brawley, President of Clark College, Atlanta, as he accepts the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from President Merrill J. Holmes at Illinois Wesleyan University's Founders Day Convocation, Feb. 13. Dr. Garfield Merner, of San Francisco, Calif., member of the board of trustees, (pictured center) presented Dr. Brawley for the honorary degree.

Aaron Copland, well-known American composer, spoke on "Creativity in America Today" at the convocation and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Dr. Copland was guest composer for Wesleyan's Seventh Annual Symposium of Contemporary American Music held on the campus Feb. 13 and 14.

William W. Wohlfarth, Superintendent of the Champaign District of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, also received an honorary degree at this time.

Ph. D.— Donald Alvin Tunie, 26, of Homestead, Pa., received the Ph. D. degree in Spanish last week at commencement exercises held at the University of Pittsburgh. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tunie.

Southern University Professor Gets Doctor's Degree In Music

Baton Rouge, La. June 1 ---Huel D. Perkins, associate professor of music at Southern University, has completed the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Music. The degree will be conferred at the 120th Commencement of Northwestern University, which is to be held June 10 in McGaw Hall, Evanston, Illinois.

Perkins, a native of Baton Rouge, graduating from the Southern University Laboratory School and receiving the B. D. degree from Southern University in 1947, received the M. Mus. degree from Northwestern University in 1951 and has done additional study at Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

Listed as the first Negro Ph. D. from the School of Music of the Illinois institution, the local native's dissertation was a "Study of the Development of Opera in American Colleges and Conservatories Between the years of 1947 and 1957, with Suggestions for Initiating a Program of Opera in Colleges."

During Dr. Perkins' year's leave on a Danforth Fellowship, he served as assistant to the director of the opera workshop at Northwestern. He assisted in the production of such operas as Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro; Aaron Copland's, "The Tender Land" and scenes from Tchaikovaky's, "Eugen Onegin."

Dr. Fred Hall, chairman, Division of Music at Southern, said, 'I have been advised that Perkins' book on College and University Opera is expected to be a standard reference for all colleges engaged in studying and pursuing operas no such book now exists."

The Southern University professor, who holds membership in such learned organizations as Alpha Kappa Mu, Pi Kappa Lambda, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Phi Kappa and Kapa Delta Pi, will rejoin the Southern staff in September to resume his duties in humanities and music.

He has been teaching at Southern for the past seven years with two years prior experience at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Who's Who in Iowa

Dr. Eddie V. Easely Is First Full Time Teacher of His Race at Drake University

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

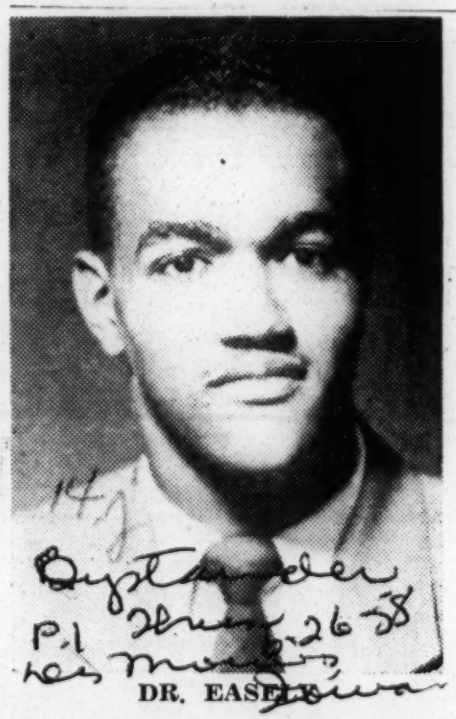
This is the 19th in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

A native Virginian, Dr. Eddie V. Easely, came to Iowa to do post graduate work, and after he had finished became the first fulltime professor of his race to teach at Drake University.

Dr. Easely had completed his thesis for his Ph.d degree, entitled "Application of Linear Programming in the Area of Supply Responses in Agriculture." At about the same time, Drake University was looking for a teacher in marketing and they conferred with the faculty at Iowa State College where Dr. Easely received both his masters' and Ph.d degrees. The faculty recommended Dr. Easely and he was contacted for an interview. The result was his present position which he has held since last September at the local institution of higher learning which boasts distinguished graduates all over the country.

During the regular sessions, Dr. Easely teaches four undergraduate courses in marketing and statistics in the School of Business with an average attendance of 35 students in his classes. During the summer he is teaching in summer sessions.

Before he began his studies on his master's degree, Dr. Easely worked two years in Washington D. C. in the departments of Veteran Administration and the Navy. In addition he served two years in the peacetime army from 1954-56, serving in



DR. EASELY

the Quartermaster Corps. In acknoweldgement of his formal education (He had his master's then), Dr Easely was specially assigned in research and development.

Dr. Easely and his wife, Ruth and their eight-month old daughter Jacqueline, lives in Wakonda Village. His wife is a graduate of the same school, Virginia State. Valedictorian of his high school class, Dr. Easely served on the student council and was vice-president of the senior class at Virginia State.

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, he is a member of the American Marketing and the American Economics associations, professional organizations.

For hobbies he likes playing bridge, tennis and reading, preferably non-fiction.

GETS PHD AT VANDERBILT

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Joseph A. Johnson, became the first of his race to receive a doctorate from a white university in the South when he received a Ph.D from Vanderbilt University during recent commencement exercises.

Dr. Johnson is pastor of Capers Memorial CME Church. He also holds degrees from Texas College and the [illegible] School of [illegible] in Denver.

Langston To Add 3 Ph.D.'s To Faculty

LANGSTON, Okla. — (ANP) — In keeping with its program to strengthen the faculty, Lincoln University will add three persons who hold the Ph.D. degree to the staff in September, it was announced.

The new faculty members are: Drs. K. C. Miller, now head of the Department of Modern Languages; T. J. Anderson, who will head the Department of Music, and Frank T. Cherry, who will be Department of Sociology.

Miller and Anderson held Ph.D degrees from Ohio State University and the University of Iowa, respectively, while Cherry will receive his doctorate from the University of Chicago this fall.

Doctors' Degree To P. V. Professor

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — Lee E. Perkins, professor in the department of economics, geography and social science at Prairie View A. and M. college was awarded a doctor's degree in Higher Education with emphasis in the social sciences. The degree was awarded at the summer commencement on August 15, 1958 at the University of Denver, Denver.

Professor Perkins has been employed at Prairie View A. and M. college since 1942. He hails from Dallas, Texas and finished Booker Washington high school in the same city. His undergraduate work was completed at Prairie View with a B.S. degree in history and the social sciences. His graduate work was done at the following universities: Prairie View A. and M., University of Michigan, Columbia, and the University of Denver.

He holds membership in many national organizations, which include Phi Delta Kappa, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, National Education Association, National Geographic Society, and American Historical and Political Science Organization.

The following positions were held during Professor Perkins' tour of duty at Prairie View A. and M. college: Chief of the Veteran Administration Guidance Center, Secretary for the Executive Cabinet Director of the Recreation Center resident superintendent of the N Y.A., and professor of economics social science, and geography.

Speech, Hearing Teacher Gets Ph.D.

GRAMBLING, La., — Dr. Mamie L. Thompson, director of the Speech Clinic and instructor in the Speech and Drama department, Grambling College, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, recently according to an announcement from the Bureau of Publication here today.

Dr. Thompson, a native of Columbia, South Carolina, was formerly an instructor at Fort Valley

College, Fort Valley, Georgia, and an assistant instructor at Indiana University. She earned the B. A. degree from Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Master's degree from Boston University, Boston, Mass.

She is an active member of the American Speech and Hearing Society; the American Association of Mental Deficiency; the American Association of University Professors; the American Research Association; the American Association of University Women, the Speech Association of American, and the International Council of Exceptional Children.

At Grambling her specialty is speech pathology and audiology. Plans are being formulated to extend her speech therapy services over a wide area among the Negro schools in North Louisiana.

HIS DISSERTATION RANKED HIGH — Dr. Robert W. Williams, chairman of the Division of Education and Psychology at Morris Brown College, was notified recently that the Department of Education Committee on Research, University of Chicago, had ranked his doctoral dissertation among the top ... for the two year period between ... and 1957. The dissertation was titled "Relationships Between Evaluation and Interracial ..." The Committee stated ... represented an outstand... achievement.

C. W. PETTIGREW
Receives Ph.D.

Pettigrew Gets Cornell Degree

C. W. Pettigrew, acting dean of Albany State College, has completed all requirements for the Doctorate Degree in Education at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Dr. Pettigrew is a native of Georgia, and completed his training at Center High School, Waycross, Ga. The B.S. degree was conferred by Fort Valley State College and the master of arts degree was completed at Atlanta University. He has served as principal in several high schools throughout Georgia and is a former dean of Friendship Junior College in South Carolina and a member of the department of education at Alabama State College before joining the Georgia faculty. Dr. Pettigrew will serve as director of field services and professor of education at the Albany State College beginning in September. His office will coordinate alumni affairs, publicity and all off-campus educational projects at the college.

FRENCH 'DOCTOR' — Dr. Irene Dobbs Jackson, French teacher at Spelman college, Atlanta, on leave the past two years studying at the University of Toulouse, France, received the title, Doctorat de l'Universite de Toulouse, Lettres recently at the Faculte des Lettres.

Dr. Jackson was graduated in 1929 from Spelman with honors. She has studied at Middlebury college; Grenoble university, France, and the University of Chicago.

The widow of the late Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, Atlanta Baptist minister, and mother of six children, she is a native of Atlanta and one of six daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Dobbs, of Atlanta, to graduate from Spelman.. She is also the sister of concert singer Mattawilda Dobbs.

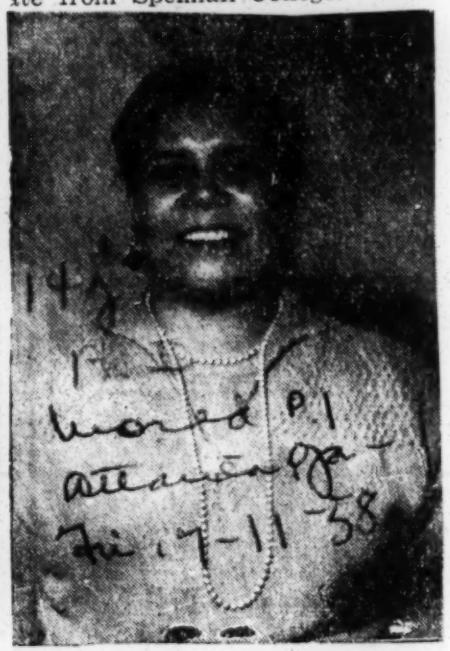
Mrs. Irene Dobbs Jackson Receives French Doctorate

Dr. Irene Dobbs Jackson of the Department of French, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., who has been on leave for the past two years engaged in study at the University of Toulouse, France; received the title: Doctorat de l'Universite de Toulouse (mention: Lettres) on Tuesday, July 1, at the Faculte des Lettres. Dr. Jackson already holds the Certificate d'etudes superieures and Diplome de Professeur de Francais a l'etranger from the University of Toulouse.

Dr. Jackson has been associated with Spelman as a student and teacher for a number of years. In 1929, she was graduated from the college with honors. She has studied at Middlebury College; at l'Universite of Grenoble, Grenoble, France, from which she received a certificate, and at the University of Chicago.

Following graduation from Spelman College, Dr. Jackson taught in the Spelman College High School and later at Spelman College. Her experience also includes teaching at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Jackson, the widow of the late Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, one time alumni secretary of Morehouse College and pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, is the mother of six children. Dr. Jackson, who is a native of Atlanta is one of six daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Dobbs to graduate from Spelman College.



MRS. IRENE DOBBS JACKSON

143 1958

PH.T. DEGREE
PUTTING HUSBAND THROUGH

Ph.T. Degrees Awarded To Cornell Wives

ITHACA, N. Y. — (UPI) — The honorary "degree" of Ph. T. — "Putting Husband Through" — has been bestowed on 30 wives of Cornell university graduate students.

Decked out in academic finery, Dean John W. McConnell of the university's graduate school conferred the degree" on each wife who had aided her husband in achieving his educational goal — either an M. A. or Ph.D. degree. In keeping with a Cornell tradition, the diplomas received the "official signature of Dean Mcconnel's wife.

THE "DEGREES" were awarded in recognition of keeping the baby quiet, providing an atmosphere conducive to study, coping with financial situations which often were difficult and for general encouragement.

The 30 graduate wives had cared for 33 babies.

Little Rock Nine Gets $1,000 Aid to Scholarship Fund

Checks of $1000 each were presented to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Scholarship Fund for the nine Negro students at the recently integrated Central high school at Little Rock, by the Amalgamated Machine Instrument and Metal Local Union 485, IUE, AFL-CIO.

Received the contributions at the local's annual conference here at Manhattan Center on Jan. 22 were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP, and Clarence A. Laws, field secretary assigned to work in Little Rock with Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas State NAACP president.

Mr. Wilkins commended the labor organization on its continuing effort for human betterment and understanding and said that working with organized labor was "one of the Association's most cherished traditions."

Continuing difficulty at the Little Rock high school was reported by Mr. Laws who listed the following reasons for the worsening situation:

1. Continuing agitation by Governor Orval Faubus and other politicians;
2. Failure of federal and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute persons involved in mob violence at the school in September;
3. Failure of school officials to enunciate a firm, positive policy to cope with racial incidents; and
4. Failure of so-called responsible citizens to take a strong stand for law and order in Little Rock.

Union Of Electrical Workers Aids NAACP, Scholarship Fund

New York, Jan. 23 – Checks of $1000 each were presented to the National Assoication for the Advancement of Colored People and the Scholarship Fund for the Nine Negro students at the recently integrated Central High School at Little Rock, by the Amalgamated Machine Instrument and Metal Local Union 485, I.U.E., AFL-CIO.

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The guest speaker was James B. Carey, president of I.U.E.

Others on the program included the Right Rev. John F. Monaghan and Clifford Cameron, business manager of the local.

Charles Fay, president of Local 485 was master of ceremonies.

By Southern Regional Education Board

Four Fellowships Offered!

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Regional Education Board has available four fellowships for research on problems in higher education.

The fellowships are for the year beginning Sept. 1, and carry stipends of $5,000 to $7,000. They are designed to provide research experience on general problems of higher education such as the recruitment of college teachers, the recruitment and selection of graduate students, or the economics of higher education.

The fellowships are available both for post doctoral and advanced pre-doctoral applicants.

Application may be obtained directly from SREB (831 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 9, Ga.) or from the chief administrative officer of the applicant's college or university. The fellowships are provided from funds made available to SREB by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Back From Exchange—

Six Bennett College students and an instructor who spent two weeks at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., as a part of the exchange program between the two institutions, are shown as they arrived back in Greensboro last week. Left to right: Patricia Hopkins, Miami, Fla.; Eleanor Fields, Richmond, Va.; Jamesena Chalmers, Fayetteville, N. C.; Dolores Wiggins, Petersburg, Va.; Mary Shoffner, Greensboro, and Peggy Coefield, Kinston. James C. McMillan, art instructor, who taught courses at Mount Holyoke, as well as serving as counselor to the Bennett students, is the lone male in the photo.

MOUNT HOLYOKE-BENNETT EXCHANGE— Six students from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., concluded a two-week stay on the Bennett College campus as a part of the student exchange program between the two institutions. Six Bennett girls were at Mount Holyoke for the same period. Left to right: Misses Judith Gurovitz, a junior, of Trenton, N. J., and Pamela Wharton, a junior, of Alexandria, Va., are shown with Misses Rudene Abney, Norristown, Pa., and Cecile Harrison, of Houston, Tex., in a sociology class, taught by Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds.

14j 1958 TRUSTEE- UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS REP. RICHARD A. HAREWOOD
NEGRO (D.CHICAGO)

NEGRO SLATED BY DEMOCRATS FOR U. OF I. JOB

Thurs-26-D
P. 3

Rep. Harewood to Seek Trustee Vote

Thurs. 6-26-58

BY ROBERT HOWARD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., June 25—The Democratic state convention today upset an alumni committee recommendation and nominated Rep. Richard A. Harewood [D., Chicago], a Negro, for trustee of the University of Illinois.

Harewood is the first Negro to be nominated by either party for a state-wide office in Illinois.

Richard J. Nelson of Evanston, who was an administrative assistant to former Gov. Adlai tevenson, was dropped from the slate to make room for Harewood, who received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Illinois in 1922 and a doctor of laws degree from the University of Chicago in 1926.

Decatur Man Picked

The other trustee nominations went to Harold Pogue of Decatur, a former trustee, and Howard Clement of Des Plaines, a patent attorney. With Nelson, they had been recommended by a committee of Democratic alumni. Alumni recommendations have been ignored infrequently in the past.

Harewood was elected to the legislature as a Republican in 1936 and as a Democrat in 1956. He was not renominated at the April primary.

The placing of Harewood on the state ticket was dictated by Mayor Daley, who served as keynote speaker and permanent chairman of the first session of the Democratic convention. The delegates will reconvene in Chicago sometime in September to adopt a platform during a precinct captains' rally.

Nomination Kept Secret

The word that the Chicago organization would get one of the three trusteeship nominations spread among delegates before Daley's special plane arrived, but not until a few minutes before the session ended was it revealed who would get the post. It had been assumed that either Nelson or Clement would be out, since both come from the Cook county suburbs.

Charles F. Brannan of Denver, who was secretary of agriculture in the Truman administration, will address a $25 a plate fund raising dinner tonight. He has been a leading critic of Ezra Taft Benson, secretary of agriculture.

In view of current farm prosperity, with top hogs and cattle selling for more than $20, the selection of Brannon for a campaign speech surprised Republican leaders, who have ceased to regard Benson as a campaign liability.

Lohman Talks on Farms

Sheriff Joseph H. Lohman, the Democratic nominee for state treasurer, spoke on "continually fading farm income" during a convention speech. He criticized everything from the Eisenhower foreign policy, which he termed "vacuous," to Republicans who cleaned up the 1956 Hodge scandal in the state auditor's office.

Warren Wright, the Republican nominee for third term as state treasurer, was called a "retread" by Lohman. The sheriff denounced Wright for writing to bankers for campaign help and for not knowing that Hodge had forged indorsements on state warrants.

Daley Raps G. O. P.

Daley told the delegates that Republicans had opposed enactment of national and state welfare programs "which are the only thing holding os up in one of the great recessions of America." In a reference to the troubles of Sherman Adams, Presidential assist, Daley rebuked Republicans for "claiming a monopoly on honesty and integrity."

Sen. Douglas [D., Ill.] in a speech scheduled for delivery at the dinner expressed sorrow over actions that "bring the high office of the Presidency into disrepute and injure the United States in the eyes of the world."

William Lodge of Monticello, Piatt county, was elected chairman of the Democratic County Chairmen's association. He was first vice chairman when the group was organized last fall by opponents of the Democratic Federation of Illinois, which has been more critical of Daley and other party leaders.

Other officers are Leo Fitzgerald of Ashland, Cass county, and William E. Smith of Peoria, vice chairmen; Joseph Tumpak of Downers Grove, secretary, and James McLaughlin, Mount Vernon, treasurer. Smith and Tumpak are serving their first terms as county chairmen and come from populous counties which have been under Republican domination.

Get U.S. Grant

A. & T. Husband-Wife Team In Joint Research

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A research project which could have possible application in the treatment of lukemia, is underway at A. and T. College.

A husband-wife team of Dr. George C. Royal, Jr., professor of bacteriology and Dr. Gladys W. Royal, professor of chemistry, started on the project recently.

A FIRST YEAR grant of $6,900.00 has been made available by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in partial support of the research entitled, "Biochemical and Immunological Comparisons of Animals Protected from Radiation by Bone Marrow Treatments."

This investigation is one of a series being conducted in many laboratories with the main objective of learning more about the effects of radiation on physiological functions of animals.

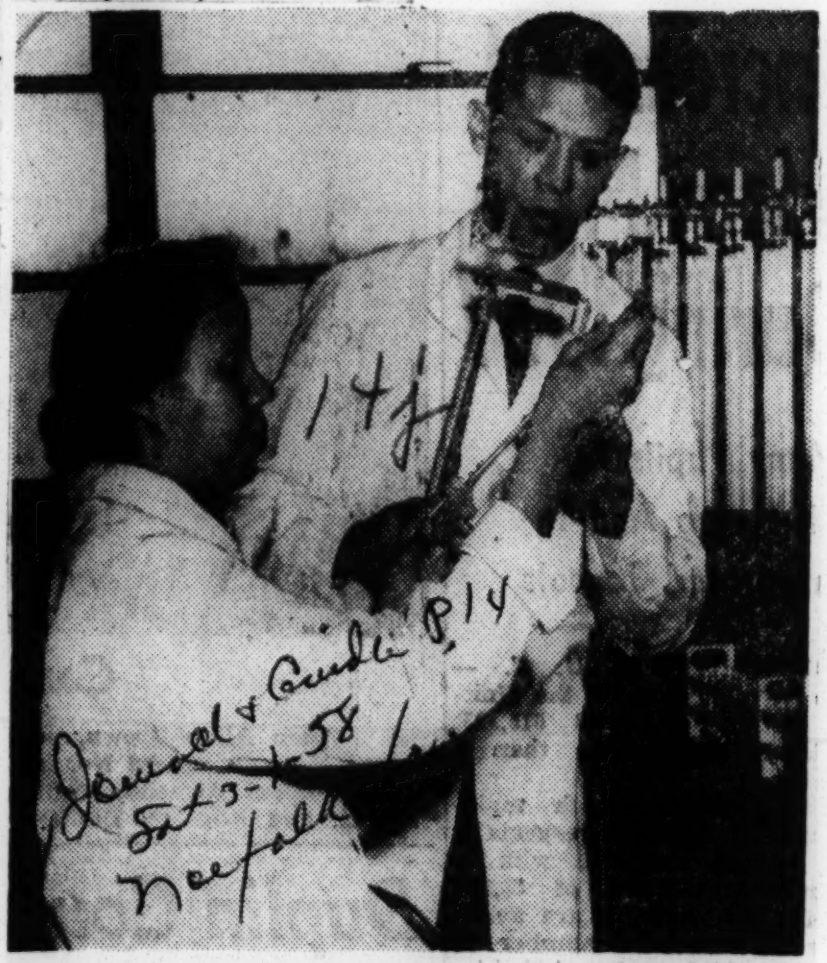
• • •

IN SOME cases, the treatment of lukemia may involve body irradiation in an attempt to destroy the disease producing cells.

The subsequent injection of bone marrow may be employed to minimize post-irradiation effects. The team is working with many animals already exposed to irradiation and supplied by the Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

• • •

MRS. ROYAL, who holds the Ph. D. degree in Biochemistry from Ohio State University, joined the A. and T. faculty in 1953. The husband, holder of a Ph. D. degree in Immunology from the University of Pennsylvania, came here first in 1952. The couple has two children, George III, 9 and Geraldine Gynnette, 1.



Conduct Research On Atomic Radiation

Dr. Gladys W. Royal, professor of chemistry and Dr. George C. Royal Jr., professor of biology, both of the faculty of A. and T. College, are conducting a research project at the college on the effects of atomic radiation on animal tissue.

Opelika Teacher Wins John Hay Fellowship

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — Mrs. Eddie Laura Ainsworth, 10 Samford Avenue, Opelika, Alabama, a teacher of English and Social Studies at Darden High School, has been awarded a fellowship by the John Hay Whitney Foundation of New York City for the academic year 1958-59 it was announced this week.

Mrs. Ainsworth will be in residence at Columbia University and will be accompanied by her mother.

Mrs. Ainsworth, who won scholarships to Talladega College in Alabama and Ohio State in Columbus, Ohio, has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta and numerous professional organizations. She has made speeches before many groups and has sponsored such student activities as the Girl Scouts, Y-teens, and the Social Studies Club.

Opportunity Fellowships Granted

Whitney Awards Are Made to 25 Negroes for '58

NEW YORK—Twenty-five Negroes have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1958, the John Hay Whitney Foundation announced.

These awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In the nine years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to 193 Negroes.

THE WINNERS this year are:

Armenta E. Adams, Cleveland, Ohio, graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, to spend a year of advanced work in piano at the same institution.

Clara B. Anthony, Baltimore, Md., graduate of Morgan State College, to begin graduate study in English and American literature at the University of Maryland.

James E. Blackwell, of Grambling, La., graduate of Western Reserve University, to complete the Ph. D. degree in sociology at Washington State College.

Frank L. Brown, Chicago, Ill. to spend a year in creative writing.

Grace A. Bumbry, St. Louis, Mo., to spend a year of vocal study and coaching with the Vienna State Opera Company.

Mrs. Jacquelyne M. Clarke of Tuskegee Institute, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, to complete her Ph. D. program in sociology at the Ohio State University.

George A. Davis, Atlanta, graduate of Howard University and the Harvard School of Business, to complete the doctorate of business administration at the latter institution.

Claude G. Eudaric, of Martinique, French West Indies, now residing in Los Angeles, graduate of the University of Paris, to continue advanced training in electrical engineering at the University of Southern California.

Daniel C. Foster of Jetersville, Va., graduate of Virginia Union University, to complete the Master of Science degree in mathematics at George Washington University.

Mrs. Jewelle T. Gibbs, New Haven, Conn., graduate of Radcliffe College, to secure the certificate under the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration.

Pearl M. Gore, Nashville, Tenn. graduate of Tennessee State University and the Ohio State University, to continue work toward the Ph. D. degree in psychology at the latter institution.

Norman E. Hodges, Detroit, graduate of Fisk University, to continue law training at the Harvard Law School.

Louis C. Jones, Lexington, Ky., graduate of Howard University, to begin the study of law at the Yale School of Law.

C. Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tenn., graduate of Fisk University, to complete the Ph. D. degree in philosophy at Boston University.

Charles Mason, Athens, Ala., graduate of Le Moyne College and the University of Illinois, to continue work toward the Ph. D. in the language arts at Chicago University.

Richard Mayhew, Brooklyn, N. Y., to spend a year of travel and study in the fine arts.

Dr. Lonnie MacDonald Jr., Chester, Pa., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, to continue psychoanalytic training at the Psycoanalytic Institute of Columbia University.

Sam Riley, Chicago, Ill., to spend a year of special training in the Union Research and Education Project of the University of Chicago.

George Sinkler of Mount Pleasant, S. C., graduate of Augustana College, to continue studies for the Doctor of Education degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Robert P. Smith Jr., New Orleans, graduate of Howard University, to continue training in French language and literature at the University of Pennsylvania.

Carolyn Stanford, Yeadon, Pa., graduate of the Curtis Institute of Music, to spend a year of vocal study abroad.

Charles W. Taylor Jr., Seattle, Wash., graduate of the University of Washington, to continue toward the Ph. D. degree in anthropology at the same institution.

George T. Walker, Jamaica, N. Y., graduate of Oberlin College and the Eastman School of Music, to continue work in composing under Nadia Boulanger.

Mrs. Jacqueline W. White, San Francisco, graduate of San Francisco State College to complete training for the secondary teaching certificate at the same institution.

James F. Wise, Yeadon, Pa., graduate of Howard University, to begin study toward the Ph. D. in art history at the University of Pennsylvania.

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WOODROW WILSON FELLOW

Student Earns Fellowship

BATON ROUGE, La. — Frank Daniel Posey, a June graduate of Southern university from Beaumont, Tex., has entered Pennsylvania State university to do graduate work in chemistry as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow.

Working toward a Ph. D., he plans to specialize in Physical and Organic Chemistry, and then to return to some college campus to begin his career in teaching. In preparation for this career, he has already served on the tutoring staff at his school, and has worked as laboratory supervisor in the chemistry department, instructing classes on the principles underlying the experiments which they undertake and supervising the execution of these experiments.

15 Georgia Colleges Competed

Two Clark Pupils Win Top Awards

Two senior chemistry majors of Clark College are among 15 students in Georgia colleges selected to be recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships valued at $2,700.00 each.

The awards have been made to Reatha B. Clark of Meldrie, Georgia, and Aaron Kirkland from Jacksonville, Florida. Announcement of the awards came this week from Dr. Richard C. Boys, director of the program, which is supported by the Ford Foundation, and Dr. Charles Hounshell, Emory University professor and chairman of the selection committee for the southeastern region.

COMPETITIVE BASIS

As recipients of the fellowships which were awarded on a competitive basis, the Clark students will receive stipends of $1,400.00 each and may attend the graduate school of their choice. Miss Clarke has chosen the University of Chicago, and Kirkland will study at Washington University in St. Louis.

The Clark students were among 6,000 students in 34 different fields in schools throughout the nation recommended by their teachers for the fellowships. They were among nominees selected from 15 geographical regions of the U. S. and Canada and by nearly 100 regional committee members, and were among 1,080 students who survived the screening process. Final selections were made by a national committee after examination of academic records and personal interviews.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

The awards climax outstanding achievements at Clark by both students. Miss Clarke, the College's Homecoming Queen this year, ranks as one of the top scholars on the campus, having maintained an A average for four years. Similarly, Kirkland, who won a scholarship to travel in Europe last year, consistently appeared on the honor roll.

Both students are currently engaged in a research project concerning structure of carbohydrate polymers under the direction of Dr. Alfred S. Spriggs, chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Clark. The findings of this research will be presented at Alabama State College April 11-12 during a joint meeting of the National Institute of Science and Beta Kappa Chi Society.

This award was the second major science grant made available to a Clark student during the year. Earlier Robert Montgomery was selected to participate for the second time in a Radio Corporation of America Scholarship program which has been set up to include Clark and 20 other colleges throughout the nation.

Two NCC Students Win Wilson Fellowships Worth Over 4 G's

DURHAM — Two North Carolina College Seniors, Julius L. Chambers, Mt. Gilead, and Miss Carrie L. Fair, Asheville are among recipients of Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for next school year.

Miss Fair, political science major, and Chambers, specializing in history, will receive $1,400 plus tuition with a total value of $2,700.

James L. Atwater, 1953 honor graduate, was NCC's first Woodrow Wilson fellow. He later received a master's degree in English literature from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Fair, 21, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fair, 88 Bartlett Street, Asheville. She graduated from Asheville's Stephens Lee High School.

Chambers, also 21, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, Route 1, Gilead. He is a graduate of Peabody High School in his home town.

Chambers, president of NCC's Student Government Association and Miss Fair, senior counselor, were among 1,080 selectees from a nominee's list that exceeded the 6,000 mark.

The fellowships are made possible by the Ford Foundation, which granted $24.5 million to the program a year ago.

The fellowships originated at Princeton University in 1945. In 1952, they were out on a nationwide basis under the jurisdiction of the American Association of Universities, underwritten jointly by the 37 universities in the Association of Graduate Schools and grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board, and currently, the Ford Foundation, which will support the program entirely for the next five years.

Receives Fellowship

RONALD BAILEY of Florida A and M University ... awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Bailey is a senior political science major from Fort Pierce. He plans to pursue graduate work in political science at the University of Illinois this fall.

3 Arrested — Phillips High Fracas

Student Hurt, Officer Hit In Clashes

Outsiders Warned By Connor To Stay Away From Schools

BY BILL MOBLEY AND GEORGE COOK

Police Commissioner Eugene Conner yesterday warned persons having no business at city schools to stay away from them.

And he emphasized the warning with regard to non-residents of Birmingham.

The commissioner's statement followed a series of incidents at Phillips High School in downtown Birmingham during registration of students yesterday.

A large number of persons had gathered in the area around the school, apparently in anticipation of a renewed effort to enroll Negroes in the all-white school.

During the course of the morning:

A Phillips High student suffered a gash over his left eye requiring seven stitches when he was hit by a brick.

An officer was struck by a rock-filled soft drink can.

Three non-residents of Birmingham were arrested on charges of loitering after warning and refusing to obey a lawful order of a police officer.

And a number of reports of racial fights were made by telephone to Police Headquarters. Investigation showed them to be false.

In his statement yesterday afternoon Connor declared:

"We don't need any help—and particularly from out-of-towners—to keep our schools segregated.

"As long as Birmingham keeps the segregation laws on the books and as long as I am commissioner no Negroes are going to white schools.

"The Birmingham Police Dept. is able to take care of any situation that may arise if any colored persons attempt to enroll.

"If we need help, we will get it from other law enforcement agencies and not from some organization composed of individuals who have their own ideas on how it should be done."

The student injured yesterday morning was John Brand, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Brand of 3928 40th-st, n.

Young Brand was struck by a brick thrown by an unidentified Negro youth.

The Negro was one of five passing through the Phillips High School area who were chased by a group of white students.

Police intercepted the Negroes about a block away from the school after they fled, but let them go, being unaware at the time of the rock throwing.

The first trouble with the crowd began shortly after 1 p.m. when an unidentified Negro man complained to Officer I. C. Casey that the people had blocked him.

He told the officer he was trying to get to Eighth-av, and 26th-st, n, and was not allowed to proceed up Eighth-av, or Seventh.

Officer Casey reported the man was blocked from front and behind.

Officer Casey said he escorted the man to 23rd-st, where the crowd moved in on the Negro and cut him off from the officer.

Casey got off his motor and went into the crowd after the complaint when he was struck on the back of the head with the drink can filled with rocks.

He said he took a foot-long piece of auto axle from one man and a drink bottle, wrapped in yesterday morning's paper, from another.

He said he rescued the Negro from the crowd, composed of students and grown men, and proceeded to the middle of the block where he called for help from a phone booth.

Officer Casey reported to Sgt. J. E. McDonald that as he attempted to get the crowd to disperse, one man in the crowd asserted he had the some rights there as the officer.

Casey said the man pulled a deputy sheriff's badge, No. 47, but did not in any way attempt to aid the officer.

Sgt. McDonald reported to Chief Moore he went to the aid of the other officer and saw three men sitting on the steps of a Central City apartment.

He said he asked them to move on, and they told him they were visiting there. When he asked who they were visiting they pointed to a man in the crowd.

Sgt. McDonald asked the man where he lived and he gave a distant address.

He then reported the trio moved along down the street but went into the entrance to another apartment. He said he followed them to the top floor and encountered them coming down stairs.

Teh sergeant said they told him they were looking for apartment A. He said it was on the ground floor.

That's when he made the arrests, he told the chief.

Scheduled to come to trial this morning on charges of loitering after warning and refusing to obey a lawful order of a police officer are:

Floyd Bearden of 2241 Sumpter-st, Shades Mountain.

Robert Bradshaw, 1413 National-st, Tarrant.

David O. Rollins, 1451 Whorton-av, Tarrant.

The three men were arrested after officers received instructions to clear the area of the crowd that had gathered at the school during the morning.

During the early hours of registration, school officials were able to keep most of the students inside the building.

However, as the morning wore on students began congregating about the building and joining groups of adults who had stationed themselves at strategic points across the streets from the various exits of the schools.

Police said students, looking for excitement, were responsible for a large part of the commotion.

Additional police were sent to the scene when it appeared that the crowd was not going to disperse of its own accord and was showing signs of becoming unruly.

It was at this time the two Tarrant men and the Shades Mountain man were arrested by Sgt. J. E. McDonald.

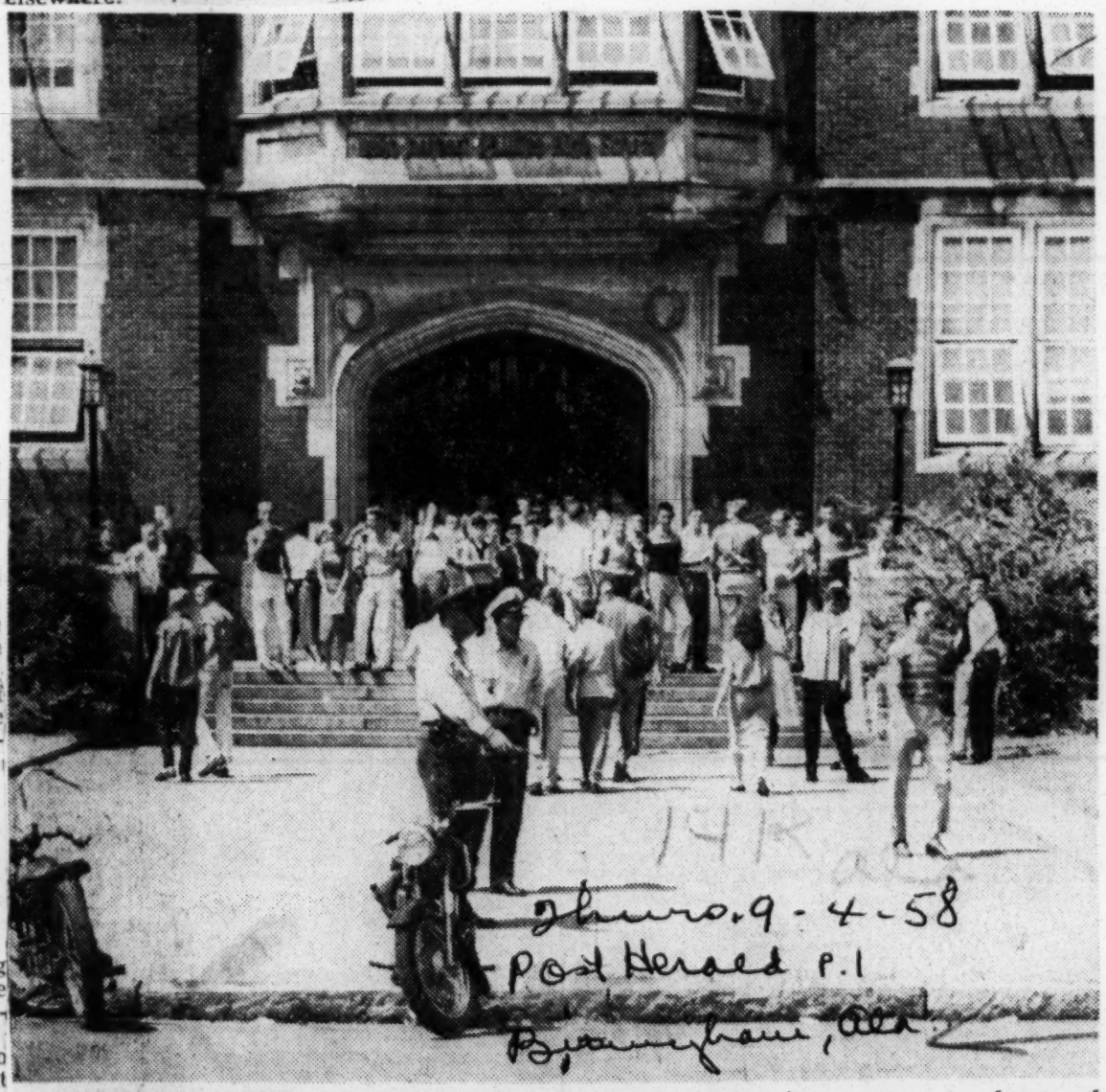
As the three men were being brought to City Hall bits of paper were observed being thrown from the rear vehicle.

Gathered up by police and examined at headquarters, they were found to be Ku Klux Klan literature.

The scene at Woodlawn High School, also thought to be a target for desegregation, remained quiet.

Unlike Phillips, no group congregated near the school. Students came and went in an orderly fashion and no incident marred opening day.

One traffic officer patrolled the area on a motorcycle until 9:30. He then was dispatched elsewhere.



KEEPING ORDER—Police officers who kept passers-by moving in front of Phillips High School are shown in foreground while students come and go through main entrance of the downtown school.

Little Rock Central Hi Student To Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. (ANS) — A senior from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., 17-year-old Rebecca Cannon, was admitted Thursday, October 9, to Murphy High in Mobile. Central High is closed in the integration fight.

Miss Cannon came to Mobile to live with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Price.

Dr. C. L. Scarborough, assistant superintendent of the city-county school system, said that Mrs. Price had notified school authorities that her sister intends to make Mobile her permanent residence.

Negro High School Burns At Florence

FLORENCE (AP) — Burrell - Slater High School's 350 Negro students began their Christmas holidays today because the school's 15-room building was destroyed by fire Wednesday night.

It was the only Negro high school in Florence.

School Supt. Rufus Hibbett said "We have no suspicion that the fire was caused by anything but an accident."

A replacement for the burned building would cost $300,000 to $400,000, Hibbett said. The building was about 30 years old.

The blaze apparently began about 9 p.m. in the attic of the one-story structure.

Hibbett said classes will be resumed in temporary buildings after the holidays. All Florence schools were given a special fire inspection last week following the heavy loss of life at a Chicago school.

Founder's Day Observed By School At Mt. Meigs

MT. MEIGS, Ala. — Founder's Day was observed at Georgia Washington High School, Mt. Meigs, Friday, Nov. 13, with Memorial Services at 10:30 a.m.

The scripture was read by Jasper Woolfolk; invocation by Earmon Pickett; H. F. Lyte's "Abide With Me," was sung by the Elementary Male Chorus; Harold Pulsifer's "I Accept," was recited by John Moody, and William Shakespeare's "Fear No More," by McArthur Floyd.

Biographies of the founders (Misses Cornelia Bowen and Georgia Washington) were given by Mrs. Adeline C. Gibbs and Miss Juetta J. James, respectively. Florence Coats', "Dream the Great Dream," was played on the trumpet by Robert Hall. Miss Washington's favorite song, "In Bright Mansions Above," was also sung by the Elementary Male Chorus. Wreaths were placed on the graves by Mesdames Sarah Lee and Geraldine W. Houser. Taps at the graveside ceremony were played by Robert Hall and Jonathon Hendericks.

A social hour was held in the home economic department at noon. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. M. Harrison.

The Founders' Day program followed at 1:30 p.m., with Prof. Wallace C. Campbell, delivering the message. Music was furnished by the band and school chorus. The occasion was given by Miss Ocelia Burkes and the speaker was introduced by Principal O. L. Pinkston.

The financial reports were as follows: Each class in grades one through three, having a quota of $35, reporting: First grade A, Mrs. Thelma C. Smith, instructor, $50; first grade B, Mrs. Fonda S. Dickerson, instructor, $35; second grade A, Mrs. Johnlene L. Brown, instructor, $37; second grade B, Mrs. Emma Robertson, instructor, $37; third grade A, Mrs. Carrie P. Smith, instructor, $35; third grade B, Miss Juetta J. James, instructor, $38.

Quota for grades four through six, $45, reporting as follows: fourth grade A, Mrs. Adeline Gibbs, instructor, $47.62; fourth grade B, Mrs. Carrie M. Wyman, instructor, $48.15; fifth grade A, Mrs. Minnie Jordan, instructor, $53; fifth grade B, Mrs. Doris McDade, instructor, $48, and sixth grade A, Mrs. Juanita McCall, instructor, $45.

Quota for grades seven through nine, $65, reporting as follows: seventh grade I, Mrs. Alma B. Johnson, instructor, $80.39; seventh grade II, Adolph Meacham, instructor, $65; seventh grade III, Richard Jordan, instructor, $67.19; seven grade IV, Mrs. A. D. Watson, instructor, $62.50; eighth grade I, Miss Thelma Bradley, instructor, $77; eighth grade II, Leon Hopson, instructor, $67; eighth grade III, Mrs. Maude Williams, instructor, $71; ninth grade boys, Joseph Williams, instructor, $175.17; ninth grade girls, Mrs. Mozelle Harrison, instructor, $70.

Quota for grades tenth through twelve, $75, reporting as follows: tenth grade I, Miss Mary Richardson, instructor, $80.75; tenth grade II, Miss Ocelia Burkes, instructor, $105.10; eleventh grade I, Mrs. Mabelle Patton, instructor, $58.55; eleventh grade II, John McDade, instructor, $93.50; twelfth grade I, Preston Marshall, instructor, $501.15.

Teachers without a home room, quota $25, reporting as follows: Mrs. B. B. Hill, $30; Miss Mattie Smith, $35; Mrs. Geraldine House $59.50, and Prof. O. L. Pinkston, $60. The total amount reported was $2,234.57.

Mary Charles Brown, of the twelfth grade was chosen "Miss Georgia Washington." She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Guice, of Mt. Meigs. Her elementary attendants were Cornelius Hall Jr., of the first grade A, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Hall Sr., of Mt. Meigs, and Ocie Lewis Jr., from fifth grade A, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ocie Lewis Sr., of Mt. Meigs. The senior attendants were Robert Hall, of the ninth grade, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall Sr., of Waugh, and Mary Joyce Williams, from tenth grade I, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Georgia Williams, of Cecil.

Guests included supervisors M. Y. Forte, C. N. Johnson and A. M. Norris.

Preston H. Marshall was chairman of the finance committee and Mrs. B. B. Hill, chairman of the program committee.

Principal O. L. Pinkston expressed appreciation to everyone for their cooperation in making this occasion a success.

Judge Withholds Ruling In Ousted Student Case

MOBILE (AP)—A circuit Judge Friday withheld a ruling in the case of a high school girl who was suspended for refusing to attend physical education classes on religious grounds.

Circuit Judge Robert T. Ervin Jr., did not indicate when he will hand down a ruling. Ten witnesses were heard during the two-day hearing of a motion by the girl's father seeking to force the county school board to reinstate her.

The father, the Rev. Lasco Mitchell, testified Thursday he would not permit his daughter, 15-year-old Eulene, to attend the physical education classes because he believed the gym outfits worn were immodest and therefore sinful.

She was suspended from Vigor High School Nov. 12 after refusing to go to the gym classes.

An attorney for Mitchell contended in closing arguments that the school board "is trying to make him compromise his beliefs." Mitchell is pastor of the Mobile Bible Missionary Church, a Holiness Church with about 20 members.

A school board attorney answered. "We are not asking the reverend to alter his religion beliefs.

"But if he wants his daughter educated at public expense, it is essential that he forego some of the rigidity of his notion of what constitutes modesty in dress — not in the dress of his daughter but in the dress of the instructor."

Principal James A. McPherson of Vigor said he told the Mitchells that he could not excuse the girl from the classes because state law requies that students take the physical education training.

The principal said school officials offered to permit the girl to attend the classes in regular clothes and also would excuse her from portions of the physical training program to which her father objected. He said Mitchell refused.

McPherson also said several girls in each class wear skirts instead of the customary gym outfits.

Mrs. Lois Douglas, physical education teacher at Vigor, showed the court a typical gym suit of shorts and attached blouse, and an optional skirt.

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Education: An Embarrassment In Alabama

THERE was drama in Auburn's loss of accreditation in its mechanical and electrical divisions, coinciding as it did with the football team's winning a national championship. There was no connection between the two events, but their happening coincidentally excited more comment than educational matters customarily receive.

It remains a melancholy fact that education in general, despite its imperative role in society, receives not a tenth of the attention it deserves. This, in a way, is a tribute to those who work in education, for if they were thieves and grafters, grossly incompetent, indifferent to their responsibilities, there would be controversy and attention—and controversy generally has constructive results.

Thus, ironically, because it is generally accepted that educators do the best they can with what they've got, there is complacency and inattention.

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AS to the Auburn incident, State Supt. A. R. Meadows is right in saying that there are other serious deficiencies in Alabama education that are even "more frightening" but overlooked. He referred specifically to the fact that about two out of three of Alabama's 341 white high schools are not eligible for accreditation by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools.

Most of these high schools have never applied for accreditation because, according to Dr. Meadows, "the principals know they cannot meet regional standards." It would be a waste of time.

These qualifications which most Alabama high schools lack do not demand unreasonable standards — merely such basic things as a library with so many books for each student; no more students in each class than a teacher can hope to instruct.

It happens that in Alabama no state money is allocated specifically for libraries. Schools which enjoy such luxuries acquire them with money from local tax sources, or by using state money marked for some other purpose.

As for teacher-pupil ratios, Alabama cannot be choosy. It is difficult enough, because of low salary schedules, to attract enough teachers for extraordinarily *large* classes. Reducing the size of classes, even if that were possible, would create a demand for additional teachers, a demand that is not met now.

Out of 23,500 teachers in Alabama, some 4,000 hold "emergency certificates." When a principal certifies that he cannot staff his school with qualified teachers, he may apply for permission to issue emergency certificates. These may be issued to anyone, even a person who never saw the inside of a teachers college.

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THE situation worsens each year, as more and more graduates of Alabama teachers colleges go to neighboring states—Florida, for instance—where pay is as much as $1,000 a year more.

Alabama cannot boast of its education record. In the past few years, Georgia has spent about $300,000,000 for new school construction. South Carolina has spent about $150,000,000. Alabama, which has never approved a state bond issue for school building, spent a fraction of this.

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IT MAY be that the re-examination of our educational facilities, brought on by Russia's scientific advances, will filter down to the secondary school level in Alabama, and produce some changes.

Whatever major changes are effected, however, will not be the result of miracles. Sputnik can stimulate interest; it cannot supply the money and initiative.

ALABAMA

3 Federal Statutes Authorize Ike's Action In Sending Troops To Arkansas

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The action of President Eisenhower in sending Federal troops to Little Rock to prevent obstruction of the enforcement of the Federal court order for desegregation of Central high school there was authorized by three Federal statutes, the Justice Depatment maintains.

The question was raised anew by Senator Sam J. Ervin, Democrat, of North Carolina, in cross examining W. Wilson White in his appearance Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee for questioning on his nomination by Mr. Eisenhower to be the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the newly created Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department.

For answer to questions concerning the authority of the President in ordering 1200 tough paratroops of the Regular Army to Little Rock and federalizing the Arkansas National Guard, Mr. White referred Ervin and other members of the Judiciary Committee to the brief filed by the Justice Department in an appeal from a Federal District Court order.

The appeal is pending in the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis. It was taken by two students who formerly attended Central high school in Little Rock, and their mother, who sued on their behalf and also as a "citizen, tax-payer and patron" of the Little Rock School District.

After the complaint was filed, however, the two students withdrew from Central high and their credits were sent to the Mabelvale high school at Mabelvale, Ark.

The complaint attacked the constitutionality of the three Acts of Congress, pursuant to which military forces were sent to Little Rock to enforce the Federal District Court orders for removal of obstructions to justice in the case of nine little colored children after Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas had called out the Arkansas National Guard to bar their admission to Central high.

The Federal District Court at Little Rock ruled that the complaint presented no substantial constitutional question, and dismissed it for lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs appealed.

In its brief, the Justice Department says both the President's proclamation of last Sept. 23, and his executive order of Sept. 24, which directed the Secretary of Defense to use military forces to enforce the Federal District Court orders for desegregation of Central high school, were issued pursuant to Title 10 of the United States Code, sections 332, 333 and 334.

Section 332 authorizes the President to use such of the armed forces and the state militia as he considers necessary to enforce "the laws of the United States" whenever he considers that unlawful obstructions make it impracticable to enforce such laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

Section 333 authorizes the President to use the armed forces and the militia to suppress any insurrection, domestic violence, etc., if it opposes or obstructs the execution of "the laws of the United States" or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

The brief states that troops were stationed at Central high school to remove and prevent forcible obstructions to the carrying out of the Federal District Court order that the school be integrated.

The court order, the Justice Department declares, "was an enforcement of the constitutional right of the colored school children not to be denied by the authorities of the state of Arkansas the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

The Justice Department contends that the phrase "the laws of the United States," as used in the applicable statutes, "covers not merely acts of Congress but federal law in its broader sense, including the Federal Constitution and orders of a federal court enforcing constitutional rights," such as the Federal District Court order for integration of Central high.

The constitutionality of sections 332 and 333, the Justice Department asserts, is confirmed by repeated and long continued executive practice of the Presidents, beginning with George Washington, in using troops to put down forcible resistance and obstruction to the execution of the laws.

The list of such instances, exclusive of those in which the President acted at the request of state authorities, includes the slave insurrection of 1831, the Shadrach Case, disturbance in Kansas in 1856, John Brown at Harper's Ferry, the South Carolina riots of 1871, and the race riots in Washington, D. C., in 1919.

The Slave Insurrections of 1831: On the basis of reports of apprehended uprising of the slaves in various areas in the South, in 1831 contingents of the Army were, with the approval of President Andrew Jackson, sent to the areas in question.

Disturbance in Kansas, 1856: After the creation of the Territory of Kansas in 1854, the pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups who emigrated there engaged in violent clashes.

President Franklin Pierce in February, 1856, issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaging in unlawful combinations against the Territory of Kansas or the United States to disperse and warning them that any attempted insurrection in Kansas or aggressive intrusion into that territory would be resisted by the armed forces of the government in addition to the local militia.

Federal troops in Kansas were instructed to aid the Governor of the territory to suppress any armed resistance to the execution of the law. In response to requisitions by the territorial Governor, federal troops were several times furnished for that purpose.

John Brown at Harper's Ferry, 1859: When John Brown and his party seized the government armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, President James Buchanan signed a proclamation for the use of troops, which he gave to the officer commanding the federal troops which had been sent to Harper's Ferry, to be published there.

The troops speedily overcame John Brown's party, however, and the President's proclamation was not published.

South Carolina Riots, 1871: With the rise of the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War, there were many riots and acts of violence in South Carolina.

In 1871 President Ulysses S. Grant issued a proclamation, specifying certain counties in South Carolina as places where armed combinations existed so powerful as to be able to defy the consti-

uted authorities and commanding persons composing such combinations to disperse and deliver their arms to Army officers.

When this command was not obeyed, the President stationed federal troops at various points in the state and arrested all known members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Race riots in Washington, D. C., 1919: Upon the outbreak of fighting between colored persons and whites in Washington, D. C., in 1919, during President Woodrow Wilson's administration, the Secretary of War ordered the use of troops to maintain peace.

The Government's brief in the Little Rock case, on appeal, is signed by Assistant Attorney General George Cochran Dour, Osro Cobb, United States Attorney at Little Rock, and Samuel D. Slade and Donald B. MacGuineas, attorney in the Justice Department here.

Can't Stop Integration, Department Of Justice Says

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department Friday declared it could not suspend integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., where a school board earlier Thursday held a hearing on a suspended white youth.

The Justice Department said it had no authority to intervene in a federal court move. The Little Rock school board petitioned to have integration halted, pending a clear definition of the "deliberate speed" phrase in the U. S. Supreme Court's public school desegregation order.

The Little Rock school board held a meeting Friday morning on the suspension of 16-year-old Sammie Dean Parker who was put out Monday for distributing cards which proclaimed: "One down, eight to go."

The crack was aimed at Minnie Jean Brown, one of nine Negroes enrolled at the school in September, who was expelled Monday for reasons not yet disclosed by the board. It was reported, however, that she had been involved in several racial incidents.

The board barred the girl's lawyer, Amis Guthridge, and newsmen from the closed meeting. Guthridge threatened to file malfeasance charges against the board if Sammie Dean is not reinstated.

The board was also scheduled to hear the case of Howard Cooper who was also suspended Monday for parading the card.

Minnie Brown is expected to enroll in the New Lincoln School in New York City. She accepted a $1,050 scholarship to the private institution.

Eight Negroes are still attending Central High which has been under federal troop protection since September 25.

The petition which asked an indefinite stay of integration at the school, was signed by all members of the school board and by School Superintendent Virgil Blossom. The petition asked that "the plan of integration heretofore ordered by the court be realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions."

It was reportedly presented on the recommendation of 24 top business and civic leaders.

School Accreditation Standards Lower In State, Meadows Says

Alabama school accreditation standards generally are lower than requirements of the Southern regional accrediting agency on at least six different points, School Superintendent A. R. Meadows said yesterday.

Meadows said he had made the comparative evaluation with standards of the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools and Colleges "to inform the public in the light of recent criticism of certain state systems."

The six points listed by Meadows were:

1. The association requires all teachers to have a degree. The state says a non-degree teacher may continue working if hired prior to 1943 when school was accredited.

2. Principals are required to have Masters degree with major part of graduation study in administration and supervision, under association rules. State requires only bachelor's degree.

3. Association calls for $1.50 per pupil up to 500 pupils and $1.25 per pupil for 501 to 1,000 enrollment in library standards. State library standards require minimum annual expenditure of $1.25 per pupil in average daily attendance.

4. Association sets minimum teacher's salary at $3,000 and an average salary of $3,400. State has no set minimum and no established average.

5. Association requires that principal receive highest salary in his school. State makes no such provision and according to Meadows there are some cases where he is not the highest paid.

6. Association requires that athletics and all other extracurricular activities, and all related funds, be controlled by the school administration. State has no such requirement.

Meadows explained that in some cases Alabama athletic facilities still are maintained and managed by private interests.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

Negroes Spurn Private School Bid

On the Integration Front!

(By Courier Press Service)

LITTLE ROCK—By not replying to an offer by Governor Faubus to give financial help to set up privately financed schools for Negroes, Little Rock's Negro citizenry has indicated that there is no wavering in the battle for complete school integration.

Among the other developments on the integration front are the following:

Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, in Princeton, N.J., said that a growing number of white Southerners, faced with one setback after another in the courts, admit, "however reluctantly that they believe general integration will eventually come to the South."

In Clinton, N.Y., the Hamilton College Chapter of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity reported that because it insisted on a policy of non-discrimination in membership, the national organization of the fraternity, revoked the Hamilton charter.

Also in Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus sharply criticized the local school board for refusing to release public school teachers for hire as tutors in private schools designed to circumvent the Supreme Court's integration order.

And the Little Rock Private School Corp., set-up to direct the private school set-up, reported that it is receiving between $3,000 and $4,000 a day and expects to begin classes soon.

■

THERE WILL be no repeat performance of Arkansas National Guard troops upholding segregated schools.

The U.S. Supreme Court made this plain Monday by refusing to review an appeal by Faubus of an Appellate Court decision enjoining the Governor against the use of troops to interfere with integration.

The City Commission of Birmingham, Ala., seemingly in a face-saving move, said that its members were "unanimous in our conviction that segregation on buses should be maintained in the interests of both white and Negro races," as it repealed the bus segregation law which the 1954 Negro busy boycott movement fought against.

Bullied, Girls Go 25 Miles To Negro High

OZARK, Ark.—Because Ozark has only one high school which whites feel is their exclusive province, three Negro girls who tried to attend integrated classes and were rebuffed after two intervals, are now commuting 25 miles daily by bus to the nearest Negro high school in Clarksville, Ark.

The girls, Nola Kuykendall, 17; Ivy West, 14, and Joan Johnson, 13, all of Ozark, entered the Ozark High School when it was voluntarily integrated by the school board at the opening of the fall semester in 1957 but were advised by the city marshal to go home at the end of their second day in school.

They went home but returned to the school several months later and completed the 1957-58 year. This fall they came back.

■

SEVERAL WEEKS ago, a group of 10 white boys and girls bullied the Negro girls during school hours and when Principal R. L. Graves took the colored youngsters into his office, white students threatened to push past the principal as the latter guarded the door. The girls were sent home by the principal and have not returned since.

Lena Horne Praises Stand Taken By Kids At Little Rock School

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is third in a series of an interview with Lena Horne, as appears in current issue of Datebook magazine now on stands. In last week's chapter Miss Horne was talking of early advice she gave her two children when they first faced the problems of bias. The interview continues:

"How about later?" I asked. "What sort of advice have you given them since that time?"

"It hasn't changed much," she said. "I've warned them to make sure that they never let their guards down, never leave themselves open to be hurt. I guess, in a way, I teach them to live with insecurity — because for Negroes there is a certain security in the total acceptance of this kind of insecurity. My children are prepared to be discriminated against. Now, mind you I don't say they should accept it—just expect it."

I felt awful. Because she was right.

"Can we go back to the current integration question?" I asked.

"Sure," she said. "But isn't it all the same thing?"

"I guess so," I said. "But you've given your own children advice, now what advice would you give to the kids in a newly integrated or about-to-be-integrated school like Central High in Little Rock?"

"I can't give them advice! Look what I did when I was faced with a much milder situation. I snatched up my babies and sent them away where they'd be safe. Maybe I was wrong — but I was acting like a mother, not like a symbol. I was able to protect my children—and I did. Everybody has to act in the way best suited for himself. If those Negro kids in Little Rock can stand the gaff—I think continuing is a fabulous thing to do. And I wouldn't presume to give them advice as to how to act—they've done beautifully without my advice."

LENA HORNE IS SHOWN with daughter Gail, now a college student, on an early visit abroad. Scene is the London zoo, one of the many sights the famous artist carried her daughter through.

"How about the white students? Any advice for them?" I asked.

"What can I say? I think that a good part of the whole business is just plain juvenile delinquency. Many of the kids who play hookey are looking for a good excuse—and the fact that some parents, teachers and officials condone it, makes it a perfect deal for them. Maybe there are some that feel strongly against Negroes. But this is due to their upbringing and a word from me is not going to change them. They'll learn—but not overnight."

"Does that mean you believe in more gradual integration?"

"Really, how gradual can you get? If you've got to do something, you do it. Look, remember just a few months ago New York City was full of jaywalkers and nothing illegal and were doing something about it by a cer- force anti-jaywalking laws. The newspapers publicized it, there were campaigns on radio and TV. York Cops on the beat stopped jaywalkers and explained that they were doing something illegal and would have to quit it by a certain date or they would receive tain tickets. All the know-it-alls, all organizations, the police department, the Mayor—and decided that it would never work. New Yorkers had to solve the accident problem was to really enforce against the lights for too long a time, they said—that the way to solve the accident problem was to really enforce against the lights for too long a time,

people just don't change overnight.

"Well, they did. Stand at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street now and watch how the crowds wait for the sign to say 'Walk.' They obey the law because the law is enforced. And also, because deep down within them they know that it is for their own good."

"Are you comparing jaywalking to racial discrimination?" I asked.

"No. I'm comparing full enforcement of the law to disregard for it. What some people forget is that school integration is not only a principle—its a law."

"What about the fear in the South that integration will lead to intermarriage?" I asked. I was a delicate question and she looked over at her husband and smiled.

"Marriage is a pretty personal thing. Nobody gets forced into marriage these days. Interracial marriages usually create such heartbreaking situations that anybody who's not strong enough and not deeply enough in love should never even consider it.

"But you don't marry a boy because he sits in the same classroom as you—you marry him because your interests are similar, your backgrounds compatible, because you want to share your life with him. So, that's a phony issue—intermarriage. It's a problem, sure, but it's not a school integration problem."

Negroes Scared Off By Whites

VAN BUREN, Ark. (AP)—Belligerent white youths apparently blocked integration today at Van Buren High School, which was desegregated a year ago under federal court order.

A group of white boys waited outside the building this morning, saying they would prevent Negroes from entering the school. But other observers reported that none of the Negro pupils appeared.

What Lies Ahead Is Unknown

How Do Little Rock High Students Fare?

The public high schools of Little Rock, Ark., have been closed since the beginning of the school year to block racial integration. Private, segregated institutions are trying to fill the gap. Here is a report on how they're making out, written by a southern native who is now on the staff of The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer.

By LARRY JINKS
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Inside the ugly, ancient headquarters building of the Little Rock Private School Corp. there is a no-nonsense atmosphere.

From Supt. W. E. Brashears down through the student body, everyone seems determined to prove that this emergency experiment in private education will work.

One reason for the generally high spirit may well be dedication to the cause of segregation.

A visitor notices a small Confederate flag sticker on a glass door. He hears a secretary speak warmly of donations and messages of encouragement from all over the south.

The corporation was formed by ardent opponents of integration to fill the vacuum when Gov. Orval Faubus closed Little Rock's public high schools.

The main building now in use was once an orphanage and later a University of Arkansas graduate studies center. Classes are also held at a nearby Methodist church.

★ ★ ★

AFTER SIX WEEKS of operation, the private high school has a student body of 830 — a fraction of Little Rock's regular high school population of 3,700 (of whom nearly 3,000 are white).

Another 350 students are in Baptist High School, operated in Little Rock's second Baptist Church by Ouachita College.

In contrast to the corporation's school. Baptist High is pointedly "neither segregationist or integrationist."

The atmosphere in its improvised classrooms is a bit more relaxed but there, too, education is clearly the aim.

★ ★ ★

ACCORDING to a survey just completed for Southern School News, 1,299 Little Rock students are in private schools on a full-time basis, 527 others get part-time education by mail or in private classes, 1,168 have transferred to other public schools in the state, about 100 are in schools outside the state and about 600 apparently are getting no education.

(The last figure includes many of the Negroes).

Attention has centered on the two chief private high schools as the likeliest long-range answers to the school dilemma.

It is too early, of course, to evaluate the training they offer. Obviously, however, a determined effort is being made to give pupils a sound basic education.

★ ★ ★

EACH HAS fundamental courses in mathematics, English, social studies, science and business subjects. In addition, Baptist High offers some language instruction.

Both suffer from lack of adequate library and laboratory facilities. Neither can offer much in the way of extracurricular activities.

Staff and faculty members had to be recruited outside the state's public school ranks.

Both Brashears and Supt. W. E. Middleton of Baptist High are veteran school administrators who were called out of retirement.

Each school received many applications from prospective teachers, and the faculties appear to be reasonably well qualified.

Middleton expects Baptist High to be accredited soon by the state department of education. Brashears is hopeful on this score, too.

Both superintendents contend their schools are adequately preparing pupils for college. It remains to be seen if they are right.

★ ★ ★

PERHAPS the major long-range problem of the private schools is financing.

Baptist High charges $20 a month per pupil tuition and is still a deficit operation.

The corporation, which charges no tuition, reportedly has received over $200,000 in contributions from all over the world, enough to operate at the current level for a good while.

But its chief fund-raiser, Gov. Faubus, said in a recent speech that it would be impossible to operate private schools indefinitely on a basis of voluntary contributions.

He still hopes to find a way to use public funds in private, segregated schools.

Nobody knows what lies ahead in Little Rock, legally or otherwise. With all their problems, the city's private schools are projecting plans to operate next year if necessary.

COURT'S INTEGRATION ROLE CLOUDED BY LITTLE ROCK

Critical Year of Litigation Ends With Arkansas Case Still Undecided

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Two Supreme Court decisions this week brought to an end a critical year of litigation over the unyielding problems of racial segregation.

In its last decision Monday the high court declined to grant emergency review of District Judge Harry J. Lemley's order suspending school integration in Little Rock until 1961. But it implied that the United States Court of Appeals in St. Louis should call a special session to hear the case promptly.

In another decision, one of its major opinions of the year, the Supreme Court held that Alabama could not constitutionally compel the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its members' names in a state court proceeding. The decision set aside a $100,000 fine imposed on the association for contempt of the Alabama disclosure order.

Court terms run about the same as school years, from fall to June. In the history of the battle over segregation, the 1957-58 judicial year will surely be linked to the 1957-58 sessions of Central High School in Little Rock.

Court v. Faubus

The school opened on Sept. 3, 1957. By the end of that day the Federal court in Little Rock—and through it the Government of the United States—was locked in combat with Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

The facts of that struggle are familiar. The Governor called out the National Guard to preserve peace, as he put it, by keeping nine Negro children out of Central High School. Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies refused to withdraw the court order directing the admission of the nine children.

At Judge Davies' invitation, the Justice Department entered the case, sought and won a court order directing that Governor Faubus stop barring the entry of the nine children. A mob took over the area around the school until President Eisenhower dispatched Federal troops to assure compliance with the integration order.

Legally speaking, at least, the lessons of the Little Rock episode seemed clear until two weeks ago. The Court of Appeals had rejected a claim by Governor Faubus that President Eisenhower acted unconstitutionally in sending troops. The moral seemed to be that physical resistance to an integration order, even by the Governor of a state, would not be tolerated by the Federal courts.

Then Judge Lemley handed down his order removing Negro children from Central High School because of "intolerable" conditions of tension in the school, and calling for a "peaceful interlude" until January, 1961. And so the year ended as it began, on the question: must court integration orders give way in the face of strong local resistance?

Other Decisions

Other Federal courts have been busy during the year with lawsuits on many aspects of the racial issue.

In New Orleans parks, buses and streetcars were ordered desegregated. The Federal courts struck down Louisiana statutes requiring applicants for state colleges and universities to produce certificates of character from local school officials and subjecting the school officials to removal if they advance racial integration in any way.

The N. A. A. C. P. was the target of restrictive legislation and court orders in seven Southern states. Because of the association's prominent role in bringing suits to force compliance with the Supreme Court school decisions, the attack upon it was of special signficance.

Last January a three-judge Federal district court in Richmond held unconstitutional Virginia statutes designed to make the N. A. A. C. P. disclose its membership lists and keep it from aiding litigation. The Supreme Court's decision this week was in apparent accord with the Richmond ruling and should help the N. A. A. C. P. to defend itself throughout the South.

Focus on Virginia

As for schools, Virginia was a major focus of litigation during the year. Final orders to admit Negro children are now ready to take effect at the start of the next school term in four areas—Arlington County, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News.

The Supreme Court has refused to review those cases. It also rejected this year an urgent request by the State of Virginia to upset an order requiring some date to be set for the start of integration in the most bitterly resistant part of the state, Prince Edward County, whose residents have plainly indicated they will abandon the schools rather than mix the races.

Thus the likely battlegrounds next fall are Virginia, and Little Rock.

Two questions must be answered. One is legal—the correctness of Judge Lemley's ruling. The other follows if Judge Lemley is reversed: Who is going to maintain order in Little Rock schools, or schools in Virginia or elsewhere, if the admission of a handful of Negro children to white classrooms does provoke conditions of violence and tension?

The legal choice is clear.

On the one side is Judge Lemley's view that the courts must call a "moratorium" if their orders to end segregation bring on "impairment of educational standards and demoralization of the faculty and student body." Under such circumstances, he said, a "breathing spell" is in "the interest of both white and Negro students."

Another Philosophy

On the other side is a philosophy expressed by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit this year in ordering that some date be set to start public school integration in Prince Edward County, Va., in spite of deep-seated and emotional public opposition.

"The fact that the schools might be closed if the order were enforced is no reason for not enforcing it," the Fourth Circuit Court said. "A person may not be denied enforcement of rights to which he is entitled under the Constitution of the United States because of action taken or threatened in defiance of such rights."

If the Fourth Circuit Court's view prevails and Judge Lemley is overruled, the problem of enforcement will undoubtedly have to be faced once more by a reluctant Eisenhower Administration.

JUDGE CHA 'NGED IN LITTLE ROCK CASE

ST. LOUIS, July 19—The suspension of racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., contended today that community opposition provided no legal basis for overturning a court-approved plan in the field.

This argument was offered in brief filed in the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals here by Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., another attorney for the association.

The court will hear the apepal Aug. 4 from a June 20 order by United States District Judge Harry J. Lemley at Hope, Ark., suspending integration at the high school until 1961.

The brief, received by mail declares that Judge Lemley lacked constitutional power to suspend the Court of Appeals mandate approving the integration plan. It asserts that the sole purpose of the Lemley order was to obtain a "cooling-off period because of community opposition to whites and Negroes attending classes together."

Peace and order canont be restored by sacrificing law, it says.

ARKANSAS

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

LITTLE ROCK GIRL WANTS TO RETURN

Negro Student Here Says She Hopes to Help End Segregation There

Minnijean Brown, a 16-year-old Negro student who was expelled last February from Little Rock's Central High School, said yesterday that she would like to return to the Arkansas school in September.

Miss Brown was one of the nine Negro students who entered the all-white school last fall, touching off the bitter dispute that resulted in the assignment of Federal troops to the area. Since her expulsion, which followed a series of incidents with white students, she has been here, attending on a scholarship, the New Lincoln School at 31 West 110th Street.

In an interview at New Lincoln yesterday, Miss Brown said that she had originally wanted to go to Central High School because it was better than the segregated Negro school in the city. Now, she said, she wants to go back for other reasons.

"Negro kids don't have to break down segregation in the New Lincoln—it's a wonderful school and there is none here," she said. "It is more important that they do so in Little Rock."

In Little Rock yesterday, Jess Mathews, principal of Central High School, said that if Miss Brown applied for readmittance he presumed it would be handled the same as any other suspension case. He noted that her suspension had been for the duration of the 1957-58 school year.

Depends on Superintendent

"Mr. Blossom [Virgil Blossom, Little Rock Superintendent of Schools] would have to make disposition of her application for reinstatement, if she files one," Mr. Mathews said. Mr. Blossom was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The Little Rock Board of Education recently asked the Federal District Court there for permission to suspend integration for two and a half years. A hearing on the issue was held last week.

Miss Brown, who was articulate and poised during the interview, said she was very happy at New Lincoln. Classes at the school ended on Friday, and she intends to return to her own family in Little Rock next Monday. During her stay here she has been living in Hastings-on-Hudson with the family of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a trustee of the school and an associate professor at City College.

Miss Brown said she intended to go to summer school to take courses in French and mathematics, her weak subjects, to do better in her schoolwork next fall.

Her ambition is to be a psychologist. Asked why, she replied:

"After Central I wanted to do something to help other people. I thought at first that I would be a social worker, but then after living with Dr. and Mrs. Clark—they're both psychologists and wonderful people—I decided I wanted to be psychologist."

LITTLE ROCK BOY FREED

Youth Accused of Spitting on Negro Girl Is Acquitted

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 12 (UPI)—An 18-year-old Central High School graduate was found innocent today of disturbing the peace.

Municipal Judge Robert Laster handed down the verdict for Curtis Stover, who had been accused of spitting on Thelma Johnson, a Negro as a crowd filed out of a stadium where commencement exercises were held. The Stover boy was one of the 602 graduates, which included Ernest Green, the first Negro to graduate from the school.

"It's a very unfortunate thing," Judge Laster told the boy's mother, Mrs. Curtis Stover Sr., "but it's all over now, so let's forget it."

Judge Laster commended the police for arresting the youth. He said that their action might have forestalled a more serious incident.

LITTLE ROCK NINE WIN PRAISE HERE

Wagner, U. N. Leaders and Lena Horne Greet Negro Pupil Group on Visit

By MILTON BRACKER

The nine Negro pupils from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark., were greeted yesterday by Mayor Wagner in the morning, by Dag Hammarskjold and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche in the afternoon, and by Lena Horne at night.

"In a real sense," Dr. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, told them in the presence of Mr. Hammarskjold, the Secretary General, "what you've been doing is what the United Nations effort is in the international community—to meet provocation with reason and restraint but to be firm in our determination to stand for right and justice.

"The whole world owes you a debt of gratitude for what you've done."

Before and between appointments, the visitors did some casual strolling and sight-seeing. They took nearly as many photographs themselves as were made of them by professionals during their second day as a group here.

Hailed by Mayor

At City Hall, Mayor Wagner told the three boys and six girls that New York was "very proud" to welcome them. The Mayor said that although things remained to be done in combating discrimination here, the city stood in the forefront of the battle for equal rights.

"Everybody here will take you to their hearts," the Mayor continued, "and you will be one in spirit with us in our continuing fight to do away with the last vestiges of discrimination."

After eight months of "very unkind treatment," responded Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "I think the children needed just the kind of reception they received in the city."

Mrs. Bates, who arrived with the pupils Thursday, said that Minnijean Brown, one of the girls, had encountered a "lot more harassment" than most of the others. Minnijean, 16 years old, was expelled for the term at Central High in February. She came here and resumed her studies at the New Lincoln School.

Mrs. Bates said she thought New York had restored Minnijean's faith in democracy. The girl had been chosen as a particular target by the extremists, the N. A. A. C. P. leader added.

Group Visits U. N.

From City Hall the party went to the United Nations. Dr. Bunche greeted them during lunch in the delegates' dining room.

The Hotel and Club Employes Union, Local 6, which brought the pupils to New York for an award presentation Thursday night, had arranged the United Nations visit because of word from Little Rock that Dr. Bunche was the man the youngsters most wanted to see here.

Similarly Lena Horne was their "favorite" woman. So at 8:15 P. M. the group went backstage at the Imperial Theatre. After a welcome that wineded the children's eyes, they went out front to enjoy the musical "Jamaica," in which Miss Horne stars.

Besides Minnijean, the pupils are Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattilo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas and Carlotta Walls.

FEAR DESCRIBED AT CENTRAL HIGH

Vice Principal Testifies for School Board's Petition to Suspend Integration Plan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3 (AP)—The vice principal of Central High School testified today that she was constantly concerned about violence during the first year of integration, which ended last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby, the school official, was the first witness in Federal District Court, where a petition by the city school board for a two-and-a-half-year suspension of integration was being heard.

Describing the atmosphere at the school, Mrs. Huckaby said "teachers came to me atremble; some had observed violence for the first time, some were weeping."

"I have no reason to think there will be any change" next year if integration continues, she declared.

The board formerly supported superintendent Virgil Blossoms' plan for gradual integration on the basis that compliance with the Supreme Court integration order was the only legal approach. It now contends that a year's experience with the plan has disrupted the educational process.

Opposes Testimony

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is opposing the petition, asked that Mrs. Huckaby's testimony be stricken. Judge Harry D. Lemley said he would reserve ruling until all testimony had been heard.

Mr. Marshall asked the witness to identify white ringleaders of racial incidents in the school.

"Sammie Dean Parker was the leader," Mrs. Huckaby answered. Sammie Dean was expelled last winter for having displayed a card that read, "One Down, Eight to Go," a reference to the expulsion of Minnie Jean Brown, one of nine Negroes enrolled at Central.

The Negro girl accepted a scholarship to an integrated private school in New York. Sammie Dean was allowed to return to Central on her promise that she would not become involved in racial incidents.

Mr. Marshall asked Mrs. Huckaby if "you think firm action by school officials would have removed" the threat of violence.

"I don't think that is the key to the problem," she replied.

"Do you think removal of the Negro children would solve the problem?" he asked.

"I would say ringleaders of the school seemed to me to be under directions from the outside," she said. "I think the problem can be solved by their [the outsiders] identification and control by the courts."

The school board has charged in the petition that the Federal Court, by order, insisted on integration and then did nothing to help control violence.

GOVERNOR ASSAILS PRESIDENT ON BIAS

He Bids Eisenhower Declare Issue Is a Moral One—Hits Little Rock Ruling

Governor Harriman called upon President Eisenhower yesterday to speak out against racial discrimination.

Making an unscheduled appearance at a meeting of the State Commission Against Discrimination, the Governor declared that the recent Federal District Court decision postponing school integration in Little Rock, Ark., was "a travesty on justice."

Mr. Harriman told some 300 persons attending the commission's luncheon session at the Biltmore Hotel that the Supreme Court's decision of 1954 barring racial segregation in public schools had in effect been nullified "by those who were determined to set it aside by force."

Mr. Harriman referred to the ruling last Saturday of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley in Little Rock that granted the school board of that city a two-and-a-half-year suspension of its plan for gradual school integration.

Harriman Is 'Incensed'

Without naming the judge, the Governor said that he had been "deeply moved and, I may say, incensed by this court action." He continued:

"But we must be blunt. The President of the United States has said nothing but that the law must be obeyed. I think we have the right to ask the President to say that this is a moral issue on which we must all stand together."

The speeches at the luncheon session, which was attended by business and civic leaders, were interrupted midway when Governor Harriman made his appearance. He was applauded warmly when he said that he was obligated to speak out on the question of segregation as the Governor of New York, "or I haven't the right to ask the President to do so."

"And so," he asserted, "I ask the President to speak out and say to the nation that there is a moral issue involved."

The Governor said that he had a right to speak on segregation because of what he described as the activities taken in New York State and this city to eliminate racial discrimination in employment and housing.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the commission, told the meeting that a recent study by his organization had found that "private builders have braved local biases in a number of communities and successfully admitted Negroes to their houses."

Three children who attended Negro schools in Little Rock last year leave the Little Rock Board of Education Building after they asked for transfer to previously all-white schools. Left to right: William J. Massie, 14; Sandra Johnson, 14, and Carolyn Kendrick.—Wide World Photo.

School Video Stirs Praise In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Students and educators have voiced acclaim for the hastily organized Little Rock television school program to give idle students a semblance of education.

"It's wonderful," said Don Smith, Hall High student body president.

The instructors were "terrific," said Supt. Virgil Blossom.

The school system nibbled at the idea of television after four city high schools, scheduled to open Sept. 15, remained closed on orders of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

The six hours of daily TV instruction possessed a professional polish. First classes went on the air Monday.

How did the educators move so swiftly to adopt a teaching system new to them?

"The teachers met with television personnel and discussed the (director's) signals," said Louis Henderson, head of the school system's secondary education department.

"They were told to do exactly as they would in the classroom," he said, "and to be as natural as possible."

Henderson added: "We've had a number of telephone calls, and as far as I know they all were favorable."

Spokesmen for all three Little Rock television stations called the response excellent and said telephone calls poured in after the first classes.

One station representative told Blossom the coverage was near the saturation point — over 90 per cent.

Each station has been assigned one school grade. The station televises lessons for that grade for two hours each day.

"It's a service for the youngsters who don't have any school," explained Doug Romaine, manager of station KARK-TV.

Romaine said the added personnel necessary to televise the program costs his station $100 daily. And the stations lose two hours of advertising revenue daily.

Fifteen regular high school teachers instruct in English, mathematics, history and science.

All Little Rock teachers have been paid on a regular basis since Aug. 27 as provided in their contract, although the high school staff has had no one to teach.

Students are on the honor system to view and follow the assignments for their class, including some homework. Textbook assignments are made. About 98 per cent of students have their books.

The question of class credit has not been determined.

Students Want Classes Even If Negroes Admitted

Faubus Asks Smashing Vote Opposing Integration In Little Rock Referendum

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 19 (AP)—A group of students at one of Little Rock's closed high schools Friday adopted a resolution saying they want to return to school, "even if qualified Negro students" are admitted.

About 65 Hall High School students met at a church Friday afternoon.

Chris Barrier, 16, a Hall junior, said only two students voiced opposition to the resolution.

"It was just for Hall students," he said, "but a few from Central High showed up, too."

Barrier said copies of the resolution will be mailed to Governor Orval E. Faubus, Little Rock City officials, and the School Board.

Meanwhile, the battle for votes in Little Rock's impending referendum on school integration stepped up rapidly following Faubus' appeal for a smashing public ballot against admitting Negro students.

Faubus said this would clear the way for him to reopen the high schools as segregated private institutions.

A committee of 50 women, opposing the governor, was set to launch an intensive campaign.

The referendum is scheduled for September 27.

On the ballot are two propositions — "for" or "against racial integration of all schools in the Little Rock School District."

'Leaves No Alternative'

The "women's emergency committee to open our schools" is campaigning for a "yes" vote in the referendum.

Mrs. Joseph R. Brewer, the chairman, said the group is "neither for nor against integration." But she said the wording of the ballot leaves no alternative but to vote "for integration." The women are interested in getting the schools open, she said.

"We have grown beyond all expectations," Mrs. Brewer said.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, head of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, said this was "the scheme of a small group of women . . . to hoodwink Little Rock mothers into voting for integration in the same plan used by integrationists in Texas."

Arkansas moderates on the integration issue have been "trampled to death" in the school crisis, Courier-Journal staffer Ben Reeves writes from Little Rock in Sunday's Passing Show.

Little Rock Schools To Teach by TV

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept 18 (AP)—The school board decided today to televise six hours of lessons a day for the 3460 Little Rock High School students who cannot attend regular classes because Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed their schools in the desegregation crisis.

Three commercial television stations, which will donate the time, may get some classes started by Saturday. The full television instruction program will begin Monday.

The day-old Little Rock Private Schools Corporation, which plans to lease the four high schools and reopen them as private, segregated institutions, decided at its first meeting not to make any move until after a special integration election Sept. 27.

The new corporation elected Dr. T. J. Raney, a physician, as its president. He said he was "willing and ready" to go to jail if necessary to test the right to operate private schools to avoid desegregation.

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said students would be on the honor system to look at the televised lessons. He had not decided yet whether they would get academic credit for them.

Each of the three stations gave the school board two hours of time a day.

Regular high school teachers, using film for illustration, will teach 30-minute classes in English, mathematics, history and science.

Dr. Raney said he thought the Private Schools Corporation could give the students a normal year of schooling.

Furthermore, he said, he thought the schools will be accredited, so graduates would not have any difficulty getting into out-of-state colleges.

"We assume that if the schools were to open with the same facilities, the same teachers and the same curriculum, the question of accreditation he said. "We would be dependent upon the election."

He referred to the special election which Faubus has called for Sept. 27 so the voters of the Little Rock school district can decide whether they want the schools reopened on a segregated or integrated basis.

If they were opened on a desegregated basis, there would be no need of a corporation to turn them into private schools, since all the Supreme Court has ordered them to do as public schools is accept Negroes.

Faubus said today in a television interview (NBC) that the only way to keep the Little Rock schools crisis from turning into racial conflict was to fight it out in the courts.

He said he would call out the National Guard, if necessary, to protect life and property if racial fighting started.

"But I am not going to send troops to the high school (Central) to enforce integration and that's that," he said. "That's up to the Federal courts and the Federal marshals."

A hundred and fifty U. S. deputy marshals, imported for integration duty, still are training in the Federal Building. There is nothing for them to do until the schools open.

Faubus said that unless he changed his mind, he would not send the Guard to enforce integration even if a majority of the voters asked for it Sept. 27.

He refused to say whether the Private Schools Corporation was his idea, but members of it said he had nothing to do with it. Dr. Raney said the corporation could go to Faubus for counsel whenever it wanted, however.

He said that if any of the other Southern Governors asked him he would say that in closing schools to avoid integration, Arkansas and Virginia were not in conflict with the Supreme Court.

Faubus said he was leaving Friday for the Southern Governor's Conference in Lexington, Ky.

He said he also would tell them that so far the Federal Government had not defied the state because "each is acting within its own constitutional orbit."

Private Schools Ruling Is Asked

Little Rock Board Requests U.S. Court to Decide If Lease Legal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23 (AP) — The Little Rock School Board asked U.S. District Court today to say whether it can legally lease four closed high school buildings to a corporation for use as private segregated schools.

The board said it is willing to lease the schools if the federal court will assure the board that it will not be held in contempt for doing it.

Amis Guthridge, segregationist attorney and Citizens Council leader, immediately declared that the action showed the board "is more interested in seeing the mixing of the races in our schools than seeing them operate."

He called the action "absolutely unnecessary."

Gov. Orval E. Faubus has claimed that his private school plan could legally circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's integration order.

Faubus closed the schools before they actually opened to avert integration.

The board voted 4 to 1 to ask the federal court for instructions in the integration case. If the court answered that the board may not legally lease the schools, it could snarl Faubus' plans to get the four high schools reopened next week.

The people of the school district vote Saturday on the question of whether they want integrated schools. Faubus precluded that the voters' answer would be "no" and announced a plan for reopening them on a private segregated basis sometime next week.

In its petition to federal court, the board also noted the conflict in federal rulings that the schools must integrate and the so-called Faubus package providing for continued segregation under private school operations.

The school board's action may cause a postponement of the impending showdown.

Cry to Reopen Schools Echoing in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Groups demanding reopening of Little Rock's four high schools on an integrated basis are rising rapidly in Little Rock.

The Little Rock School Board, which contends that it is caught between Gov. Orval E. Faubus and the Justice Department in a tug-of-war, opens six hours of lessons by television today for the city's 3,680 high school students.

mercial television stations will carry two hours of instruction in mathematics, history, biology, science, English and chemistry. Fifteen teachers will teach the lessons with the aid of [illegible].

At Van Buren, Ark., 12 Negro students [illegible] from the high school because of a white students' [illegible] integration strike the first week in September will try to return today. A federal judge suggested that the School Board see that they are protected.

But one of the startling factors in the integration crisis in Little Rock was the rise of groups who want the schools to open, even if it means that Negroes attend with whites.

Most influential group includes 62 lawyers, who signed a statement saying that Faubus cannot legally open the schools as private institutions and urging the people to vote next Saturday in a special election for an integrated reopening of the schools.

Steele Hays, 32, son of Congressman Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) and one of the signers, said he expects other signatures before the statement is run today, in newspapers as an advertisement.

"This action on the part of Little Rock attorneys represents a serious crack in the foundation of this atmosphere of resistance at any cost," a respected lawyer, who asked not to be named, said.

"The public has the right to know how this city's lawyers feel about the legality of the use of public funds in private schools. It could lead them to vote against segregation Saturday."

The segregationist States Rights Council of Arkansas, a splinter group of the equally segregationist Capital Citizens Council, denounced the lawyers' statement as "preposterous."

"The people of Arkansas will long remember their names and in the future shun them like poison," a States Rights Council statement said.

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer and Mrs. D. D. Terry, both prominent women, organized the "Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools." They opened an office and will have a committee telephoning voters and uging them to vote for an integrated reopening.

Sixty-three students of Hall High School signed a petition demanding reopening of their school with Negro students, if that is necessary.

Don A. Smith, a senior and president of the Hall High student body, announced that he and a committee of 30 polled 501 Hall students by telephone and discovered that 71 per cent want the school reopened, even if it means integration.

The Central High School Mothers' League, one of the strongest segregationist orgahizations in Little Rock, is circulating a petition for an election to recall four members of the School Board it accuses of being integrationists.

The Capital Citizens Council scheduled a segregation rally tonight. Main speaker will be William Gerber, chief legal counsel for the congressional subcommittee that investigated integration in Washington.

ARGUMENTS POLITE, LEGAL

Bitterness On Integration Missing At Court Hearing

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—No issue of our times has been as bitter and as violent as public school integration. Harsh, unforgiving, unprintable words have been shouted. Children have been spit upon. Heads have been bloodied.

And so Thursday, once again, the issue came before the Supreme Court: What should be done about integration in Little Rock? Once again one was struck by the wonderful contrast of democracy in action.

For any Rip Van Winkle, stumbling into court after a 20-year nap, never would have guessed how explosive the issue was that fetched us together.

Voices remained calm, lawyerly.

Thurgood Marshall, arguing the case for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, leaned, relaxed, against the lectern. Occasionally he whipped his heavy glasses off and gestured with them.

His words usually were lawyer words, like "you can see by the citation," or "the merits of this case," or "this justifiable issue."

Only near the end did he drop a hint that this case involved human beings as well as law books.

Dropping into the vernacular, he told the justices: we must think of "the rights of these kids involved." That is, the Negro youngsters who would be removed from Little Rock Central High and sent back to a segregated school.

Or take the Little Rock School Board's lawyer, Richard Butler. He hasn't had the experience Marshall has had before the Suprme Court—the NAACP legal captain has won 12 of 14 cases argued there—but you'd never guess it from his manner.

If anything, Butler was more at ease than Marshall, and his style fitted right in with his Arkansas drawl.

The drawl got him in trouble once. He said something and Chief Court Justice Warren asked: "They have now?"

"I said, 'they have not,'" Butler said.

He got around to the human beings caught in turmoil sooner than Marshall did. For he drew a picture of an unfortunate, tormented, unpaid school board, trying to run a school with the federal government saying one thing and the state government saying something else. The board members and the school superintendent, he said, had had a bitter experience, and he hoped a delay was granted so that things could be worked out "in a climate of calm rather than in a climate of hysteria."

And the justices, the men who have to decide the whole thing, what about them?

It seemed to this reporter that they were gentler than usual with the attorneys.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

ST.LOUIS, MO. NOVEMBER 10, 1958
U.S. 8th COURT OF APPEALS DIRECTED THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR ARKANSAS TO ISSUE AN INJUNCTION SPELLING OUT WHAT THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL BOARD MUST DO TO OBEY THE SUPREME COURT (INTEGRATION ORDER)

14k 1958

APPEALS COURT RULES

Little Rock Given Integration Order

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10 (UPI)—A federal court today ordered Little Rock to proceed with school integration, but Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus declared he is sure that new white, private high schools will continue.

The U.S. 8th Court of Appeals here directed the federal district court for Arkansas to issue an injunction spelling out what the Little Rock school board must do to obey the Supreme Court's stand against racial segregation of public schools.

Leasing Forbidden

The injunction will forbid the school board to lease school buildings for private, segregated operation and from doing anything to "thwart or frustrate the execution of the integration plan," the court said.

Faubus, in New Orleans to address a mass White Citizens' Council rally, told a news conference he is "sure that the private schools in Little Rock will continue."

The private schools were set up after Faubus closed Little Rock's four public high schools rather than let them operate on a racially integrated basis.

Basic American Right

Faubus commented, "I do not think it is anticipated by anyone that the federal courts will close all private schools in the nation, thus denying a basic American right that has been exercised even before the founding of the republic."

He said the court order presents "no obstacles that had not already been anticipated, such as facilities and funds, and these have been—and are being—met."

In Little Rock, five of the six members of the school board said they would decide within the next 24 to 36 hours whether to quit their posts and let a new board tangle with the impending injunction. The five members have been under fire ever since they permitted nine Negro students to enter Little Rock's Central High School under the protection of paratroopers last year.

Blossom on Way Out?

It was also reported that the board would buy up the remaining 18 months of the contract of School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom. Blossom is the author of the gradual integration plan which Faubus is fighting.

The appeals courts left open an avenue of appeal for the Little Rock Private School Corp. It said the corporation could intervene in the case within 10 days after the injunction is issued if it believes it is "possessed of legal rights."

Little Rock Leasing Law Knocked Out

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — The Little Rock School Board was directed by a federal appeals court Monday to take positive steps to achieve integration in its district, where the four public high schools have been closed.

The court did not establish a timetable for reopening the schools. Nor did it spell out just how the integration order should be carried out. These matters were left up to U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller of Arkansas and the board itself.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas indicated the Little Rock Private School Corp. will continue operating a senior high school for white pupils in a private building with private funds.

EASING PLAN

The three-judge division of the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, in its unanimous opinion, also outlawed a plan for leasing the public high school buildings to the private school group.

The court directed Judge Miller to order the board and Virgil T. Blossom, Little Rock school superintendent, to "take such affirmative steps as the District Court may hereafter direct to facilitate and accomplish" integration.

Under previous court orders, the court said, the board and Blossom have an obligation to act on their own initiative to accomplish integration. It is not enough, the court said, that they merely follow the [illegible] of the district court.

The appellate court criticized Gov. Faubus for closing the public high schools, and the Arkansas State Legislature for approving the emergency measures under which Faubus acted.

NEUTRALITY CLAIM

The court rejected the board's claim of neutrality in the dispute.

The three judges said they recognized the board members and Blossom previously had acted in good faith. But in leasing the buildings to the private corporation, the court said, they yielded to local clamor.

Faubus, in New Orleans to address a Citizens Council rally, noted that he had anticipated the court's ruling. Faubus had said a week ago that he had information the court would "attempt to force reopening of the public schools on an integrated basis."

Monday's opinion represented another legal victory for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The appellate court held that Judge Miller erred in refusing to grant the NAACP's request for an injunction against the school leasing plan.

Appellate Court Orders 'Positive' Integration Steps

Writ Fails To Excite Little Rock Leaders

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A new federal court decision in the Little Rock school integration case failed to excite segregation leaders Monday.

General feeling was that the decision by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis would have no immediate effect on the situation.

The court ordered the Little Rock School Board to take positive steps toward integration but did not say how this should be done since schools under integration orders have been closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Little Rock Crisis Goes Back To May 1954 Edict

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— The following chronology of events led up to the ruling by Judge Harry Lemley which delays integration of Little Rock schools until 1961.

MAY 17, 1954—U. S. Supreme Court ruled racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

MAY 22, 1954—Little Rock school board agreed to comply when court outlined time and method of integration.

AUG. 23, 1954—NAACP petitions school board for immediate integration.

MAY 24, 1955—Little Rock school board adopts gradual integration plan.

JAN. 24, 1956—Tuenty - seven Negroes attempt to register in Little Rock schools, but are refused.

FEB. 8, 1956—NAACP files suit charging Negroes denied admittance because of race.

AUG. 28, 1956—Federal Judge John E. Miller dismisses NAACP suit, declaring school board acted in "utmost good faith."

APRIL 27, 1957—Eighth circuit court of appeals in St. Louis upheld the gradual integration plan and dismissal of NAACP suit. First federal court approval of the integration plan.

AUG. 27,1957—Secretary of Mother's League of Little Rock Central high school files suit in Pulaski Chancery court in Little Rock asking temporary injunction afainst integration.

AUG. 29, 1957—Chancelor Murray O. Reed grants temporary injunction on grounds of testimony that Faubus said integration would lead to violence.

AUG. 30, 1957—Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies nullified injunction and ordered the school board to proceed with the integration plan upon the opening of school Sept. 3. Davies also enjoined all persons from interfering with the integration plan.

SEPT. 2, 1957—Gov. Orval Faubus orders the Arkansas National Guard to Central High on "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder."

SEPT. 3, 1957—Fed. Judge Davies orders integration begun Sept. 4

SEPT. 4, 1957—Nine Negroes attempt to enter Central High school and are turned back by National Guardsmen.

SEPT. 5, 1957—School board asks Federal Court to suspend the integration plan temporarily.

SEPT. 7, 1957—Judge Davies denies request for suspension and orders plan to begin the following Monday.

SEPT. 9, 1957—Davies directs federal authorities to bring proceedings or to file for an injunction again sGotv. Faubus and two National Guard officers to prevent their interfering with the integration.

SEPT. 14, 1957—Faubus confers with President Eisenhower at Newport, R. I.

SEPT. 20, 1957—Davies enjoins Faubus and Guardsmen from interfering with integration

SEPT. 23. 1957—Mob of 1.000 whites protests as nine Negroes enter Central High school. City police unable to handle the mob and the Negroes were removed for their own safety.

SEPT. 23, 1957—President Eisenhower orders 101st Airborne Unit troops into Little Rock.

SEPT. 24, 1957—Members of the 101st Airborne, 1,100 officers and men, from Ft. Campbell, Ky., fly into Little Rock. Arkansas National Guard becomes federalized.

SEPT. 25, 1957—Nine Negroes enter school under troop escort.

OCT. 21, 1957—Army began releasing from active duty 8,700 of the Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen.

FEB. 20, 1958—School board petition for delay until 1961.

APRIL 18, 1958—Judge Harry Lemley was assigned to hear the school board's petition.

JUNE 3, 1958—Lemley opens hearing on the petition.

JUNE 21, 1958—Lemley granted the school board's request.

Motion May Start Case To High Court

Federal Judge In Arkansas Ends Central Integration

FROM PRESS REPORTS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22 — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will ask a Federal judge tomorrow to set aside his order returning Central High School to segregated classrooms.

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley, 74, of Texarkana, Ark., granted the Little Rock School Board's "prayer for relief" yesterday by ordering a suspension of integration at the embattled school until the middle of the 1960-61 school term.

The NAACP's motion of supersedeas is scheduled to be heard by Judge Lemley at 11:30 a.m.

In Washington, a Justice Dept. spokesman said the most the government could do would be to join in the appeal by filing a brief as a "friend of the court." The department could not file a direct appeal because the U. S. government is not a party in the case.

Assistant Atty. Gen. A. Wilson White said earlier that consideration was being given to filing of a Justice Dept. brief. But he emphasized that no decision had been made.

If Judge Lemley refuses to set aside his order, the NAACP can take the case to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo., then to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The decision by Lemly, who has often stated that he wanted no part of the limelight, was the most spectacular of his 19 years as Federal judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

Lemley, grandson of a Confederate soldier, said the Central High School education system has been impaired by integration.

He said that if integration is maintained next term "the board will have to have military assistance or its equivalent and it is financially unable to bear the expense of hiring" guards.

In his 35-page opinion, he said that while troops can check vandalism and violence, "they cannot reduce or eliminate racial tensions or create a climate that is conducive to education."

In his 35-page opinion Lemley agreed with the school board that the time for Negroes to enjoy their rights was not quite at hand.

This does not mean the court is yielding to unlawful force or violence, Lemley added. He said the delay could be a breathing spell in which a change in personalities and easing of racial tensions might help smooth integration at mid-term, 1961.

The reaction of Lemley's ruling in this city, which has almost become accustomed to the ebb and flow of racial bitterness, was fairly predictable.

Integration spokesmen were grimly silent or openly indignant. Segregationists were pleased but subdued. Both sides agreed one round was over but not the tortuous fight.

Wiley Branton, attorney who made the appeal, said that if Lemley granted his request for a stay the situation would remain as it was until yesterday —which means the Negroes still are enrolled at Central while the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals handles Branton's appeal.

If Lemley rejects the stay Branton said, "we could present the motion to the Eighth Circuit Court at St. Louis whether or not it is in recess, and they could act on it separately from the appeal."

Branton said the Supreme Court would be the next—and last—stop if the appellate court also rejected the request for a stay.

The ruling set NAACP leaders back on their heels.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the NAACP, said she was "knocked for a loop."

"The last vestige of democracy has taken a holiday in Arkansas."

Mrs. Louise Patillo, mother of one of the nine Negroes who began attending classes at the school last September 25 under the bayonets of Federal National Guardsmen and 101st Division paratroopers, said her daughter had no plans as yet for next Fall.

Minnijean Brown, another of the nine Negroes who was expelled when she got into a racial incident after the school was integrated, was not immediately available for comment. She returned recently from New York where she attended an integrated high school after her expulsion.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who used National Guardsmen to keep Negroes out of Central High until the Guardsmen were federalized to help force integration, was "most gratified" by Judge Lemley's decision.

"This is not a final settlement of this problem, but it can prove to be a peaceful interlude," Faubus said.

It appeared doubtful that the appeal from Lemley's order could reach the Supreme Court before Central High School reopens next September. The court hopes to recess June 30 until next Oct. 6.

This would seem to mean that the only way the high tribunal could upset Lemley's decision in time to assure readmission of the school's seven Negro students next term would be to accept a direct appeal before June 30.

The Supreme Court has been disinclined to bypass lower appeals court jurisdiction. However, legal experts said that the circuit court could, if it chose, stay execution of Lemley's decision until the Supreme Court ruled.

On the other hand, the appeals court could declare Lemley's ruling in effect pending action by the Supreme Court.

Faubus Asks Huge Anti-Mixing Vote

By RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The battle for votes in Little Rock's impending referendum on school integration stepped up rapidly Friday following Gov. Orval E. Faubus' announcement of a smashing public ballot against admitting Negro students.

Faubus said this would clear the way for him to reopen the high schools as segregated private institutions.

Other developments were:

A group of white students adopted a resolution declaring they want their high school reopened even if it means admitting Negroes;

A report is circulating that Gov. Faubus is studying the possibility of reopening Horace Mann High School for Negroes as an integrated school; and

Reliable source stated that the Little Rock School Board probably would resist handing over the city's high schools to private operation.

A committee of 50 women, opposing the governor, was set to launch an intensive campaign. "We have grown beyond all expectations," the chairman said.

The head of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council accused the women of scheming to "hoodwink Little Rock mothers into voting for integration."

VOTE SCHEDULED

The referendum is scheduled for Sept. 27.

On the ballot are two propositions: "... for the admission of all schools in the Little Rock school district."

In two related developments elsewhere:

Terrance Roberts, one of the Negro students who went to Central High last year under guard by paratroops, entered Los Angeles High School four days ago, his mother said.

REFUSES PETITION

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller refused a petition commanding the school board of Van Buren, Ark., to restore integration at two schools.

Miller indicated he felt the order is unnecessary. The schools integrated voluntarily but Negro students have stayed away since a strike by white students.

Clarence A. Laws, regional secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negroes would return to both Van Buren schools Monday.

Faubus left for the Southern Governors' Conference in Lexington, Ky. George Douthit, of the Arkansas Democrat who is accompanying the governor, said Faubus is studying a proposal to set up private corporations and private boards for each of the four Little Rock high schools.

Faubus, who has closed Little Rock High schools to block integration, blamed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for the conflict now existing in that city. He said the NAACP selected Little Rock as a "guinea pig" to further integration.

He said city authorities would not cooperate with federal marshals to forcibly bring about integration.

Faubus answered remarks made by Theodore R. McKeldin, prointegration governor of Maryland.

McKeldin, who faced newsmen immediately preceding Faubus' appearance, condemned the Arkansas overnor yesterday for "political expedience" and called upon the Dixie governors to assert leadership toward desegration.

Faubus said each state has the right to voice its own power under the Constitution, and added, "I think its improper for them (other states) to express opinions on our affairs in Arkansas."

Faubus said he has no objection to a McKeldin suggestion that the Southern Governors Conference should go on record as favoring desegregation in public classrooms.

"If the resolution passed," said McKeldin, "it would show that we of the South recognize the Constitution as the supreme law of the land." He said it would have a good effect on the South and the nation.

Faubus Says Use Of Force Stalled Mixing

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas said today school integration in his state would have proceeded peacefully and more rapidly where there has been no force or threat of force.

Faubus, here for the Southern Governors Conference, observed some areas in Arkansas would have mixed races in classrooms with an eye towards bolstering their economy.

This is so, he added, because Negroes in these areas own their property and generally are self supporting.

But, he told a news conference, the use of federal troops at Little Rock last year to force integration has made strong segregationists out of some who could have been classified as moderates.

Norfolk Delays School Opening

segregated.

Faubus May Reopen Negro High School With Mixed Classes

BY PRESTON McGRAW
United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 19—Gov. Orval E. Faubus is thinking about letting one of Little Rock's four high schools reopen integrated if pressure for an immediate reopening gets too high, it was learned today.

The school he is considering for integration is Horace Mann, a Negro school. It has about 700 students.

"If pressure develops as has been rumored and white students continue in their protests, saying they want to go to school, even if it is integrated — if it really gets serious — we are urging the governor to open one of the schools on an integrated basis," a close adviser said.

"The school is Horace Mann, the Negro school. We are serious about this. The school would be in the Little Rock district and would be a high school. It would enable the students who are really serious about going to school —even if it is integrated—to continue their education."

Faubus is on his way to the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky., in a three-automobile caravan. He expects to return to Little Rock next Wednesday night.

The Little Rock School Board will begin a pilot program of educational television tomorrow in preparation for a full-scale attempt Monday to begin instructing 3480 high school students by television until their schools reopen.

Tomorrow's program will be film and will last an hour. A daily schedule of TV instruction, with regular high school teachers and film, will start Monday morning on the city's three commercial television stations.

Each station will donate two hours of time a day to TV schooling. Each of the three stations will carry four 30-minute lessons for each of the three high school grades.

In answer to questions about whether the students will get credit for TV lessons, School Supt. Virgil Blossom said:

"Too often we have confused credits and grades with the real function of American education. The inducement to view these televised lessons is the same inducement as to attend school or get an education.

"Credit has not been ruled in; it has not been ruled out. Students and parents alike have the opportunity to supplement their education and have an opportunity to profit."

The TV lessons will be based upon textbooks, because Blossom estimated that 98 per cent of the students already have their texts.

He said there will not be any homework "because we have not reached that point in our thinking . . . We're putting on educational TV in a few days while it has taken some educational programs years to be worked out before they are offered."

Blossom said about 10 per cent of the students don't have TV receivers in their homes and he hoped that churches, boys' clubs and similar organizations will set up receivers so students without TV at home can learn.

A special election will be held Sept. 27, so the voters can decide whether they want the schools to open integrated or

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

DR. DALE ALFORD

Write-In Ballots Dump Rep. Hays

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A Little Rock eye doctor who made a week's campaign as a write-in candidate won Arkansas' 5th District congressional seat from Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) on racial issues.

So close was the vote in Tuesday's general election that the decision was in doubt until early Wednesday. Hays conceded about 12:30 p.m. after it was apparent that Dr. Dale Alford's 2,000-vote lead could not be overcome by the nine small boxes unreported.

Alford, a political freshman who had never sought an office except the local school board, attacked Hays' moderate stand on the integration issue. The congressman, who had served 16 years from the 5th (Little Rock) District, is a prominent Baptist layman and president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

TECHNICAL BID

The doctor, who will enter Congress as a Democrat despite his technical bid for the office as an independent, seemed to have the unspoken support of Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Faubus' close associate, Claude Carpenter Jr., managed the whirlwind seven-day campaign.

Hays, 60, said his role as a mediator between Faubus and President Eisenhower in September 1957, when the Little Rock integration crisis was at its peak, apparently was his political downfall.

"Some of my friends tell me this was a mistake," Hays said.

SUPPORTED FAUBUS

Alford is the only outspoken segregationist on the Little Rock School Board and supported Faubus' militant stand against federal integration orders.

The doctor, a black-haired man with piercing eyes under bushy brows, made effective use of a television appearance to hammer at Hays' moderation, the Supreme Court and what he termed federal usurpation of power.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ARKANSAS WRITE-IN WINNER AND WIFE
Dr. Dale Alford After Victory Over Rep. Brooks Hays

LITTLE ROCK
GOVERNOR FAUBUS
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
ERROR ACKNOWLEDGED

Probe Into Faubus' Taxes Will Reopen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service is sending one of its top regional officials to Little Rock, Ark., to investigate an acknowledged error in an examination of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' tax returns.

B. Frank White, the service's regional director at Dallas, is expected to arrive in Little Rock Thursday to take charge of the inquiry, it was learned Wednesday.

White is boss of federal tax collectors in five states and is responsible only to Washington headquarters.

Faubus told newsmen at Little Rock Tuesday that the federal government had questioned his taxes for 1954 through 1956. He charged that this was an effort to punish him for his battle against public school integration.

DELK'S COMMENTS

O. Gordon Delk, acting revenue service commissioner, denied the government was seeking vengeance or retribution. He conceded a tax agent at Little Rock had blundered in sending Faubus a letter which claimed the governor should pay taxes on the upkeep and rental value of his state-owned mansion. No claim of this sort was ever made against a governor before, Delk said.

Delk said "the government's case is still open for proper handling for whatever result it may have."

The acting revenue chief was asked whether the Faubus tax investigation had been initiated because of the governor's prominence in battling against public school integration.

"We do not select returns for examinations based on prominence," he replied. Delk added that returns usually are selected for checking "on the basis of probability of error."

Delk indicated he was not surprised that he had not been informed sooner of the Faubus tax case. In fact, he said, he would not expect a tax agent to discuss such a case with district revenue directors.

Delk said the district directors have a lot more to do than just examine returns and their offices are "equipped with supervisory personnel who normally can take care of all matters arising in an examination and should do so."

TAX NOTICE

The rescinded notice which revenue agents at Little Rock had sent Faubus was an informal one notifying the governor that certain tax questions hadn't been cleared up. Officials in Washington said it was not a bill for taxes which the government might have claimed were due.

Technical experts at IRS headquarters said there is no mention in the tax law of the wages of servants furnished an employe or allowances for maintenance of free lodgings.

However, if a person is given a maintenance allowance and does not spend the full amount for that purpose, the unspent balance would be taxable.

The tax provision involving free means and lodgings was intended primarily to apply to hospital workers, servants, farm hands and others who customarily live in quarters provided by their employers.

The 1954 Tax Code says meals or lodgings furnished to an employee for the convenience of the employer are tax free if:

1. Meals are furnished on the business premises of the employer.

2. The employee is required to accept lodgings on the business premises of his employer as a condition of employment.

The provision requiring that acceptance of lodgings be a condition of employment has been interpreted to mean "required in order for the employee to perform properly the duties of his employment."

IRS officials would not specify the error made in the case on the grounds it would involve discussion of the governor's taxes.

Error Acknowledged In Faubus Tax Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service is sending one of its top regional officials to Little Rock, Ark., to investigate an acknowledged error in an examination of Gov. Orval E. Faubus' tax returns.

B. Frank White, the service's regional director at Dallas, is expected to arrive in Little Rock Thursday to take charge of the inquiry, it was learned Wednesday.

White is boss of federal tax collectors in five states and is responsible only to Washington headquarters.

Faubus told newsmen at Little Rock Tuesday that the federal government had questioned his taxes for 1954 through 1956. He charged that this was an effort to punish him for his battle against public school integration.

O. Gordon Delk, acting revenue service commissioner, denied the government was seeking vengeance or retribution. He conceded a tax agent at Little Rock had blundered in sending Faubus a letter which claimed the governor should pay taxes on the upkeep and rental value of his state-owned mansion. No claim of this sort was ever made against a governor before, Delk said.

Delk was called out of a meeting at the Budget Bureau yesterday after reports of Faubus' news conference reached Washington. He went into conference with Fred C. Scribner Jr., acting secretary of the Treasury. It was several hours before he made a public statement.

Officials report they are puzzled about many facets of the case. White's trip to Little Rock is aimed at speeding an inquiry into all the circumstances.

IRS Official Sent to Probe Faubus Case

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B. Frank White, the service's regional director at Dallas, is expected to arrive in Little Rock tomorrow morning to take charge of the inquiry, it was learned today.

White is boss of federal tax collectors in five states and is responsible only to Washington headquarters.

Faubus told newsmen at Little

L. R. Schools May Face Loss Of Accreditation

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 15 (UPI)—Little Rock's four public high schools would have to be fully reaccredited educationally if they became private, the former head of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools said last night.

The educator, L. B. Fisher, said even if the schools stayed public, they still might need re-examination because of the integration crisis.

"It always is detroimental to children when adults use the schools as pawns for their own controversies," he said.

High school accreditation is considered vital to students wishing college entrance.

"Colleges and universities can do as they wish about accepting students who come from unaccredited high schools," Fisher said. "However, most of them regard our decision as very important."

The North Central Assn. maintains responsibility for schools as far south as Arkansas and West Virginia.

"If Little Rock's schools became private, they would, for our purposes, be considered 'new schools' and as such would require reaccreditation," Fisher told United Press International.

Accreditation is obtained through this procedure:

—A group from a state commission, in Little Rock's case the Arkansas State Commission of Education, visits the school in question. It decides whether the school matches standards of educational program, administration, supervision, technical quality of teachers and attendance time.

—The State Commission then submits its verdict to the parent North Central Assn. In instances, the association has been known to reverse a commision's recommendation.

"The Arkansas Commission is composed of five persons, as I recall," Fishers aid. "Representatives from the state university and state department of education and three administrators from Arkansas schools accredited by the association."

The association demands 172 school days each year.

"Only acts of nature seem to be reason for less than 172 days so far as we're concerned," Fisher said.

The association does not meet until next April, when it is scheduled to gather in Chicago. Thus, if Little Rock's schools turned private they would have to be unaccerdited until April.

"At that time we'd decide on the state's recommendation," Fisher said.

Students Granted Football Reprieve

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 17.—The Little Rock School Board Wednesday decided to resume football and other student extracurricular activities here despite that schools are closed.

The action followed an exchange of telegrams between the board and Gov. Orval Faubus, who had been asked by the board to state exactly what he felt should be closed under the present situation. The board Monday had ordered a complete closing based on the Governor's school closing proclamation.

The Governor said Wednesday it was strictly the board's responsibility to decide whether to resume outside activities. Board President Wayne Upton then authorized an immediate return to the football and other extracurricular programs.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom denied the Governor had forced school officials into its recall action. He also revealed that no Negro pupils are involved in the football, band or musical practice work being resumed.

Little Rock Warned on Accrediting

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 23 (AP).—Although Gov. Orval S. Faubus views outside accrediting of schools in Arkansas as unimportant, a North Central Association official yesterday indicated loss of accreditation could be serious.

Gov. Faubus told reporters Sunday in Lexington, Ky., the Arkansas State Board of Education, not the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is the primary accrediting agency for Arkansas high schools.

Dr. L. B. Fisher of Urbana, a member of the association's accreditation commission for secondary schools, said loss of North Central approval would be a serious blow to Arkansas youngsters seeking a college education.

Arkansas State Board of Accreditation, Dr. Fisher said, would carry little weight with colleges and universities outside the borders of the State. Such is true of any State accreditation program, although some States come nearer to NCA standards than do others, Dr. Fisher explained.

Earlier this month Dr. Fisher, a professor of education at the University of Illinois, declared North Central would ask for a check of Little Rock High schools whether they reopened as private schools, as they may under Arkansas" recently adopted laws, or public schools.

Little Rock voters will decide in a referendum Saturday whether schools shall be integrated.

Key to the Little Rock accrediting problem, Dr. Fisher said, is the North Central criteria calling for evaluation of the "philosophy of the school . . . to the extent of its formulating principles of democracy." Reopening schools in Little Rock on a public, segregated basis probably would bring about an N. C. A. survey, Dr. Fisher declared. If the schools open on a private basis, an N. C. A. study would be a certainty.

Dr. Fisher said he would vigorously oppose accrediting Little Rock high schools as private schools on the basis of the "sheer immorality" of the move.

Faubus Prepared To Close Central

GOVERNOR URGES U.S. SUPREME COURT TO GRANT DELAY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus Monday urged the U. S. Supreme Court to show patience and grant time in the Central High School integration crisis. He also said he has prepared legislation to close the school entirely.

"The time for decision has arrived," the Democratic governor declared. He added that it is up to the high tribunal whether the decision is reached in an atmosphere of calm or one of conflict.

The Arkansas Legislature meets in emergency session Tuesday to consider—and almost certainly to adopt—a school-closing measure against further classroom integration at Central.

During the day, the U. S. Supreme Court was summoned into its own special session on Thursday. It can either grant Central a breathing spell, or hasten integration to a new, crucial climax on the school's cooly-green, landscaped campus.

The school, scene of last year's segregationist riots, is scheduled to reopen Sept. 2 on an all-white basis. Negroes entered its classrooms for the first time last year under the protective bayonets of federal paratroopers dispatched to Little Rock by President Eisenhower.

"I hope that the U. S Supreme Court will be better informed on the situation than was the President and his advisers," Faubus said.

"At that time the President did not know transportation had been integrated in Arkansas, as well as institutions of higher learning, and more public school districts than seven other Southern states combined. Nor did he know that Negroes were serving in party posts and public offices, both elective and appointive.

"I hope the Supreme Court takes into consideration these facts in their deliberations next Thursday on the Little Rock controversy.

"Whatever 'deliberate speed' may be, Arkansas has achieved it sooner, or has more nearly approached it, than any other state with a comparable problem.

"The Supreme Court by approving the stay, can then hear the case on appeal, in an atmosphere of comparative calm, rather than an atmosphere of conflict."

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is pressing the Supreme Court to erase a 30-day integration stay granted Central High in a lower court.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, the state's chief legal officer, said: "It is my thought that they will grant the petition of the NAACP."

Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon said: 'I won't be surprised by any decision they make."

Faubus goes before the special legislative session with proposals to fend off renewed integration at Central by closing the school. Passage undoubtedly would enmesh the courts in another long round of reviews.

A legislative source said ready for submission are:

1 A bill to buy the Legislature a little time by postponing Central's reopening from Sept. 2 to Sept. 8.

2 A bill allowing the governor to close Central in the face of any federal orders to integrate. Such a decision would be subject to a school district referendum within 30 days, with voters deciding whether to integrate or keep Central closed.

3. A technical bill to provide transfer of state aid when a displaced white student enters a new segregated school district.

Faubus No-School Bill Seen Sure of Passage

By ARTHUR EVERETT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus' office Sunday worked on legislation to close Central High School completely if Negro students are returned to its classrooms, either by court edict or by federal force.

It was learned such a bill definitely will be submitted to the 126-man Arkansas State Legislature later in the week. Faubus has summoned the legislators into emergency session on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

The governor was in a weekend round of conferences with key state and legislative aides. Among those being contacted were members of the potent Pulaski County delegation, which includes 11 senators and representatives from Little Rock.

Support of any bill the governor offers the Legislature seemed assured. Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett predicted to a newsman: "Come Sept. 2 there will be no troops around the school and the seven Negroes will not be inside."

Faubus hopes special legislation will counter any last-minute Supreme Court mandate for the return of seven Negro pupils to Central High when it reopens Sept. 2. A year ago, when Negroes first entered, white rioting occurred and President Eisenhower sent federal troops into the Southern capital.

Faubus claims he repeatedly has been tipped off that the mood of local segregationists is even more violent this year than it was last. He said he called the Legislature "to combat by legal means the forcible integration of the Little Rock high schools and to avoid the almost certain disorders that would ensue."

Re-entry of seven Negroes into Central currently is stymied by a 30-day integration stay granted last week by the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked U. S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker to supercede —that is, to upset—the stay. A decision is not expected before next Thursday, at the earliest.

If Whittaker goes along with the NAACP's legal arguments, his decision would constitute a mandate for readmittance of Negroes to Central. Faubus said he's not going to be caught at the last minute in such a situation.

The governor has in hand more than a score of anti-integration proposals. He hopes to weed out three or four in final form for the Legislature.

The measures are expected to provide for the complete closing of Central High, as a last resort against enforced integration.

Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon predicted: "Any bill which he proposes will pass without trouble."

Faubus recently strengthened his position with a smashing primary election victory that insured him a third term as Democratic governor of the state.

IF NEGROES ADMITTED

Faubus Works On Bills To Close Central High

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The measures are expected to provide for the complete closing of Central High, as a last resort against enforced integration. The school has some 2,000 students, and is one of the largest in the South.

Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon predicted: "Any bill which he proposes will pass without trouble."

Faubus recently strengthened his position with a smashing primary election victory that insured him a third term as Democratic governor of the state.

Registration at Central began last Friday, with no Negroes being accepted. Unless Justice Whittaker upsets the St. Louis stay, the breathing spell in Central's bitter integration dispute is expected to continue for weeks and perhaps months until the full U. S. Supreme Court has had a chance to act.

Gov. Faubus Gives Call For Session

Emergency Summons May Close School To Block Mixing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus Saturday called an emergency session next week of the Arkansas State Legislature to try to block further racial integration at Central High School.

The legislators may be asked to close the big school entirely, as a last resort against what Faubus called illegal federal interference.

Faubus told a news conference that information he has received indicated that violence in the event of renewed integration at Central would be even greater this time than a year ago. Riots outside the school last fall shocked the nation and led President Eisenhower to send federal troops to Little Rock.

During the past year of crisis here, Faubus often threatened to call on the legislature for special anti-integration measures. But he kept putting off the actual call for one reason or another.

LAWMAKERS SUMMONED

Finally, in midafternoon, Faubus solemnly announced he had summoned the lawmakers to a special session next Tuesday—one week before Central High is scheduled to reopen.

In his call, Faubus said in part:

"Because of the grave concern of the people of Little Rock and the general public in this matter, and the great desire to combat by legal means the forcible integration of the Little Rock high schools and to avoid the almost certain disorders that would ensue, it is imperative that the people be given an opportunity to act. . . .

"It is the responsibility of the chief executive, under the constitution and law of Arkansas, to preserve the peace and good order of the state. This has been and will continue to be my firm position.

WILL OF PEOPLE

"I have not offered nor will offer any objections to changes which are brought about through constitutional and Democratic processes, in accordance with the will of the people."

Faubus told newsmen he would have liked to delay his call until the Supreme Court makes its next scheduled move in the case. That appears to be nearly a week away, however, and Faubus declared: "There is no time to do that."

Although he wouldn't discuss the nature of any bills he has in mind, Faubus said:

"It is my hope and my expectation that the legislature will act on the bills before Sept. 2."

Central's 2,000 students are scheduled to return to classes on that date.

Of any measures that are passed Faubus said: "I hope it will never be necessary to use them."

Asked if he had information that violence this year might even go beyond last year's if Central's integration program is resuled, Faubus replied: "That is the information brought to me over and over."

Faubus accused integrationists of a clever plot — through legal maneuvering in the U.S. Supreme Court—to spring a last-minute trap on Little Rock school authorities and thus force the re-entry of seven Negro students when Central reopens Sept. 2. The governor said he would not stand still while time runs out on him.

COURT RULING

The high court currently is being asked by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to erase a conflicting series of lower court rulings that have at this point stayed a renewal of integration at Central for at least 30 days. The NAACP wants the high court in effect to direct renewed integration of the seven Negro students when Central reopens.

Central High was the center of last year's great Little Rock integration crisis. When white mobs rioted outside the beautifully landscaped school, President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to insure the entry of Negro students for the first time in Central's history.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The complex legal situation confronting local school authorities was being closely watched as a possible national guide line for integration showdowns in other Southern states.

In Norfolk, Va., for example, U.S. Dist. Judge Walter Hoffman says that if the Supreme Court permits a long delay in Central's integration, he will not desegregate Norfolk schools.

He told Norfolk City Atty. Leonard H. Davis Friday night to wait and see if the high court grants Little Rock an extended cooling off period.

If it does, Hoffman added: "Comeback and see me, and I'll end all your trouble . . . . I'll end this case with four lines."

A score of prospective anti-integration school bills already are in Faubus' hands. They were turned over to the Democratic governor by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett. Their text was not made public. But among them, it is believed, is a measure to close Central High rather than admit the seven Negroes for a second school year.

The governor put the Legislature on a stand-by alert for a special emergency session several days ago. He recently won a smashing primary victory that assured him a third term as governor of the state. He is generally conceded to have the firm support of a legislative majority.

Nine Negroes originally entered Central last September. One graduated, another was expelled, leaving seven who planned to re-enter this year.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
NAACP

NAACP Petition Asks Court Void Integration Stay

Immediate Central High Order Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) - The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People appealed to the Supreme Court Friday for an order directing immediately racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

Justice Charles E. Whittaker was asked to vacate an order of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis which would delay the mixing of white and Negro students at the high school until the Supreme Court has ruled on the main issues in the case.

But as the NAACP's appeal was filed in the Supreme Court clerk's office, Justice Whittaker was en route to the American Bar Assn. convention in Los Angeles. The Supreme Court is in recess until Oct. 6, and it was uncertain how soon the NAACP could get a ruling.

LEGAL BARRIERS

Thurgood Marshall of New York the association's attorney, said he has every hope legal barriers standing in the way of integration at Central High can be removed by Sept. 2 when the new school term begins.

Marshall's appeal was directed to Whittaker because he is the associate justice who has jurisdiction over the 8th Circuit.

The NAACP appeal asks not only that the stay granted by the 8th Circuit Court of appeals be vacated but that an order by U.S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley of Hope, Ark., allowing Little Rock a two-year breathing period before integration, be set aside too.

This would appear to be a sort of legal shortcut to get integration resumed at Little Rock as soon as possible.

An NAACP appeal from Judge Lemley's order resulted in a decision by the Court of Appeals Monday that the Little Rock School Board could not have the breather period. This opened the doors of Central High to Negroes for the new term.

But Thursday the Court of Appeals granted a stay of its order so that the school board could take the case to the Supreme Court.

APPELLATE PAPERS

Newsmen at the Supreme Court did not have an immediate opportunity to examine the appellate papers. Marshall said he had mailed copies of them to attorneys for the school board earlier in the day in an attempt to speed up the proceedings.

It was anticipated that Justice Whittaker will rule on the appeal personally, consulting on an informal basis as many of his associate justices as he can reach. Normal procedure calls for the Supreme Court clerk to advise counsel for the school board of Marshall's action and ask whether they want to oppose it. They undoubtedly will oppose it, so time will have to be allowed them to prepare an answer.

Whittaker could make a ruling on the basis of written briefs. Or he could request oral arguments by attorneys for both sides.

The legal papers filed by Marshall were sent via airmail Friday evening to Justice Whittaker in Los Angeles.

The clerk's office already has been in touch with the justice. It was learned that Whittaker directed that attorneys for the school board be notified promptly and given an opportunity to present their opposition. Whittaker specified that the school board's arguments should be in his hands by noon next Thursday.

Marshall requested that he be allowed to argue orally before Whittaker.

SAME CHANCE

Should Whittaker allow Marshall to argue orally, attorneys for the school board would be given the same chance.

Marshall's petition said the right of the Negro students involved in the case to attend unsegregated schools has long been settled and that they have in fact attended unsegregated schools for one year.

The only issue in the case, Marshall contended, is whether public school officials are entitled under the circumstances to an order suspending the rights of the Negroes for any period of time.

"The court below has effectively decided this issue by issuing a stay," the petition said.

"If that stay is allowed to stand until Sept. 2, 1958, it will for all purposes constitute a final disposition of the only issue in this case . . . . the traditional function of a stay is to maintain the status quo existing before the commencement of the proceedings until the party whose legal status has been altered is given opportunity to appeal.

EXCLUDE PETITIONERS

"But the effect of the stay issued by the court below was to alter the status quo by excluding petitioners from the school they attended during the past year.

"Thus, the stay of mandate (by the Court of Appeals) is in the same category as the denial of petitioners' motion to stay his order. Consequently, this court has authority to stay the order issued by Judge Lemley and thereby maintain the status quo pending final decision by this court."

Marshall argued that if the stay order of the appeals court is permitted to stand and Judge Lemley's order remains in force, the Negroes' rights will be "effectively destroyed, the damage will be irreparable and the order of a federal court will in fact 'be whittled away.'"

Plainclothesman Blocks Photographer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An armed plainclothesman Friday prevented an Associated Press photographer from taking pictures on the campus of Little Rock Central High School.

Photographer Fred Griffith was at the school to take pictures on the first day of registration, preceding opening of school Sept. 2.

Griffith said the plainclothesman, with a .45-caliber pistol at his side, told him that he could only take pictures across the street from the big school.

"I asked him if he was a deputy sheriff," Griffith said. "He said [illegible] that he was with the school board."

High Tribunal Asked To Void Delay Order

Hope Is Given By Negro Group Of Quick Success

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved in appeace today trying to force a reopening of Central High School to Negroes. A spokesman expressed every hope of success.

The school, focus of the nation's bitter integration crisis of a year ago, reopens Sept. 2. It now has appellate court permission to delay renewed integration of seven Negro students for at least 30 days—or well past the opening of the new term.

As registration on an all-white basis for the coming school term got under way during the day at Central, the NAACP asked the Supreme Court to vacate yesterday's 30-day breathing spell, granted to allow a high court review of the ticklish Little Rock integration situation.

The appeal was addressed specifically to Justice Charles Whittaker, a fledgling member of the high court who has jurisdiction over the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

It was the Eighth Circuit that yesterday granted the 30-day stay. Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP, asked that the order be vacated, and with it an earlier order by an Arkansas Federal district judge setting the breathing spell at 2½ years. It was Marshall in Washington who sounded the hopeful note on behalf of the NAACP.

Whittaker, en route to the West Coast for a lawyers convention, was contacted in Denver during the day. He said under certain circumstances it was his understanding that a single justice may vacate the stay of a lower court. He did not in any way indicate whether he would do so.

The full Supreme Court is in recess until October. It could be called back into special session to act on the NAACP's request. Or Whittaker might undertake to settle the matter individually.

The seven remaining Negro pupils, who spent one hectic, historic school year under Federal troop protection, are expected to try to register again at Central, probably next week. The school board has said they will be turned away, as long as the 30-day breathing spell is in effect.

Gov. Orval Faubus, meanwhile, kept a watchful eye on the NAACP's latest court move. He kept the Arkansas state Legislature on a standby alert for a possible emergency session. There has been speculation that the Legislature might close Central High entirely to avoid another bayonet showdown with President Eisenhower.

Faubus said in a brief prepared statement:

"If the stay . . . is superseded by a judge (SIC) of the U. S. Supreme Court, the call will go out for a special session of the Legislature on Monday. If the stay is not superseded there is still a very good possibility of a special session to have certain measures acted upon by the Legislature . . ."

At least one legislator openly expressed fear that the NAACP legal moves might still bring a return of integration to Central High. Rep. Carroll Hollensworth, a Democrat, said:

"It now appears that there [illegible] be ways to end this breathing spell without much [illegible]. If that is true I think we should go ahead with the special session, perhaps not [illegible] Monday, but within the next 10 days."

Despite the legal [illegible] from on high, there was little apparent tension in Little Rock itself. Its residents, wave-aside legal perplexities, [illegible] ready to accept the St. court stay as a breathing that would avoid any re-[illegible] of last Fall's Central riots and subsequent in-[illegible] on presidential order by [illegible] Federal para-[illegible] Washington there was [illegible]

[illegible] contempt citations than bayonets if a new [illegible] arises at Central High

NAACP Petitions Justice To Void Little Rock Delay

By ANTHONY LEWIS
(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—Justice Charles Evans Whittaker of the Supreme Court was asked Friday to take action ensuring the admission of Negro children when Little Rock Central High School reopens Sept. 2.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, filed an application at the Supreme Court. It asked Justice Whittaker, who is circuit justice for the eighth circuit, to do either or both of two things:

(1) Vacate the stay granted by the court of appeals for the eighth circuit Thursday suspending its own decision to reinstate Little Rock's integration program.

(2) Stay the June 21 decision of District Judge Harry J. Lemley postponing integration until 1961—a decision reversed by the court of appeals but still in effect because of that court's action in staying its own order.

NOW EN ROUTE

Justice Whittaker is now en route to Los Angeles to attend a meeting of the American Bar Assn. The Supreme Court Clerk's office mailed copies of the application to him Friday night by air mail special delivery.

The clerk's office, at Justice Whittaker's request, notified the Little Rock school board Friday that any papers opposing Marshall's move must be in the justice's hands by noon next Thursday in Los Angeles. The board is expected to file an opposition.

Marshall requested an opportunity to argue the case in person "at a time and place suitable" to Justice Whittaker's convenience. Under the applicable statutes, he could pass on the matter in Los Angeles or anywhere else.

VITAL ISSUE

The NAACP application argues centrally that the vital issue in Little Rock is whether the Negro children admitted last year will be in Central High School again as the new term starts.

As things stand, the application said, "despite an opinion of the court of appeals deciding the right of petitioners to continue in nonsegrated schools, petitioners will be relegated back to segregated schools for at least a year.

"Thus respondents (the school board) have effectively secured the relief they originally sought—a suspension of desegregation for an undetermined duration."

Marshall told reporters afterward that the children need not be excluded from Central High School for the entire year should they be out Sept. 2. He indicated he would seek immediate admission at the earliest date possible.

EARLY ENTRY

The application said, in effect, that a stay preventing the early entry of the Negroes into Central High School was as bad as a decision on the merits against the NAACP view. It noted that Judge Lemley had been asked to stay his own order but had refused on the ground that a stay would, in effect, negate the effect of his order.

The application quoted the language of the eighth circuit this week that "the time has not yet come . . . when an order of a federal court must be whittled away, watered down, or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts."

The application concluded:

"If the (eighth circuit) stay order is permitted to stand and Judge Lemley's order remains in force, petitioners' rights will be effectively destroyed, the damage will be irreparable and the order of a federal court will in fact 'be whittled away.'"

Marshall made the double-barrelled request of Justice Whittaker because of a time problem.

The eighth circuit decision reversing Judge Lemley will not take effect formally unless speeded up by that court, until Sept. 7. Thus even should Justice Whittaker vacate the eighth circuit stay, the Negro children might be excluded until the decision becomes official on that date.

Should Justice Whittaker stay Judge Lemley's order, however, the legal situation would immediately be clear for the admission of the Negro children.

It is also possible that it may legally be easier for Justice Whittaker to grant a stay of the Lemley order than to vacate the eighth circuit stay. Lawyers here Friday could find no precedent for a single justice vacating a court of appeals stay, but it is routine for one justice to stay lower court decisions.

The application cited a recent case in which the full Supreme Court vacated a stay with the result of putting integration orders into effect immediately. The case, decided in 1955, concerned Miss Autherine Lucy, whose attempt to enter the University of Alabama later caused violence.

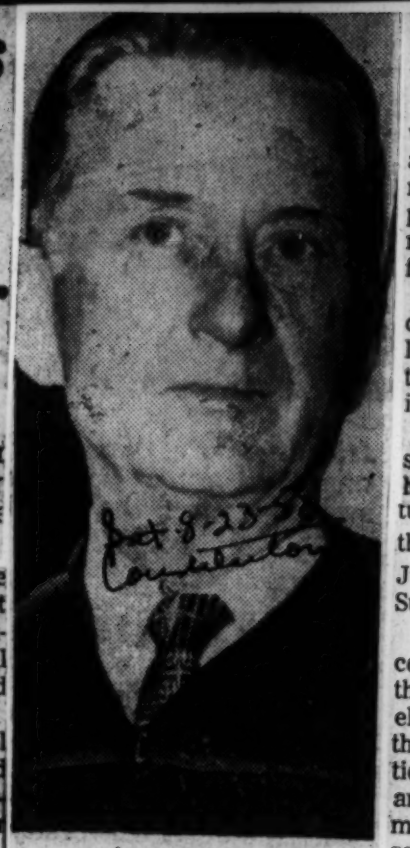
A district judge had ordered Miss Lucy admitted, but he stayed his own order pending appeal. The court of appeals refused to remove the stay. An application to a single justice was referred to the full court, which quickly vacated the stay.

Justice Whittaker may confer with his colleagues by telephone about the case, which of course raises issues of tremendous importance. And he could refer the matter to the full Supreme Court for decision.

If it were referred to the full court, a decision would be unlikely before Oct. 6. That is when the Supreme Court, now in recess, is scheduled to open a new term.

The NAACP application emphasized some language used by the high court last June when it turned down a petition to bypass the court of appeals and review Judge Lemley's order itself. The Supreme Court said then:

"We have no doubt that the court of appeals will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation, and that it will act upon the application for a stay or the appeal in ample time to permit arrangements to be made for the next school year."



Associated Press Wirephoto

GETS NAACP PLEA

Justice Whittaker

NAACP Claims Community Opposition No Basis For Delay In Integration

ST. LOUIS, (AP) — Negroes appealing the suspension of racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock contended Saturday community opposition provides no legal basis for overturning a court-approved plan for integration.

This was stated in briefs filed in the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals here by attorney Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

A three-judge court will hear their appeal Aug. 4 from a June 1 order of U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., which suspends integration at the high school until 1961.

The brief, received by mail, said Judge Lemley lacked constitutional power to suspend the Court of Appeals mandate approving the integration plan.

The brief said the sole purpose of the Lemley order was to obtain a "cooling-off period because of community opposition to whites and Negroes attending classes together.

Quoting from a 1936 Supreme Court decision in a Minnesota case, the brief said:

"Carried to its logical conclusion, this rule would result in civil authorities suppressing lawlessness by compelling surrender of intended victims to lawlessness.

"The banks could be closed and emptied of their cash to prevent bank robberies, the post office locked to prevent the mails being robbed, the citizens kept off the streets to prevent holdups, and a person accused of murder could be properly surrendered to the mob which threatened to attack the jail in which he was confind."

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Little Rock Decision

Birmingham News

The ruling of the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals is bound to mean trouble. The court in a six-to-one judgment has reversed District Judge Lemley's wise decision to postpone any further Little Rock integration effort for two and a half years.

Birmingham Ala

This puts the situation almost immediately back into an explosive state.

The lone dissenter in the appeals ruling, Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner, offered the most realistic judicial approach to the situation. He was, of course, as much concerned with upholding law and order as any of the other members of the court. But he could not blind himself to reality in the Southern situation, and especially that at Little Rock. He found that the school authorities "have acted in good faith," as indeed they so demonstrably have. And it is clear that Judge Gardner believed that when even that school board which had tried to implement court orders changed its position to one of additional caution, calling for some additional delay, it was a local plea deserving of federal judicial respect.

What is to happen now no one can say. Whether the President might again use troops to try to press Negro children into Central High School in Little Rock is uncertain. One fervent hope can be that Mr. Eisenhower will fully understand that there can be no law and order in Little Rock in this explosive situation until it can be preserved by the local authorities themselves.

True order cannot be imposed by federal fiat or arms from Washington. Bayonets may hold back mobs, but they cannot bring peaceful integration to Little Rock schools.

It is a decision, then, which holds much of trouble for the near future. The court in our view would have acted wisely, would have been upholding the principle already set down in law, had it conceded more time in this troublous situation. Monday of this week may not be another "Black Monday," but it is certain that it was indeed another dark day for Arkansans of good will and knowledge of the human problem involved.

Court's Little Rock Decision Described As 'Tragic' Move

Houston Chronicle

Galveston, Tex.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Court of Appeals decision overruling a district court and ordering resumption of integration at Little Rock Central High School was described as a tragic and unhappy one Monday by Arkansas' Democratic senators.

Sen. John L. McClellan told reporters:

June 8-9-58

"It is rather tragic that the Circuit Court of Appeals has wholly disregarded the welfare of both races, and the will of the people in overruling the decision of the district court.

P. 3 A

"It has substituted its judgment without exercising due respect for the equities and justice of the situation that prevails and the conditions that have been brought about in Little Rock, by reason, first, of the erroneous and unjust decision of the Supreme Court, and second, by the unwise, indiscreet and illegal actions that have been perpetrated against the Little Rock community."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, in a separate interview, declared:

"I deeply regret the court's decision. It presents the people of Arkansas with a very unhappy situation, and I am very unhappy about it."

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) who represents the Little Rock district, said he hoped that a solution will be found.

"It seems to me," he said, "that under the 1955 decision the Supreme Court recognized the importance of allowing the judges closest to the situation the discretion of determining the time element.

"It is regrettable that the Court of Appeals overruled the findings in this case. It poses a difficult problem for the school board and the community leadership, but their resources are great and we can hope that a solution will be found."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) called the court's decision unrealistic and unfortunate.

"The judges apparently felt that integration was much more important than education, despite the grim lesson of Little Rock that you can't have both there," Russell said.

"All of the wisdom of all of the judges involved cannot possibly provide education for the 2,000 students in a school occupied by troops."

Sen. Clifford Case (R-NJ), an advocate of civil rights legislation, said "I hope the law abiding citizens of Little Rock will give active support to those who now have the responsibility of carrying out the court's decision."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif), commented that the appeals court's decision "points up more than ever the need for the President to announce to the country what his policy is going to be on enforcing the law of the land in Little Rock and everywhere else."

There was no immediate comment from the Department of Justice.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) warned that the decision "could lead to trouble and bloodshed."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC) said it now appears that "judicial tyranny in this country is running rampant over local self-government" and added that he could not predict "what will happen next in Little Rock."

Johnston called sending of troops to Little Rock "gross misuse of power" by Eisenhower.

Victory for Faubus?

The Nation

Oct 7-5-58

For all that Judge Lemley's decision suspending integration in Central High School in Little Rock is shot through and through with absurdities, inconsistencies and non-sequiturs, it is by no means the "victory" for Governor Faubus and the segregationists that it has been made to appear. If it removes, as it may, the issue of segregation from the Arkansas gubernatorial primary on July 29, it could prove extremely helpful to the Governor's chief opponents, Judge Lee Ward and Chris E. Finkbeiner. If Faubus is to be defeated or forced into a run-off, attention must be focused on the miserable record which he is trying desperately to conceal by posing as the savior of white supremacy.

New York Times

More important, the very illogic of the decision points to the source of the trouble and suggests the remedy. Judge Lemley makes it quite clear that he was not influenced by evidence of lawlessness or "malevolent desires"; there was no attempt "to bomb the school or to burn it down." By clear inference, then, the source of the trouble lay in the inability of the school authorities to cope with an internal disciplinary problem which was aggravated by the federal Administration's failure to back up its original intervention. For example, the FBI has never released, nor has the Administration acted upon, the FBI report on the circumstances surrounding the disturbances last fall. No effort has been made to prosecute those who sought to obstruct the court's original desegregation decree; indeed, assurances were given by the Attorney General that no action was contemplated. Once federal troops were withdrawn, the National Guardsmen who replaced them refused to arrest trouble-makers and thereby encouraged a small hoodlum element in the student body to create disturbances. Naturally the school authorities were annoyed by the failure of the Administration to back up its decision to intervene.

Even so, the situation inside the school could hardly have been "intolerable": The Negro students, with one exception, completed the term and one of them graduated. In brief, the experiment *succeeded* despite the incompetence of the school authorities and the failure

of both the state and federal governments to act in support of the court's original order. Judge Lemley's decision should be reversed, as it will be, on the basis of his own findings.

High Court Ruling On Little Rock Due

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29—The Supreme Court's response to the request for emergency review of the order suspending school integration in Little Rock will probably be made known tomorrow.

The court has indicated that it will adjourn tomorrow for the summer. It is expected that its final list of orders, posted by the clerk after the justices leave the bench for the last time this term, will give the answer on Little Rock.

Lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked the court to continue its term or hold a special summer session. The chances that the justices will agree to do so now appear slim.

If the court had wanted to take the Little Rock case on such an emergency basis, the belief is that it would have asked the Little Rock School Board last Thursday or Friday for a statement of its views. No such request to the school board has been made public.

Order Came 8 Days Ago

The order under attack by the N. A. A. C. P. was handed down eight days ago by District Judge Harry J. Lemley in Little Rock. It was on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in St. Louis, when the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys asked the Supreme Court to bypass the Eighth Circuit.

The case could go back to the Eighth Circuit in a number of ways, should the Supreme Court not agree to immediate review there.

If the high court formally denies the petition, the N. A. A. C. P. would be free to proceed in the Court of Appeals. The problem then would be getting that court, which has recessed for the summer, to hear the case before the beginning of the school term in September.

It is also possible—though less likely, in view of the grave issue—that the Supreme Court will ignore the N. A. A. C. P. petition, as one that came too near the end of its terms for action. In that case, the lawyers could withdraw it and proceed in the Court of Appeals.

In addition to the Little Rock matter, the Supreme Court has twenty-one cases that were argued and briefed during the term still awaiting decision before adjournment.

N. A. A. C. P. Case at Issue

One of the most important of these concerns the N. A. A. C. P. In fact, the decision of the case could go a long way toward determining the future of the organization in the hostile states of the South.

The case arose from efforts of Alabama to obtain a list of N. A. A. C. P. members. Rather than produce the list, in the course of a pending lawsuit, the N. A. A. C. P. stood in contempt. The Alabama Supreme Court then held that the organization had used an imporper method to seek review of this contempt citation.

If the Alabama ruling is upheld, the N. A. A. C. P. will be permanently enjoined from doing business in that state. The state has contended that its decision rejecting the N. A. A. C. P. review attempt as improper is purely procedural and hence not subject to Supreme Court supervision at all.

The case was argued orally before the high court last January.

The oldest argued case on the docket is one heard last Nov. 18. It tests the power of the President to dismiss a member of an independent, quasi-judicial Federal agency.

Myron Wiener, a member of the War Claims Commission, was dismissed by President Eisenhower for political reasons. He contends that, constitutionally, he could be removed only by the Congressional process of impeachment. The Justice Department regards the case as one of great importance for the organization of the Executive Branch.

Among the other cases is a group testing the right of California to withhold tax exemptions unless churches and veterans otherwise entitled to the exemptions first take loyalty oaths.

Another group may determine how far the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination protects persons who are questioned in state or local proceedings, rather than Federal investigations.

Two cases raise the question whether a state criminal suspect is constitutionally entitled to see a lawyer before he is questioned by the police. Two more will test whether California, whose law prohibits execution of insane persons, can leave the determination of sanity entirely up to the prison warden, without medical or judicial review.

It is possible, of course, that the court will not finish its work on all the argued cases before tomorrow but will decide to adjourn anyway. According to tradition, the undecided cases would then be put back on the docket for reargument next fall.

In addition to the argued cases, there is a long list of petitions asking the court to hear arguments next term on other cases.

One of these, at least, is of exceptional importance—the case of Girard College, a Philadelphia school established a century ago by the will of Stephen Girard for "white male orphans." The question is whether state involvement in the school subjects it to the Fourth Amendment's ban on racial discrimination.

McClellan Sees Opposition

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Senator John L. McClellan, Democratic of Arkansas, said today he did not believe a majority of the people of Arkansas would ever happily accept racial integration in their schools.

But, Mr. McClellan said, "they may have to accept it some day by force. They may have to tolerate it."

The Senator made the statement in a televised interview on the American Broadcasting Company's College News Conference after saying District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., made a "sound and just decision" in ordering integration at Little Rock delayed for two and one half years.

M'CLELLAN RAISES LITTLE ROCK ISSUE

Tells Civil Rights Nominee He Hears Army 'Cased' School Before It Sent Troops

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee was told today of reports that an Army General had "cased" Central High School in Little Rock five days before troops were ordered there to enforce a court order for the admission of Negro students.

Senator James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat who heads the committee, said he would have an investigation made of these reports, as urged by Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas.

The Judiciary Committee voted to request Attorney General William P. Rogers to furnish it with any memorandums in the Justice Department relating to President Eisenhower's order sending paratroopers to Little Rock last September.

Questioned at Hearing

These developments occurred at a committee hearing on President Eisenhower's nomination of W. Wilson White of Philadelphia to be an Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Mr. White, whose nomination has been stalled for more than six months in the committee, refused again to say that troops would not be used in the future to enforce court orders for school integration at Little Rock or elsewhere.

Senator McClellan said he had received two telegrams, from persons whose names he withheld, telling him of reports that Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, commander of the Little Rock military district, had looked over Central High five days in advance of the arrival of Army paratroopers.

Committee Does Not Act

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—The committee then recessed indefinitely without acting on Mr. White's nomination.

Mr. White, in four appearances before the committee, has been questioned closely by Southern members about his role in the Arkansas school case. He is serving under a recess appointment, and must be confirmed at this session of Congress or be out of the job.

As head of the Office of Legal Counsel, Mr. White directed research and preparation of papers under which the president sent Federal troops to Little Rock to enforce a Federal court order for integration at the school.

On Troops to Little Rock

At the outset of today's hearing, Senator McLellan told Mr. White he still had not provided a "categorical" answer to the question of whether troops might again be sent to Little Rock.

Mr. White stuck by his statement of last week that he did not think the "same circumstances" would arise again.

Senator McClellan also asked Mr. White about the report that the General had cased Central High School before Federal troops were sent there.

If this were true, Senator McClellan said, it would indicate that "this thing was all planned and plotted to humiliate the State of Arkansas" and serve as a warning to other Southern states.

Mr. White said he did not know of any such incident and was "practically certain that it did not occur." But Senator McClellan said he intended to pursue the matter.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
SCHOOL BOARD GRANTED 30 DAYS BY
THE 8th US CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
TO CARRY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Appeals Court Grants Stay For Little Rock

Montgomery Advertiser

NAACP Loses Its Bid For Immediate Order

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Little Rock School Board Thursday was granted 30 days by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to carry its fight against resumption of integration to the Supreme Court.

The court's stay order came just three days after it had set aside the order of court denied a motion of attorneys U.S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., suspending for the Negro students to make integration in Little Rock's Central High School for 2½ years.

Immediately after the appeals court acted, Little Rock School Supt. Virgil Blossom announced that Central High School would open Sept. 2 "as an all-white high school."

Seven of the nine Negroes who attended Central High School last year had sought readmission. One was graduated, another expelled.

In New York, Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP, said the organization will appeal to the Supreme Court Friday to overrule the stay and order that Central High be opened on an integrated basis.

"We'll be working through the night," Marshall added.

The stay order was telephoned here to the clerk of the court by Chief Judge Archie [illegible] Gardner from his office in Huron, S.D.

It set out that if the appeal is made within the 30 days the stay order will remain in force until the Supreme Court acts.

At the same time, the appeals effective at once its mandate over ruling Judge Lemley. Under court rules a mandate usually takes 21 days to be issued.

Even as the appeals court acted, Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus in Little Rock stood firm on his call to Arkansas legislators to stand by for a possible call to deal with the integration situation.

Judge Gardner's order set Thursday for the beginning of the 30-day period.

Should the school board take the full 30 days the case would not even reach the Supreme Court before late September and the Supreme Court itself is in summer recess until Oct. 6. Other legal moves could take nearly another month.

The Supreme Court has heard no oral arguments in segregation cases since its 1954 decision calling for "all deliberate speed" in eliminating desegregation.

Judge Gardner said the seven members of the court had decided at the time they issued their decision that a stay should be granted if requested by the school board. The 90-year-old Gardner wrote the only dissent to the reversal.

The school board's motion for a stay had contended that as long as "grave questions" in the Little Rock case remained undecided by the Supreme Court, enforcement of integration would create "an increasingly intolerable situation."

Faubus last fall called out the Arkansas National Guard to keep the nine Negroes out of school. He said he did it to preserve peace but a district judge ordered him to stop interfering with integration at the high school.

Mob riots at the school followed and President Eisenhower dispatched paratroopers and nationalized the guardsmen to restore order. Integration was troop-enforced the rest of the year.

The stay order of the appeals court was only two paragraphs long. It was concurred in by all seven judges.

The appeals court acted quickly on the school board's request, filed only Thursday morning. The board's application followed by a day the opposing motion of attorneys for the Negro students.

The board had contended the stay should be granted so the Supreme Court could decide whether an order for school integration may be postponed upon a finding that its continuation might be contrary to public welfare.

NAACP Lauds Ike For Troops Pledge

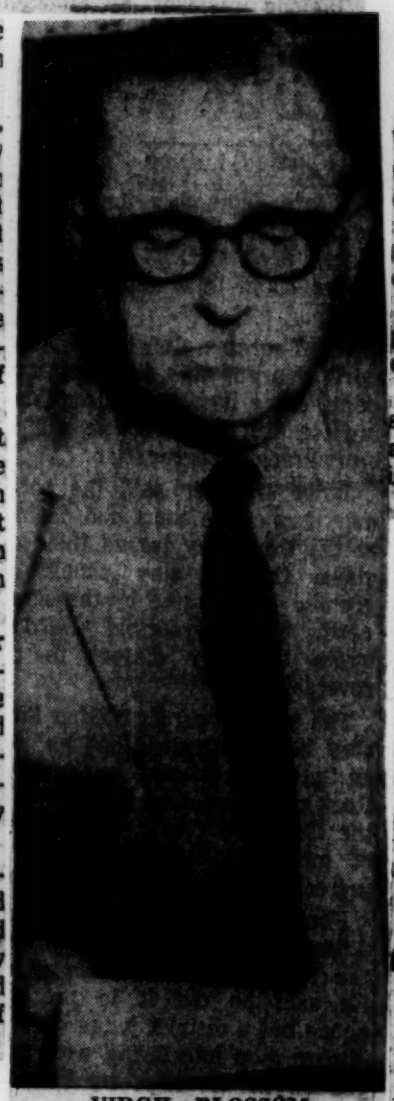
NEW YORK (AP)—Top officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday praised President Eisenhower for his press conference remarks about integration in Little Rock.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, both sent telegrams to the President lauding his declaration that "there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government" in the event state and local authorities fail to protect citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

Eisenhower made the statement Wednesday at a news conference in Washington in reference to an order of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, restoring integration to Little Rock's central high school.

Wilkins said in part: "I offer our sincere thanks for your statement in your press conference yesterday. You have heartened millions of Americans, irrespective of their views on school integration, who believe in orderly and lawful government."

In a telegram of congratulations, Tobias said he agreed thoroughly with the President and saw "no other course to follow that will uphold the judiciary and honor of the United States of America."



VIRGIL BLOSSOM
Hailed Decision

Central High 'All-White'

After Ruling

Advertiser

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Central High School, torn by rioting and surrounded by troops during the integration crisis last fall, will open Sept. 2 as "an all-white high school," Supt. Virgil Blossom said Thursday.

The school board was granted a court stay which means the high school can avoid integration until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the issue.

The board must file its appeal within 30 days in order to make the stay effective but presumably could ask for time after that to perfect the briefs.

Blossom's announcement climaxed a day of tension and swift developments which saw:

1. The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals grant a stay of its Monday order insisting on integration.

2. Gov. Orval Faubus tell the state's lawmakers to stand by for an emergency session of the Legislature.

3. The governor indicated that he will ask the lawmakers to close the school if President Eisenhower stations troops there as he did last fall. This possibility appeared remote, at least for a period of months.

Faubus, informed of the St. Louis appeals court's stay, still ordered aides to issue the standby call to the Legislature.

Faubus said late Thursday he would not make a decision until Friday about the session. "I didn't make my plans to call the session in haste and I am not going to call them off in haste," he said. But it was apparent that the likelihood of a session is now remote.

A veteran legislator, Carroll Hollensworth, commented, "I would think this removes the need for a special session and I don't think we will have one...I am making my plans not to attend a special session Monday."

Richard C. Butler, a school board attorney, was elated at the report of the stay. "That's certainly good news," he exclaimed. "at

least we can open the schools."

At a press conference just before the appeals court stay, Faubus indicated one of the bills he would submit to the Legislature would call for closing Central High School should the President station troops there.

"Likely one (bill) will deal with use of troops, either federal or state," Faubus said. He added that closing the school "has been suggested by a number of legislators and certainly that is one (bill) that is being considered."

His standby call for an emergency session indicated that he had not received the assurances he wanted at a meeting with the school board Wednesday night.

Earlier, he demanded that the board tell citizens whether its members are against or for integration, and what they plan to do to resist integration.

Supt. Blossom restated the board's position that it will continue to support U.S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley's order delaying integration for 2½ years. It was Lemley's order that the appeals court had overturned last Monday.

The school board until late Thursday rushed preparation of an appeal to the Supreme Court. It hoped to have it in court hands within nine days. Now, under the appeals court ruling, the board will have 30 days to appeal.

School Case

May Continue For Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Under the usual formula, it is probable that several months will elapse before the Little Rock integration litigation finally is disposed of by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals Thursday granted the Little Rock School Board's petition to appeal to the Supreme Court. The Circuit Court earlier had overruled a U.S. District Court order delaying integration at Little Rock's Central High School for 2½ years. The board appealed this ruling which resulted in Thursday's grant of a stay by the Circuit Court of integration until the appeal could be carried to the Supreme Court.

In such appeals, a period of months is allowed in which to petition for a review.

Should the board take the full three months, the case would not even reach the Supreme Court until well after mid-November.

Attorneys for Negroes involved in the litigation would have another 30 days in which to answer the petition. They, of course could file promptly, thereby shortening the time, or even waive the right to file an answer.

And when the Supreme Court acts, the losing side has 25 days to ask for reconsideration. It usually is 25 days after this petition is disposed of before the high court's mandate goes out. This is formal notice to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals, in turn, must send a similar notification to U.S. District Court in Little Rock.

Since its decision of May 17, 1954, holding public school segregation is unconstitutional, and its follow-up decision a year later calling for "all deliberate speed" in bringing about desegregation, the Supreme Court has heard no oral arguments in segregation cases.

All have been disposed of in orders, without even written opinions.

The apparent result of the stay is that seven Negro pupils seeking readmission to the high school at the resumption of classes Sept. 2, will have to wait until the Supreme Court acts.

The 8th Circuit Court also guaranteed the school board 30 days to take its fight against resumption of integration to the Supreme Court.

The 30-day appeal period begins Thursday. Normally there is a three-month period for appeal.

14k 1958 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK TROOPS

Ike Asserts He'll Follow Little Rock Pattern

GIs to Support Court Orders On Integration

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Eisenhower said today he deplores the use of federal troops to carry out federal court orders in civil rights cases.

But he told his news conference the fundamental rights of all Americans would be endangered by any successful defiance of court orders.

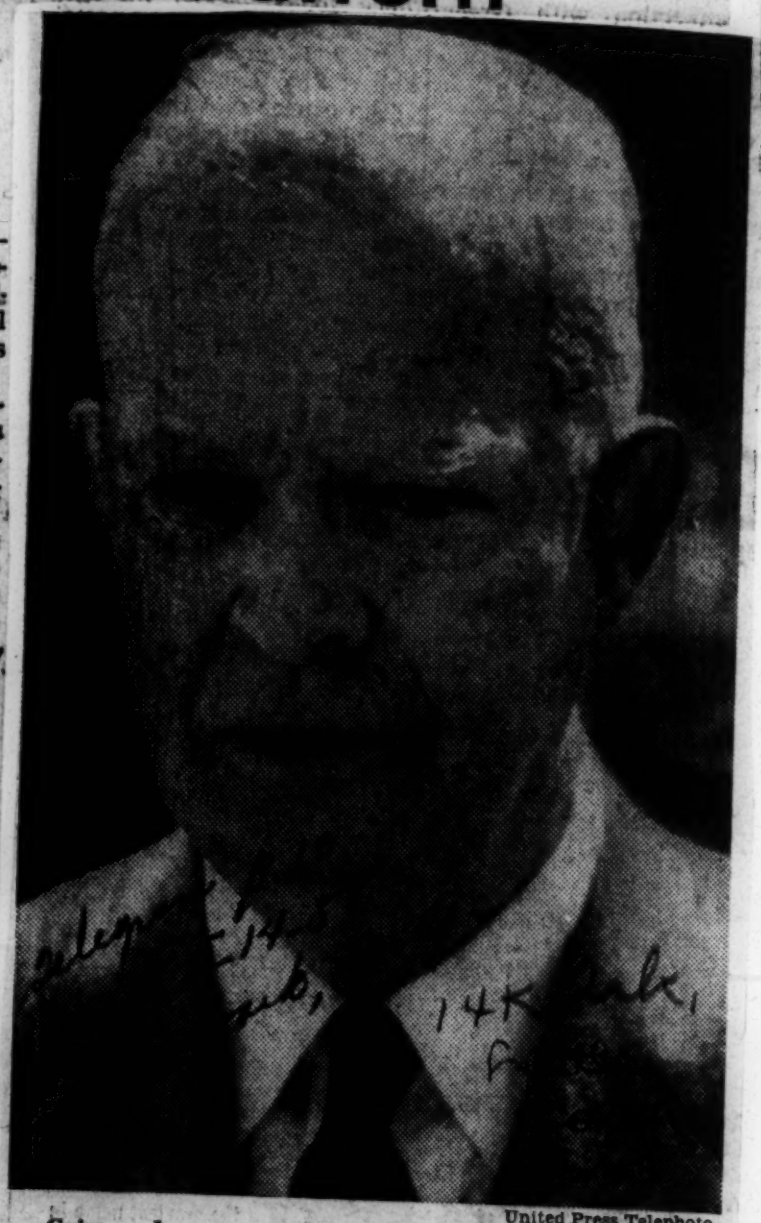
Gen. Eisenhower made these comments in response to questions concerning his attitude toward recent school integration developments in Virginia and a statement by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida in a magazine article that Gov. Collins supports continued segregation in that state.

The President said he intends to follow "the Little Rock pattern" if he encounters further defiance of court orders in integration matters.

He said he didn't send troops to Little Rock because of some statement by a governor. He said there had been mob interference with the execution of a court order and then the statement by Gov. Orval Faubus that he would not intervene to uphold the court's order.

As an example, Gen. Eisenhower said a sheriff might arrest a person in a town that was inflamed against this particular person. He said if a federal judge issued a writ of habeas corpus and the governor wouldn't intervene to enforce it and the marshal was powerless to do so, what was the President going to do?

"You people can answer for yourselves," Gen. Eisenhower said, adding that he has answered for himself.



United Press Telephoto.

Grim and angry over treatment, Vice President Richard M. Nixon received in South America, President Eisenhower is shown as he started for his news conference today.

He dismissed as undesirable any secret investigation of conditions in Virginia or any other state faced with desegregation orders in its schools. A reporter asked if the FBI is making any secret investigations.

Gen. Eisenhower said he doesn't believe you can have any Gestapo secret police go into a state and worm out of the people any evil intentions they may have.

Everything we say or do, the President said, should be in support of the law of the land as it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, whether we agree with the interpretation or not.

Gen. Eisenhower was told that Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.) has said he expects to be re-elected on the basis of halting the administration's civil rights program. In this connection a reporter wanted to know what the President is going to do about the long delay in action by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which Sen. Eastland heads, on the nomination of W. Wilson White to be assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights enforcement.

The President said that is a difficult question because he hasn't yet found any way in which to speed up consideration of a nomination.

The Troops In Little Rock

Many Hold President Has No Right To Use Forces In Such A Manner

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON

AMERICANS RIGHTLY BOAST that theirs is "a government of laws—not of men." When a dispute arises as to whether presidential powers are lawfully exercised, it is of the utmost importance that both sides of the controversy be presented to the public so that the citizens may know whether they are being governed by the arbitrary action of the executive branch of the government or by rules of law.

The White House has just made public a statement announcing that federalized troops will be withdrawn from Central High School at Little Rock, Ark., on May 28 at the end of the present school term. The statement is of historic importance because nothing like it has ever been issued before and, in the view of many prominent lawyers throughout the country, the position taken by the federal government in ordering the troops sent in was in violation of the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

THE STATEMENT, in full text, says:

"Since last September federal government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock high school to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court.

"Since the Summer recess starts at the Central High School on May 28, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary far the federal government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

BUT, AS VARIOUS ARTICLES in the American Bar Association journal and pronouncements by constitutional lawyers in the North as well as in the South have since pointed out, there is no law that authorizes the President of the United States to use troops to enforce court decrees. The power to request federal troops to suppress disorder or insurrection devolves on the state authorities.

Also, a year before the Little Rock episode, President Eisenhower said to his press conference at the White House apropos of the possible use of federal troops in a Texas school incident:

"Now, I assume that if that marshal is not able to carry it (an order of the Federal Court) out by himself, he has got the right to deputize any number of deputy marshals to help him carry it out. I really don't know what the next step is. I do know this: In a place of general disorder, the federal government is not allowed to go into any state unless called upon by the governor, who must show that the governor is unable with the means at his disposal to preserve order. I believe it is called a Posse Comitatus Act of 1882—and I am now going back to my staff school of 1925—and that is the thing that keeps the federal government from just going around where he pleases to carry out police duties."

BUT WHEN FEDERAL troops were ordered to Little Rock in September, 1957, the White House statement cited certain federal statutes as authorizing the action. None of these is applicable, because they refer to obstructions of "the laws of the United States." Charles J. Bloch, an eminent lawyer of Macon, Ga., in his recently published book "States' Rights—the Law of the Land," wrote as follows: "However much entitled to respect a decree of a federal court may be, it is not a law of the United States." He cited a specific decision on that point by the Supreme Court of the United States—"U. S. vs. Cooper Corporation" — which says the same thing.

TO ENFORCE JUDICIAL DECREES, the first step is to deputize private citizens as assistant U. S. marshals. Thousands of them can be deputized for that purpose, and it is customary for citizens to accept such duty when asked by the federal government. No such step was taken at the time of the disturbance at the high school at Little Rock, in September, 1957, and no such step has been taken in the several months that have since elapsed. There have been episodes in the past where federal troops have been sent into states to quell disturbances, but in every instance these have been marked by the subsequent cooperation of state authorities or the use of U. S. marshals and deputies.

More than $4,500,000 of federal funds for the maintenance of the troops has been spent in the Little Rock episode. Unfortunately, no challenge as to the proper use of such funds can be made by any taxpayer under rulings laid down by the Supreme Court. So the entire affair can be argued only in the court of public opinion in the hope that never again will the executive branch of the government send federal troops to quell a local disturbance except at the request of the state.

For if the precedent becomes valid, federal troops may be used at any time to put down strikes and prevent violence in labor disputes, and on other occasions of local rioting, without the consent of state authorities. There have been many instances of terror recently inside the public schools in various Northern cities which, if the Little Rock precedent were followed, would justify the use of federal troops.—©

INTEGRATION:

Troops and Politicians

When Little Rock learned that the Arkansas National Guard will be withdrawn from Central High School the day after school closes, the news caused barely a ripple. From Little Rock, NEWSWEEK's William A. Emerson Jr. reports why:

"All of us had already assumed the troops would be withdrawn when school is out," said Harry S. Ashmore, ex tive editor of The Arkansas Ga page 64). "It would be kind of keep them standing around an empty school all summer."

Ashmore's easygoing view of the troop movement accurately reflected the general attitude in Arkansas. There, in the state that erupted in violence school opened eight months a public attention had been drawn away from the Army to two new developments:

▶An election for governor in which the segregation conflict is partly obscured by other local issues.

▶A new Federal court case that may determine whether integration of the public schools in Arkansas stops where it is, or is forced ahead.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, now running hard for a third term, is rated ahead in the election race in spite of a strong anti-third-term tradition. Faubus has also lost many votes because he sponsored a tax increase in the 1957 legislature, something he said he would never do. His principal opponent, Judge Lee Ward, is also an avowed segregationist, but he is pledged to uphold "law and order"—he tells voters he would obey Federal rulings. Some Arkansans think Faubus upset law and order and might again. In his campaign speeches Ward blames Governor Faubus for the Federal "invasion" of Little Rock, and many voters seem to be listening to him. Faubus, however, hasn't budged from his stand.

What's ahead for Arkansas? A hot political fight, with Faubus a probable, but not a sure, winner. Barring some unexpected development, it is expected that Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley will, sometime this summer, turn down the Little Rock school board's request for a delay on integrating. Thus the opening of school will not resolve the issue of integration in tle Rock.

his means Federal troops back Central High next September.

Troops to End Little Rock Duty

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) —President Eisenhower today ordered the withdrawal, at least for the summer recess, of all Federal troops stationed in Little Rock to enforce school segregation.

About 400 are still on duty at the city's Central High School, scene last September of violent outbreaks following the entry of nine Negroes into the formerly all-white school.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated in his withdrawal announcement that whether the troops will return will depend on whether State and local authorities support Federal court orders for integration.

The President's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, was asked whether he could say that troops would not be sent back. He refused to go beyond the President's statement, but added: "I think it is quite clear where the responsibility lies. We will just have to wait and see."

Little Rock Guard To Leave May 29

Ike Orders Pullout Of Troops at Close Of High School Term

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Eisenhower today ordered withdrawal May 29 of federalized National Guard troops still remaining at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

The President's order was phoned by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commanding officer at Little Rock. The troops have been stationed at Central High to enforce a court order for racial integration.

Capt. James L. Smith, a spokesman for the Arkansas Military District, said in Little Rock he presumes President Eisenhower's order means the troops will be de-federalized. Capt. Smith said the order affects about 420 guardsmen who were federalized—taken out from under state control and put under federal control—last September.

Gen. Walker said only that Gen. Eisenhower's orders will be carried out as "indicated."

The President's statement:

"Since last September, the federal government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock High School to prevent abstruction of the orders of the U.S. District Court.

"Since the summer recess starts at the Central High School on May 28, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date, I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the federal court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the federal government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said that, as far as he knew, there had been no consultations between the President and other administration officials and Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas in advance of today's order.

ORDER TROOPS HOME AFTER SCHOOL ENDS

Little Rock Duty Cost Millions

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 8—President Eisenhower today ordered withdrawal of federalized national guard troops from Central High school at Little Rock, Ark., on May 29, the day after the current school year ends.

In a statement Mr. Eisenhower expressed the hope that it will be unnecessary to return the guardsmen, in federal service, at the beginning of the next school year.

The President's order was relayed by telephone by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commanding officer at Little Rock.

About 400 on Duty

About 400 officers and men of the Arkansas national guard still are in federal service in connection with the integration controversy which stirred the nation last fall. Assistant Adj. Gen. William C. Page said at Little Rock the troops will be returned automatically to the state guard. At the peak of the dispute 10,500 guardsmen and 1,000 regular army paratroopers were on duty.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, who had called the guard out to "preserve law and order" by preventing nine Negro students from attending the high school, was not consulted by federal officials on the withdrawal, the White House said.

At Little Rock, Faubus said he would not "bet any money" the soldiers will be withdrawn May 29 as ordered.

On Duty Since Sept. 24

"The withdrawal of federal troops from Central High school, if carried out, will mark the end of a tragic occurence in the history of Arkansas and the Republic of which it is part," he said.

May 28 is the last day of classes at Central High school as well as other schools in Little Rock. Graduation exercises are to be held in the school May 27.

The federal government has had troops on duty at the high school since last Sept. 24. For months the White House has been considering ways of withdrawing the troops, which have cost more than 4½ million dollars to maintain there. The close of the school year was determined as the best time for withdrawal without running the risk of incidents. No Negro students are expected to attend the high school's summer session.

Under the President's order of Sept. 24, 1,000 paratroopers from the 101st airborne were sent to keep order at Central High school and 10,500 Arkansas guardsmen were federalized. This meant that the guardsmen were paid by the federal government.

By Nov. 27 the regular army forces had been withdrawn and the number of guard troops reduced to 950 men in a series of four reductions. On Dec. 18 the federalized guardsmen were reduced to 432 officers and men.

In a statement accompanying the withdrawal order, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"Since last September, the federal government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock High school to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District court.

No Further Need

"Since the summer recess starts at the Central High school on May 28, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date, I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the federal court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the federal government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

At Little Rock Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a spokesman for the Negro students attending Central High, said she had no comment on the President's order.

Mrs. Bates said she didn't want to comment on the troop withdrawal order "because everytime I say something, rocks are thrown at my house."

She said rocks had been hurled at her residence three times in the past week.

Mrs. Bates said a barrage of rocks was thrown on her front porch last night and a window was broken. She reported that incident to police but said she didn't bother to tell them about similar rock throwings Tuesday night and last Saturday night.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
BRIEF WRITTEN AUTHORIZING TROOPS
ATTORNEY GENERAL W. WILSON WHITE

W. WILSON WHITE
Prepared Brief

White Admits Writing Brief On Troop Use

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White said today he was ordered by former Attorney General Herbert Brownell to produce a brief spelling out authority for use of federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock.

But White told Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Sen. Olin D. Johnston, a member, that he did not remember the exact words of Brownell's order. He refused to say whether Brownell or President Eisenhower originated the order he received.

The question came up as the Judiciary Committee continued hearings on Mr. Eisenhower's nomination of White to head the new Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. At the time the Little Rock issue came to a head, he was legal counsel for the department.

IN FOR TROUBLE

As today's hearing developed, some indication appeared that White may be in for more trouble than had been anticipated. It had been expected that four Southern members of the committe would question him extensively and seize any opportunity to delay action on the nomination.

But today, one Republican member of the committee joined in the rough questioning of White and an ardent pro-civil rights Democrat joined Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) in requesting that consideration of the nomination be indefinitely delayed in order that he could be questioned in more detail later.

Hennings, who had interpolated a few questions of his own in this morning's examination of White by anti-civil rights Southerners, did not say what he wanted to question him about later. But his delaying action came as a surprise.

WANTS TO KNOW

McClellan, in also asking delay, said he wanted to find out from White when "military occupation of my state" will end. White, in answer to earlier questions, had said that he does not know when Federal troops will be withdrawn from Little Rock, nor whether they will be returned there in the next school year.

Johnston said bluntly during the hearing that White's nomination should not be confirmed.

"If we let this get by," he said, "then the president and the Federal government can take over everything and the states will be left with no powers or rights at all."

He added he was seeking to protect states and individual rights, and would feel the same way if no racial issue were involved.

IS SUFFICIENT

He said the fact that White had advised the President to take an "unconstitutional" action in sending troops to Little Rock was sufficient to demonstrate that he was unfit for the post of assistant attorney general.

In answer to questions from Johnston, White conceded there is no statutory authority under which the President can enforce a court order, but he said it was proper for the President to use troops to assure the "existence and function" of the court.

Sen. William Langer (R.-N.D.), who supported the legislation creating the civil rights division White would head, asked him roughly "what business did the President have sticking his nose into the Little Rock matter?"

IKE'S OPINION

When White replied that it was "the opinion of the President as to what should be done," Langer retorted, "then you think the president can go into any state and just take over on his own opinion."

White then said the President's action was based on statutes used by President Cleveland to suppress disorders in Chicago during a labor strike, which caused Johnston to demand that the Cleveland proclamation be made a part of the record to show there was no similarity between the Chicago and Little Rock cases.

In the Chicago strike, United States mails were being delayed and federal statutes violated, Johnston said, adding that, regardless, "two wrongs would not make a right."

He asked White to put into the record any cases since 1877 where a President used troops in the manner they were used at Chicago.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D.-N.C.) put into the record a newspaper report to the effect that Edgar Eisenhower, brother of the President, had been critical of the use of troops at Little Rock and had said the President had had "poor advice" in the matter.

Ervin, continuing his questioning of White, agreed. And he blamed White for the poor advice, insisting that the President's action was unconstitutional.

CIVIL RIGHTS CHOICE DEFENDS TROOP USE

'Ike' Was Justified, White Tells Senators—Action On Nominee Deferred

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — W. Wilson White, President Eisenhower's nominee to head the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division, testified Tuesday the President was justified in sending troops to Little Rock and would be justified in using them again if a similar situation developed.

The 52-year-old Philadelphia lawyer, who would head the Government's new machinery for enforcing civil rights laws and court decisions, outlined his views at a confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Peppered With Questions

Committee members peppered him with questions, as they did at an earlier hearing Feb. 4, and again deferred action on the nomination.

At the earlier hearing, Mr. White testified it was his Office of Legal Counsel in the Justice Department that advised the President he had authority to use troops at Little Rock.

Asked to name his aides at the time the advice was formulated, he listed several but did not include J. Smith Henley, formerly of Harrison, Ark., and chief legal adviser of Mr. White's office. Mr. Henley is the President's nominee for Federal judge of the Little Rock-Eastern Arkansas District.

Challenged By Southerners

He said he knew of no plans for removing the troops from Little Rock. And he asserted he doesn't know whether they will return with the opening of the next school term in September.

He insisted the troops weren't sent to Little Rock to enforce school integration, but to maintain law and order. Promptly challenged by Senators James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), he denied this was "hair-splitting."

He also denied Little Rock was being "occupied." But Senator Ervin declared, "It's an occupation just as much as Russia occupying Hungary, though to a lesser degree."

Senator William Langer (R., N. D.), who, as Governor of North Dakota once was threatened with the use of Federal troops by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, led the hostile questioning.

He drew from Mr. White the admission that neither the Federal judge nor the United States marshal at Little Rock were consulted about the use of troops. Former Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, according to Mr. White's previous testimony, was the only local official who requested troops.

'Executive Decision'

Senator Langer wanted to know why a corps of deputy marshals wasn't used. He insisted this would have been the lawful way to cope wasn't with the disturbances.

Mr. White said it was a matter of "executive decision." And he went on to argue that the President has broad, unilateral powers to use troops to enforce law and order.

"The President's responsibility and duty to use troops arises when there is a Federal court order and the form of mob violence has arisen to where, in the President's judgment, there is no other way to maintain law and order," he asserted.

He cited as his only precedent former President Grover Cleveland's use of troops to quell rioting in the bloody Pullman strike in Chicago in 1894. However, he conceded under questioning that in this instance there was interference with the United States mails and interstate commerce.

Says 'Duty Inescapable'

Senator Eastland said Mr. White's interpretation of the Constitution and laws rendered meaningless the requirement that troops may not be sent into a state until they have been requested by the governor or state legislature.

"Do you think the President did right in sending troops to Little Rock?" Senator Olin D. Johnson (D., S.C.) asked.

"I think when the President said his duty was inescapable, it was," Mr. White replied.

Discussing the resistence to integration at Little Rock, Mr. White said he "wondered" if the people of Little Rock actually were opposed to it.

"Don't you know?" Senator Johnson asked. "What are the facts?"

"I don't know, but I wonder," Mr. White said.

"You know," Senator Eastland interjected, "you can't act on what you wonder. You must act on the facts."

14k 1958

Little Rock School Board Told To Prove Relief Need

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 7-29-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Little Rock School Board must prove that a suspension of racial integration at Central High School here is needed before such relief will be granted, an Arkansas federal judge said Monday.

U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Texarkana, declaring "the federal courts are not school boards," tentatively set June 2 for a full airing of the racial situation at the school where eight Negroes attend classes with some 2,000 white students.

The Negro children, since last September when anti - integration riots erupted outside the school, have been under protection of federal troops.

Lemley took over the integration case from U.S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D. Both were assigned jurisdiction temporarily because of a vacancy on the bench of the Eastern District of Arkansas.

The school board on Feb. 20 petitioned the court to set aside Davies order of Sept. 3 directing that desegregation under a previously court-approved gradual plan be commenced forthwith.

Davies ruled after school board attorneys asked for an opinion in light of Gov. Orval Faubus' action cordoning the school with National Guardsmen who denied the Negroes entry.

Lemley Monday noted that Davies' Sept. 3 order was the first specifically directing the immediate start of integration.

He said, too, that the plan, approved in 1956 by U.S. District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith, was that of the school board and not the federal court.

Wayne Upton, president of the school board, said later that the board would follow a Lemley suggestion that its petition be amended to specify whether a moratorium or a cooling off period is sought and to specify the length of postponement it wants.

Lemley said he would grant a stay of integration only if the school board could prove its allegations that a small group of students encouraged by adults are creating almost daily disturbances at the school; that pupil, teacher and parent unrest exists; and that educational standards are being destroyed.

Thurgood Marshal of New York, chief legal counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of the attorneys opposing the school board in court Monday. He declined comment on Lemley's statement as did Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas NAACP president.

Faubus, asked about it later, also declined comment.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock School Ruling May Bring New Litigation

From The Commercial Appeal, Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—Gov. Orval Faubus had no comment Monday on dismissal of a suit on the Central High integration dispute in which he figured, but a Little Rock attorney said he thought he saw "an opening for new litigation."

Kenneth Coffelt, the attorney, said he probably will file new court suits this week in state courts as a result of dismissal of a suit brought by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, whom he represented.

Mrs. Jackson, an official of the Mothers League of Central High, had challenged the right of President Eisenhower to send troops here.

Mr. Coffelt said as he understood the Court of Appeals ruling in St. Louis, the court didn't rule on the constitutional question involved, relating to presidential powers. However, he said some of the wording of the ruling raised new legal angles which could be explored further.

Copy of Ruling Awaited

He said he will probably receive a copy of the ruling Tuesday, at which time he will start preparing new court filings.

The St. Louis court overruled Governor Faubus' contentions that a Federal District Court was without jurisdiction to question him on his role in the Central High controversy. The Governor also had raised the question that Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D., should have excused himself from the case.

The Governor said he would have no comment at least until after he had seen a written copy of the ruling.

His attorney—Tom Harper of Fort Smith—said the dismissal would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Coffelt, however, said he didn't plan to appeal the case in which Mrs. Jackson was involved.

Trouble Reports Denied

Meanwhile, "Federalized" National Guardsmen again were on duty at Central High Monday, with no indications when they are to be released from guard duty.

Military spokesmen revealed Friday the Guardsmen had been pulled out of the school a few times in recent weeks, apparently to see what would happen if pulled out entirely.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said they were back at the school "as usual" Monday, and that conditions had been quiet in the past few weeks.

Newsmen heard reports that student disorders had resumed again Monday, but Mr. Blossom said no incidents had occurred.

Faubus Is Rebuffed; Plans New Appeal

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—(AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas Monday lost in the Federal Court of Appeals his fight in the Little Rock integration dispute but planned an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The court censured the Governor for calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro children out of Central High School there last fall.

If permitted to steand, the court said, such a course could lead only to "a complete breakdown of government.

Governor Faubus' appeal from a Federal District Court injunction against interference with integration at the high school was rejected unanimously by the three-judge court.

The Appellate Court also rejected appeals in two parallel cases in which the Federal Government's use of troops to enforce integration was challenged.

The racial controversy drew international attention last fall, and the Arkansas Governor became the storm center when school authorities sent the Negroes home in the fact of mob action.

Governor Faubus withdrew the Arkansas National Guardsmen under the Federal Court injunction. The Negro children were slipped into the school by a side entrance but were sent home the same day when whites rioted outside the building.

LITTLE ROCK

Russell Says South Won at Little Rock

14k
Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
7-5-3-58

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

SWAINSBORO — Sen. Russell said Friday the Eisenhower administration is in such a jam over Little Rock that it will go slow in the future about calling out troops to enforce a desegregation decree.

Georgia's senior senator declared that in the long run Little Rock will help the South's fight to restore constitutional government and guarantee the rights of the states.

Addressing a throng of 15,000 at the annual Pine Tree Festival here, Russell said President Eisenhower "was led into the bushes" by former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell and persuaded to send armed troops to uphold the school integration order at Little Rock.

"As Commander in Chief he got the troops into Little Rock all right, but the whole administration is going crazy trying to figure out how to get them out," Russell said.

He added it will "be a long time" before the President repeats his Little Rock action.

Russell, the acknowledged leader of Southern forces in the Senate, accused liberals in both national parties of "making a political football out of the South with their so-called civil rights proposal."

Russell said the legislation liberals propose amounts to "civil wrongs" rather than civil rights. Referring to the bill first proposed during the previous session of Congress, Russell said:

"It would be just as logical to call a polecat a country ham as to call that bill a civil rights bill."

Congress passed a greatly watered-down civil rights bill last year after the Southern bloc in the Senate succeeded in eliminating many of its most drastic features.

Russell cited the successful fight to water down the bill as "the best job we've done in the Senate in 100 years."

He said there are other signs appearing that the South is making some headway in its fight for "constitutional government."

He cited approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee last week of a bill to curtail the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

"If we can pass this law, we will be on the road to getting the Supreme Court back to judging," he said. Russell ripped into the Supreme Court justices as "political opportunists and dreamers." He said some of the court's decisions are just as unconstitutional as would be a decision "that there could be no religious freedom and that everybody would have to belong to the same church."

NAACP CHARTS NEW MIX TRY IN LITTLE ROCK

DETROIT (AP) — A representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday night the association hopes to extend school integration in Little Rock, Ark., next fall.

Daisey Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP Conference, told a news conference her group hopes to get Negro students into two additional Little Rock high schools. Eight Negro students now are attending Little Rock's Central High School.

Daisey Bates said a plan to enroll Negro children in Hall High School and Technical High School hinges on a federal court decision which is scheduled to be handed down June 2.

She said the Little Rock school board recently appealed to Federal Court in Little Rock for a delay in school integration.

If the court finds against the school board, she said, then efforts will be made this fall to enroll Negroes in the now all-white schools.

The conference was part of an NAACP membership drive here.

3 Pulitzer Prizes Are Awarded For Little Rock Crisis Coverage

NEW YORK (AP)—Coverage of the explosive integration crisis at Little Rock's Central High School won three separate 1958 Pulitzer Prizes in journalism Monday.

They went to the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette for meritorious public service, the newspaper's executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, for editorial writing, and Associated Press correspondent Relman (Pat) Morin for his eyewitness account of violence outside the school Sept. 23.

Morin, a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1951, was one of two winners this year for national reporting. The other was Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, who was cited for his investigation of labor racketeering.

Mollenhoff also is Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

In the case of the Arkansas Gazette, it marked the first time a newspaper captured the public editors was winning the editorial prize for the same news event. Separate citation lauded the newspaper and its editor for objectivity in the face of mounting public tension.

The 1958 fiction award went to James Agee's novel, "A Death in the Family." It deals with a Southern family's reaction to the death of a beloved father. It was completed by Agee before his death in 1955.

The annual drama award went to "Look Homeward, Angel," Ketti Frings' adaption of the late Thomas Wolfe's autobiographical novel of the same name. It has been a Broadway hit since its opening last Nov. 28.

It was the 41st annual award of prizes established by the late publisher, Joseph Pulitzer. They are made annually by the trustees of Columbia University on recommendation of the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes.

The public service newspaper award consists of a gold medal. All other journalistic awards carry a $1,000 prize. The art awards are $500 each.

Other press awards included:

The Fargo (N.D.) Forum, for local reporting under pressure of edition time in its news and picture coverage of a tornado that struck that city the night of last June 20.

George Beveridge, 36, a reporter for the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, for local reporting without edition time pressure. He was cited for a series of eight Sunday articles on urban development problems in the nation's capital.

The New York Times for international reporting. It was the first time a newspaper staff had been collectively honored in this category. The award lauded the Times for distinguished coverage of foreign news.

Bruce M. Shanks of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News, in cartooning, for his Aug. 10 cartoon depicting the dilemma faced by members of some labor unions with racketeers among their leadership. It was entitled "The Thinker."

William C. Beall of the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, for photography. His picture of a policeman patiently reasoning with a small boy who was trying to get closer to a passing parade was captioned "Fright and Confidence." It appeared last Sept. 11.

LIPPMAN CITED

Walter Lippmann, columnist of the New York Herald Tribune, received a special citation for "wisdom, perception and high sense of responsibility with which he has commented for many years on national and international affairs."

In the field of art, the following awards were announced:

History—"Banks and Politics in America—From the Revolution to the Civil War," by Bray Hammond of Thetford Center, Vt., 71-year-old retired assistant secretary of the Federal Reserve Board.

BIOGRAPHY AWARD

Biography — "George Washington," six volumes of which were written by Douglas Southall Freeman before his death in 1953, the remaining volume written afterwards by John Alexander Carroll and Mary Wells Ashworth Freeman won a similar prize in 1935. His associates, Carroll and Mrs. Ashowrth, were commissioned to complete the biography. However, the $500 prize will go to Freeman's estate.

Poetry—"Promises: Poems 1954-1956," by Robert Penn Warren, who won a Pulitzer Prize in fiction in 1947. His poetry has been described as "a kind of rough balladry."

Music—Samuel Barber, for the score of his first opera, "Vanessa." Twice winner of a Pulitzer music scholarship, Barber became the first scholarship holder to win the music prize. He is 48.

Little Rock Case Opens Again Today

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The lengthy and bitter Little Rock integration case will be reopened in U.S. District Court here Monday under an Arkansas judge.

Judge Harry S. Lemley of Hope takes over from Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D.

Lemley, a native of Virginia, has spent more than a week studying court records in the case which arose last fall when integration began at Central High School here.

At issue is a Little Rock School Board petition asking for a postponement of integration at the school. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked that the petition be denied.

Lemley indicated that Monday he will merely outline procedure to follow in reaching a decision. That would mean future hearings.

Eight Negroes and about 1,500 whites now attend Central High.

Three Judges Rule In Favor Of Integration

ST LOUIS (Special) - The United States Court of Appeals in Saint Louis has ruled in favor of public school integration in Little Rock, Ark. Three federal judges dismissed Monday an appeal made by Governor Orval Faubus who was seeking an injunction to remove eight Negroes who presently are attending the previously all white Central High School in Little Rock.

Last September when the Negro students appeared on the campus to enroll, Faubus ordered out the Arkansas National Guard and gave instructions to prevent any integration movement in the city. But President Eisenhower Federalized the National Guard, issuing new orders, this time to preserve integration at Central High School instead of preventing it.

The Appeals Court held that a state could not use forces to suppress rights which is the duty of the state to defend.

Troops Will Leave Little Rock May 29

Ike Orders Withdrawal For Summer

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has ordered the withdrawal, at least for the summer recess, of all federal troops stationed in Little Rock to enforce school segregation.

About 400 are still on duty at the city's Central High School, scene last September of violent outbreaks after the entry of nine Negroes into the formerly all-white school.

Eisenhower indicated in his withdrawal announcement, made Thursday, that return of the troops will depend on whether state and local authorities support federal court orders for integration.

WAIT AND SEE

The President's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, was asked whether he could say that troops would not be sent back. He refused to go beyond the President's statement.

"I think it is quite clear where the responsibility lies. We will just have to wait and see," he said.

At Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus commented that state and local authorities are charged with enforcement of state and local laws and ordinances and not with enforcement of federal laws and orders.

He told reporters he was saying this merely as a statement of fact and did not consider it an invitation to Arkansas to disobey federal laws or orders.

WILL NOT SPECULATE

Faubus also said that the withdrawal, "if carried out," would mark the end of a tragic occurrence. Later he said he expected the withdrawal to take place, but would not speculate on whether the troops will be sent back.

Last September the governor stationed units of the Arkansas National Guard at Central High. He said his intention was to preserve law and order; the effect was to keep out the nine Negroes seeking to transfer there from a Negro school.

A short time later, under federal court order, Faubus removed the guard. Violence broke out and the Negroes were removed from the classrooms. Eisenhower thereupon federalized about 10,000 of the National Guardsmen and sent in 1,000 paratroopers from the regular Army.

As things quieted, the soldiers on duty here have been steadily diminished.

The Army has estimated the cost of the operation from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year next June 30 at about $3,698,000.

There are eight Negroes still in Central High; one was expelled.

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Negro woman who heads the Arkansas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and who has been a spokesman for the Negro pupils, said that as far as she knew none of the eight plans to attend summer classes at the school.

Eisenhower's use of troops was widely applauded by the NAACP and other critics of racial segregation; it aroused a storm of protest in the South.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) said Thursday that it was "a grave mistake to send them there and it is to be devoutly hoped that the mistake will never be repeated by this or any administration."

Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark) commented: "I have every confidence the local authorities in Little Rock will be able to preserve order in the community if they have the cooperation of federal and state officials."

Newspapermen Surprise Truman With Cake, Cream

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (AP) — The newsmen who cover former President Harry S. Truman at home surprised him with cake and ice cream when he showed up at his office Thursday on his 74th birthday.

Truman ducked the cake.

"I just had breakfast," he explained. "Save some of it for me and I'll eat it later."

"We hope we can be here to help you celebrate No. 75," one newsman said.

"I hope you can help me on No. 95," Truman responded.

The party was in his office at the Truman Memorial Library, which is his main concern these days.

Noel Fields, Independence furniture dealer, gave Truman a battle flag carried by Quantrell's Raiders in their forrays along the Missouri—Kansas border during the Civil War. Fields is a grandson of one of the raiders.

Faubus Calls Use Of Troops Tragic

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus said that scheduled withdrawal of federal troops from integrated Central High School would mark the end of a tragic occurrence.

He qualified his statement with the phrase "if carried out" in regard to the announced withdrawal.

WOULD NOT BET

President Eisenhower Thursday ordered troops pulled out May 29.

Asked if he had any doubt that the troops would leave, he said "I wouldn't want to bet all my money on it."

Faubus concluded a statement by noting that state and local authorities are charged with enforcement of state and local laws and ordinances and not with enforcement of federal laws and orders.

In reply to a question, Faubus said he did not consider this an invitation to Arkansas to disobey federal laws or court orders but merely a statement of fact.

He said it was inspired by President Eisenhower's expressed hope that after troops are withdrawn local officials and citizens will assume full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the federal court are carried out.

Faubus refused to speculate on whether troops might be back next fall.

He said he wouldn't want to predict what the President might do.

Troops To Leave Little Rock Day After Closing Of School

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

Of The Commercial Appeal, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8. — President Eisenhower announced Thursday that Federal troops will be withdrawn from Little Rock's Central High School on May 29—one day after the city's schools close for the summer.

A presidential order was issued and relayed by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the commanding officer at Little Rock.

"Since the summer recess starts at Central High School on May 28," the President said "and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date, I trust state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed.

Could Return Troops

"Faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to act further to preserve integrity of our judicial process."

The President thus appeared to leave the way open for returning troops if new difficulties develop with the opening of schools next September.

The order will affect approximately 400 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen who are still on duty.

Their withdrawal will end, at least temporarily, an action unprecedented in American history which began last Sept. 24 when the President abruptly federalized the 11,000-man Arkansas National Guard and sent 1,200 battle-trained paratroopers to Little Rock to enforce racial integration at Central High.

Total Cost Figured

With a display of toughness, the fully-armed troops quickly quelled protests against admission of nine Negro pupils to the school, and effectively enforced Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies' integration order.

The paratroopers later were withdrawn and the National Guard gradually restored to Gov. Orval E. Faubus' command.

Total cost of the operation, including $86,700 for an untold number of FBI agents ordered to Little Rock by former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., will starts at Central High School on amount to $4,855,412 by May 28 according to official estimates.

By contrast, the total schoo budget for the 1957-58 session a Little Rock is $5,222,2

Naacp Attorneys Want Proof of School Board's Allegation

The Little Rock school board in its petition seeking a postponement of its court approved integration program, alleges that a small group of students at the school and some adults, almost daily created incidents which make it exceedingly difficult for teachers to teach and pupils to learn.

The allegation by the school board was the basis for the action of Attorneys Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff and Thurgood Marshall, New York City in seeking proof of the allegation from the school board. Mr. Branton and Mr. Marshall represent the thirty-three Negro children in the original school suit and the eight Negro children who are now enrolled in Central hi school.

They filed a series of questions with the court Monday demanding that the school board furnish names of the groups and certain persons alleged in the petition that are obstructing the smooth operation of the integration plan at Central hi school.

In addition, the attorneys seek identification of those who had reluctantly accepted the plan, who believed there was "some power in the state of Arkansas which, when exerted, could nullify the federal law and permit disobedience of the decree."

The pleadings noted that the school board has 15 days from the date of service to answer the questions.

Hearing on the school board's petition has been slated for June 3 before Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley.

that eight Negro students now attending Central High School be removed and further integration be delayed.

A hearing on the petition is tentatively scheduled June 2.

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley requested the board to put a specific date in its petition at a preliminary proceeding April 28. He said the original petition was too vague.

A school board spokesman said the January, 1961, date had been selected because the board believed integration could be achieved more effectively at midterm than at the opening of a term.

Central High was integrated last Sept. 25 under guard of federal troops. A token force of soldiers still patrols the school.

Little Rock board asks integration delay until 1961

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. May 8—(AP)—The Little Rock School Board, which had been asked by a federal judge to say exactly how long it wanted racial integration delayed, suggested yesterday that the court put off integration until January of 1961.

The board set the date in an amendment to its petition in Federal District Court asking

Desegregation eyed for 2 Ark. schools

IN A NUTSHELL

Tech and Hall High Schools look as next integration push in Little Rock.

Arkansas NAACP snubs "peace plan" offered by businessman.

June 2 hearing on integration postponement in schools may determine future of school board's integration plan.

DETROIT — The Arkansas NAACP has thrown cold water on what has been termed "a peace plan to restore racial harmony" in Little Rock and announced it will seek to integrate two more white high schools this fall.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, told a Detroit news conference Friday that the civil rights group would move to desegregate Tech and Hall High Schools in September if the Little Rock School Board loses its Federal Court plea to halt school integration.

This was Mrs. Bates' answer to a proposal by businessman Herbert L. Thomas Sr. to drop integration at Central High School after this month. The action is indicative that the NAACP will do no business with segregationists seeking to buck the law of the land.

THE THOMAS PROPOSAL calls for the suspension of integration in city schools and the establishment of an interracial commission by the school board to advise local school districts on desegregation matters.

In effect, the bill would halt integration, snatch away rights gained and start all over again in the matter.

Thomas' so-called "peace plan" was also rejected recently by some 90 colored leaders, mostly ministers. The author of the measure met Wednesday with Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas who did not give comment one way or the other on the measure.

Thomas now entertains hope the state Board of Education accepting the plan, which he later desires to present to Federal District Court. A hearing on the Little Rock School Board's petition for a delay in integration has been set for June 2.

Mrs. Bates, in announcing the NAACP's position in the school matter, said troops could have been removed from Central High long ago if School Superintendent Virgil Blossom and other officials would have enforced discipline at the school.

The two high schools Mrs. Bates spoke of seeking to integrate if the school board plea is denied, are the only all white high schools in Little Rock, now that Central has been desegregated.

Hall High just opened last fall in Pulaski Heights and Tech High has a city wide attendance.

West Rock is a colored community in the Hall High area. School Board President Wayne Upton said colored applicants for admission to either of the two schools would have to be considered, but:

"What the board might do with their applications would be another matter."

* * *

IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO THIS attitude by Upton, Federal Judge John E. Miller's approval of the school board's gradual integration plan ordered all city high schools to desegregate.

The school board is now seeking to postpone school integration on the basis of "existing conditions at Central High."

The board's petition for a halt in interracial classes does not mention how long a postponement is wanted. NAACP attorneys for the eight colored pupils at Central have motioned that the school board petition be dismissed.

Federal judge Harry Lemley will hear the board's case on June 2.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
MINNIJEAN BROWN

Gothamites Proud of Youngsters

Little Rock '9' 'Takes' Big City

NEW YORK—There was some question as to whether New York was more awed by the appearance here of the nine Negro students from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., or the students by New York.

In either case, a profound impression was made by each on the other.

Invited here for the week-end, along with Mrs. Daisy Bates, by the Hotel and Club Employes Union, Local 6, to receive their annual Better Race Relations Award, the kids drew mobs everywhere they went.

Celebrity - proof personalities like Gov. Averell Harriman, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, countless high government, judicial and labor officials never quite took the Little Rock Nine in stride. None could hide their pride and excitment at finally meeting the history-making group face to face.

FESTIVITIES commenced on Thursday when a large crowd was at the airport to meet the group. Among them was Minnijean Brown, who had been expelled from Central High and who for the past two months has been attending the New Lincoln School here on a scholarship.

There followed a reception with the children meeting the Local 6 civil rights committee, the Governor and other high city and state officials.

They were whisked then to Local 6 headquarters where nearly 1,000 people crammed the auditorium and outer rooms for the award presentation.

■

THE FORMAL program offered as speakers Carl Schutt, Local 6 president; Mrs. Bates, Charles Zimmerman, chairman, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president, Central Trades and Labor Council; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; Betty Bentz, general organizer and chairman of the civil rights committee; James Marley, secretary-treasurer; Jay Rubin, president, Hotel Trades Council, and Governor Harriman. Thelma Carpenter sang two selections.

Mrs. Bates emphasized that the children would return to Central in September "to win more victories."

She said that Vice President Nixon experienced in one day in South America what the kids had experienced for eight months.

President Jack said that the children represented "the spirit and conscience of America." Roy Wilkins said that if the NAACP is a target of white segregationists, "we intend to remain targets as long as we have these kind of people to fight for."

■

A CHECK for $500—to go into an educational fund — was presented to Mrs. Bates along with a plaque.

Speaking for the group, Elizabeth Eckford expressed "gratitude and sincere appreciation," and Ernest Green, first to graduate from Central, said, "In summing it all up—the good things and the bad things—I guess you'd say it's been an interesting year."

Friday morning the children were received at City Hall by Mayor Wagner. Again, there were crowds from all over the area who had heard the kids were in the Mayor's office.

After another press conference they were taken to lunch in the delegates' lounge of the United Nations. They took a brief tour and were introduced to UN dignitaries. Last affair for the night was attendance at "Jamaica," a musical starring Lena Horne. Backstage they met the star and members of the cast. It was quite a big thrill.

■

SATURDAY WAS a play day: a visit to the Statue of Liberty, to Coney Island and at night a teen-age party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Clark at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Minnijean has been living with the Clarks.

The kids kept saying how big and exciting New York was. "Everything is totally different here from Little Rock. Just walking down the street is different."

"Are things better at Central High?" "I'd rather not say because I've got to go back in the the fall."

"How does it feel to be a heroine?" "No, no, I'm no heroine. I just happened to be there at the time."

■

MAYOR WAGNER'S assistant, Anne Arnold Hedgeman, was seen crying during the reception at City Hall.

Mrs. Bates said that she was especially happy to be in New York's City Hall because Mrs. Hedgeman was there.

Seven of the children and Mrs. Bates flew back to Little Rock Monday morning. Ernest Green and Terrance Roberts, two of the three boys in the group, will remain here for the summer to earn school money at jobs obtained for them by Local 6. The union bore all expenses for the week-end junket. Others in the group are Jefferson Thomas, Gloria Ray, Carlotta Walls, Thelma Mothershed and Melba Pattillo.

The children have already received the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award in Chicago and will be presented with the NAACP's Spingarn Medal at the annual NAACP convention in Cleveland next month.

Hotel, club union cites Little Rock 9

MINNIEJEAN WANTS TO RETURN TO CENTRAL NEXT FALL

NEW YORK (ANP) — Little Rock Central High School's first nine colored pupils received another honor last Thursday when Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees union, bestowed upon them the fifth annual Better Race Relations award.

Eight of the pupils, accompanied by Mrs. Daisy Bates, president, Arkansas NAACP chapter, arrived in the city that afternoon. The ninth, Minniejean Brown, has been attending a private school here since expulsion from Central in February.

The award, for advancing the cause of equal rights for all Americans, was given them, according to Carl Shutt, union local president, "for their dignity and unfailing courage during the tense school year just ended."

Among the speakers at the ceremony was Gov. Averill Harriman.

THOUGH MINNIEJEAN has been attending New Lincoln School on a scholarship since her expulsion from Central, she disclosed last week that she would like to return to the Little Rock school in September.

She said originally she wanted to go to Central because it was better than the segregated colored school. However, now she has other reasons.

"Colored kids don't have to break down segregation in the New Lincoln; it's a wonderful school and there is none (discrimination) here. It is more important that they do so in Little Rock.

* * *

JESS MATHEWS, principal of Central High School, said that if the girl applied for readmittance, he presumed her application would be handled like any other suspension case.

Minniejean was suspended for the duration of the 1957-58 school year. He said Supt. Virgil Blossom would have to decide upon her application. However, Blossom was not available for comment.

What they did to me in Little Rock

—by Minnijean Brown

They called her "Nigger, nigger" and spilled hot soup on her while her school mates cheered. Minnijean Brown was kicked, cursed and pushed. Yet she couldn't fight back. Now, safely at school in the North, Minnijean tells her dramatic story in the new issue of LOOK Magazine. What is it like to have an armed soldier for your bodyguard at school? And how does it feel to be told: "Nigger . . . you'll have to kill me or walk around the room"? Read a 16-year-old girl's story of loneliness, hurt and frustration in the new issue of LOOK.

Big Thrill for All—New York's Gov. Averell Harriman is as thrilled as the kids as he presents plaques to three of the nine Little Rock youngsters who were guests in New York following the end of their history-making semester at Central High School. The boy is graduate Ernest Green, and the girls are Minniejean Brown and Gloria Ray. Occasion was the awarding of the Better Race Relations Award by the Hotel and Club Employes Union Local 6, to the nine students and to Mrs. Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas NAACP.—Martin Photo.

Minnie Jean's Burden

When Minnie Jean Brown, the refugee student from Little Rock takes up her studies here in New York, in due time, she no doubt will visit the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island.

When she does she will find there engraven on a tablet by the main entrance of the statue the following words by Emma Lazarus:

"Give me your tired, your poor
Youh huddled masses yearning to breathe free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore
Send these, the homeless, tempest tost to me
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

As Minnie Jean goes back to her history class after a visit to the Statue of Liberty her teachers will tell her that the statue is the property of the U. S. Government and that it stands as a symbol of unity of 37 nations and races in America and of the American government's determination that all races within its borders shall enjoy liberty and individual freedom.

We wouldn't like the job of being Minnie Jean's history teacher in New York.

For as Minnie's history teacher struggles to extol the virtues of freedom and liberty as signified by the Statue of Liberty we can picture Minnie Jean sitting there in the classroom and permitting her mind to wander 1,252 miles away to Little Rock, Ark.

Minnie Jean's history teacher will tell her that Arkansas was admitted to the union of the United States on June 15, 1836, and that as such Arkansas agreed to, and must abide by the Constitution of the United States which guarantees to all life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And as the teacher goes on (as the teacher must and should) we can picture the wrinkled puzzles that must cross Minnie Jean's sixteen-year-old brow as she listens to her teacher.

Minnie Jean is thoroughly capable of understanding just what her teacher is saying—but neither Minnie Jean, nor we, nor anyone else will be able to reconcile what the teacher is saying with the true experiences of Minnie Jean's life in Little Rock, U. S. A.

For Arkansas is a part of the U. S. A. and as such it owns its share of the Statue of Liberty, and again as such, it is supposed to abide by the U. S. public policy and welcome within its boundaries the "huddled" masses yearning to breathe free."

But while Arkansas would never give up its claim to a part of the Statue of Liberty, Arkansas at the same time refuses to recognize Minnie Jean's "yearning to breathe free."

As a matter of fact, Minnie Jean Brown was forced out of Arkansas simply because she yearned to "breathe free." She had committed no other crime.

Minnie Jean's obvious dilemma places a great burden on her history teacher, and as we previously stated we would not like to be that teacher.

But in a larger sense the burden does not rest on Minnie Jean's teacher.

The burden of Minnie Jean Brown is on the American people.

And the time is running out when we can continue to let the rest of the world see us shift such a heavy burden on the small shoulders of a child.

Minniejean To N. Y. Trip Called Mistake

"They made a mistake bringing Minniejean Brown to New York," Major John Silvera, head of psychological warfare for the New York Military District, said Sunday at the 5th Annual Negro History-Brotherhood Breakfast of the Peekskill NAACP Branch.

"Of course, it is a generous offer and will help Minniejean to continue her education. But we know these schools are mixed.

"It would have been better strategy for her to have been enrolled in a school in the South that has already been integrated," he continued. "That would have been the perfect answer to the bigots of Little Rock."

Admits Gains

Major Silvera, author of "The Negro in World War II," and public relations consultant for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, further told his audience: "It is true that we have made some political and legislative gains. However, the Negro will win more respect when he develops his own businesses and improves his economic position."

In the afternoon, the Peekskill NAACU, assisted by thee Peekskill Civic Improvement Society, presented a Negro History-Brotherhood program. Assemblyman Theodore Hill, Jr., of the 6th Assembly District, was guest speaker.

Assemblyman Hill revealed that he had voted for the Ives-Quinn Bill and "for the William T. Andrews Bill against segregation i nthe National Guard . . . both measures that promoted "Brotherhood."

"I canont state my position at this time, however, on the Urban League Bill . . . I mean, the Metcalf-Baker Bill," he said.

Officer Charles H. Bolden, of the Peekskill Police Force, was presented the Crispus Attucks Award by the Peekskill NAACP. The award is given to those who helped "the betterment of race relations in Peekskill."

Included on the program, also, was a dramatization of the "Little Rock Incident" by an interracial group of young people of Ossining and Peekskill. Vocal solos by Mrs. Mildred Cochrane and Elmer Madden and a piano duet by Louis Bynum and Edna Swick completed the program.

Minnijean Would Like To Return To Little Rock

NEW YORK. — The New York Times has quoted Minnijean Brown, 16 year old girl who was expelled from Little Rock's Central High School, as saying she would like to return to the Arkansas school in September.

Miss Brown, one of nine Negro students who entered the formally segregated school last fall, was expelled following a series of incidents with white students.

She has since attended the New Lincoln School in New York on a scholarship. Miss Brown was quoted as saying she had originally desired to attend Central High because it was better than the segregated Negro school in Little Rock.

She said sh ewants to go back for other reasons, too.

Miss Brown was quoted as saying "Negro kids don't have to break down segregation in the New Lincoln—it's a wonderful school and there is none here."

She added "It's more important that they do so in Little Rock."

In Little Rock, principal Jess Mathews said if she applied for readmission he presumed it would ze handled the same way as any other suspension case. He noted her suspension had been for the 1957-58 school year.

Negro Coed's Father Held In Slaying

Girl Was Expelled In Little Rock Crisis

Little Rock, June 22 (AP)—The father of Minnijean Brown, Negro girl expelled earlier this year from Central High School, shot and killed a man early Sunday, police reported.

The police said Willie Bob Brown, about 50, admitted the slaying of Elmer Isaac, a 68-year-old Negro. Brown was jailed here on an open charge for investigation.

Officer E. J. McDaniel, a Negro policeman, said he heard shots and then saw Brown climb into a car with a revolver in his hand. McDaniel said he followed Brown, stopped him, and made the arrest several blocks from the scene of the shooting.

Minnijean Transferred

Other policeman quoted Brown, a contractor for yard sodding and other residential building projects, as saying he knew Isaac was mad at him and had gun.

Brown told officers that he waited for Isaac outside a private club and when Isaac came out, he attempted to talk to him. Brown told them that when Issaac reached for his gun, Brown fired.

Brown's daughter, Minnijean, was one of the nine Negro students who enrolled at Central High School last fall, touching off the racial crisis here. She later was expelled and transferred to the private interracial new Lincoln School in New York City.

'NY Is Wonderful'—Minniejean Brown

BY SARA SLACK

"It was wonderful! The most exciting day of my life!" This was Minniejean Brown's reaction after completing her first day in the New Lincoln School at 31 W. 110th St.

The expelled Little Rock student added she was "more than pleased" after her first day as a New York City schoolgirl.

Minniejean was warned by Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the experimental school she's attending that, "the curriculum here at the New Lincoln School will be a lot tougher than the one you left back in Little Rock."

Nevertheless, Minniejean is braced for a grind and anxious to resume her studies. "I don't care how hard it is, I'm just glad to be back in school again. I've always loved school and really missed it," she told The Amsterdam News.

Newsmen Mob School

It was early Monday afternoon before corps of cameramen and pressmen relinquished their siege on the New Lincoln School and made it possible for Minniejean and the school to settle down. After the sparkling 11th grader enrolled in the school shortly after 8 a. m., Minniejean was taken to meet her homeroom teacher, Mrs. Pauline Carpenter.

She will study history and social studies two hours per day under Mrs. Carpenter in Room 620 with 27 other students of varied backgrounds. Minniejean will attend classes with a veritable cross section representation of the United Nations. Among her classmates will be Indonesians, Indians, Burmese and numerous Oriental pupils.

Her school days begin at 8:45 a. m. and end at 3:30 p. m. She is the third Negro in her homeroom class. Others are 16-year-old Yorke Mizelle and 17-year-old Mirian Davis. They are three of the "between 45 and 60 Negro students" attending the school.

Interviewed at the school with her mother, Mrs. Willie B. Brown and Dr. Brooks, Minniejean radiated charm and delighted all with her quick, yet calculated answers.

Used to Threats

The poised adult outlook she entertains was very evident when she added a postscript to an account her mother gave newsmen of their wait to board the plane at Little Rock Airport Saturday. Neither Minniejean or her mother were told the airline had received a call telling them a bomb had been planted aboard their plane.

"When we arrived in New York City, we were told our flight had been delayed because of the bomb scare," Mrs. Brown said. "I wasn't surprised at all. I didn't tell Minniejean, but I suspected just what was happening. I felt sure we couldn't leave without an incident."

To this, Minniejean quickly added, "Oh, Mother, you know bomb scares don't frighten us anymore. We're used to them now. This is part of our daily lives."

Going to College

Minniejean says she has not made up her mind definitely on the college she will attend. Her subjects are American history, English, French, science, physical education, biology and a "few art electives."

Mrs. Brown said it was her contractor husband, Willie B. Brown, who convinced her Minniejean should come to New York City to study. "He thought it was a wonderful educational opportunity and would also remove her from the constant punishment for a while," she said.

Yet, visibly unhappy, Mrs. Brown continued, "I'm grateful to Dr. Brooks, Dr. Kenneth Clark and the many others who made this possible, but it hurts me so much to think my daughter has to come so far from home to go to high school."

No Private Schools

There are no private schools in Little Rock, Ark. When Minniejean was expelled last Monday evening, she was barred from entering all public schools in Little Rock. The afternoon after her expulsion she received Dr. Brooks' offer of a scholarship at the New Lincoln private school here. "I started getting ready right away," Minniejean told newsmen.

"We will begin immediately and give her IQ and achievement level tests," Dr. Brooks said. He has received Minniejean's records from Central High School, but was not satisfied with them. "They are professionally made-up records which only include her grades," he said. "And grades alone do not give an accurate picture of a student's abilities."

Will Avoid Limelight

Dr. Brooks said he had written School Superintendent Virgil Blossom for further information about Minniejean "so I can get a more accurate fix on her entire school background," he said.

Minniejean told this newspaper she hopes at the New Lincoln School, she can be "just an ordinary student." To her the popping cameras and interviews were once a novelty and "fun" but now, she confided, "It's truly tiresome and wearing."

Airport Welcome

Minnie Jean was greeted at LaGuardia airport Saturday by a battery of television, radio and news reporters and a cheering interracial throng of high school students representing their schools, the NAACP and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Anona Holland, 111-07 179th Place, Jamaica, president of the Youth Council of the Jamaica, L. I. NAACP, hugged Minnie Jean as she stepped off the plane and presented her with an orchid corsage.

There were more white students on hand to greet Minnie Jean than there were Negro students. Herbert Wright, NAACP youth director said the airport would have been mobbed if he had given permission to all the high school groups who had called his office asking permission to form welcoming parties.

Among the Queens high school students present were Helen Roth, 26-15 Parsons Blvd., Flushing High representative, Steve Garnett, 5844 204th St., Bayside, representing Bayside High, Skip Ackerman, Bryant High and others.

Foreign Guest

Minnie Jean was also greeted by Katherine Clark, teen age daughter of Dr. Kenneth Clark with whom she will live while attending school here. They struck up a fast friendship with Kate immediately introducing Minnie Jean to Ritva Fabrin of Findland, who is also Kate's houseguest. Ritva is in this country as a part of the Herald Tribune's youth forum.

Among others on hand to welcome Minnie were Louise Dias of the Henry Snyder High School in Jersey City, Mrs. Marcella West, Jersey City NAACP Youth advisor, Bill Brown, 258 W. 117th St., member of the Manhattan Youth Council of NCCJ and Robert Perlzweig of the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Nothing Solved

Mrs. West did not hesitate to state that she did not feel Minnie Jean's coming to New York "solved anything."

While expressing happiness that Minnie Jean could continue her education, Mrs. West said, "I think the group fighting integration will feel they have gained a point although it is a personal gain for Minnie Jean."

Brown said "Little Rock's loss is New York's gain."

NAACP officials meeting Minnie Jean included John Morsell, assistant to Roy Wilkins and Henry L. Moon, public relations director.

At the airport, Minnie Jean told of making an agreement with Little Rock school officials in which they bound her not to talk back or retaliate in any way on abuses from white students. She said she had tried hard to abide by the unfair ruling but that the time came when "I just couldn't take it any longer."

Tip To Reporters

Minnie Jean's mother disclosed that reporters knew Minnie Jean had been suspended from the school before she or Minnie Jean did. School officials sent her a note by a student and then got on the phone and called the press and radio. Minnie Jean first heard of her suspension via radio.

Mrs. Brown returned to Little Rock Tuesday to take care of other members of the family, two boys and another daughter.

HOSTESSES TO MINNIE JEAN—Dr. Mamie Clark, center, and her daughter, Katherine, right, greet Little Rock's Minnie Jean Brown at La Guardia Airport prior to taking her to their Westchester home where Little Rock girl will live while attending the New Lincoln School in Harlem. Minnie is wearing orchid presented her by New York high school students.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
LITTLE ROCK

Judge Hails Ike's Little Rock Action

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 2-9-58 p. 7

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS) — A New York State Judge declared Saturday the Little Rock school crisis was a "freak incident" which "never should have been allowed to come to that point."

Justice Philip Halpern, U. S. expert on the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, said however that members of his committee placed the incident in "perspective" to other American advances to end racial segregation in education.

The Buffalo Justice told a news conference that President Eisenhower was right in calling in the federal troops after Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus refused to control the situation arising from the admission of Negro students to Little Rock Central High School.

DEFIANCE NOTED

He declared the situation was similar to Lincoln's Declaration of War after South Carolina seceded from the union. In both cases, Halpern stated, there was a "defiance of the Federal Government."

He declared studies done by the Subcommission on Discrimination in Education and Religion were helping to end global restrictions against minority groups.

Halpern's suggestion that the next study be made on the right to immigration was accepted unanimously by the group at this session after heated Soviet objections.

He has served on the 12-nation group since 1954. Halpern is Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of N. Y., fourth division.

White House Silent On Little Rock

Dallas News
Dallas, Texas
Sun. 6 2-2-58

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The White House refused to comment Saturday on the federal court ruling suspending integration at Little Rock's Central High School for 2½ years.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said: "It is entirely a matter for the Department of Justice. I have no comment."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said the Little Rock school case is "purely a federal matter." He said, "The responsibility of Congress ended when it achieved passage of the civil rights legislation; now the responsibility is in the hands of the executive."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), a member of the Judiciary Committee and a former associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, said: "I think in view of what happened at Little Rock the ruling was extremely wise."

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
8 NEGRO STUDENTS PASS
FIRST NEGRO GRADUATE

At Little Rock School

First Negro Will Get Diploma

By KEITH FULLER

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — To the strains of a solemn march, 650 Central High School seniors will file across the football field next week to receive their diplomas.

For the first time, one of them will be a Negro.

His presence will represent integration in Little Rock: A page in history, violent, bitter and far-reaching, but an accomplished fact for at least one school year. U.S. troops and an expenditure of nearly five million dollars went into its accomplishment.

The commencement exercise will unfold in the stadium where the tough 101st Airborne infantry had field headquarters when it guarded the presence of nine Negroes at the school last fall.

Campus Tranquil.

But the school campus, first the scene of riots, then an Army encampment last autumn, wears an outward aura of tranquility.

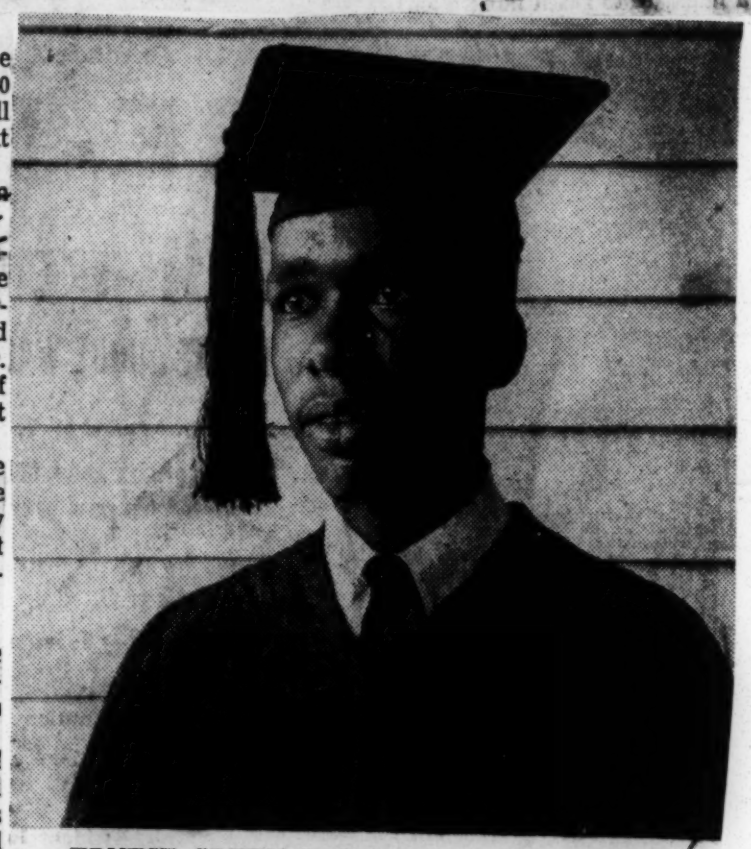
A few federalized National Guardsmen loll about the school and a jeep with two more soldiers slowly patrols the elm-lined streets.

To the delight of the Guardsmen, all of them Arkansans, their "babysitting" job will end May 29 when school closes for the summer. The big unanswered question is whether they, or men like them, will be needed again next fall to guarantee the safety of Negro students.

A federal court judge may answer the question summarily when he rules on the school board's petition to have its gradual integration plan postponed until 1961. His ruling may come June 3.

If the court holds that integration — launched last fall with bloody fights, gripping tension and racial hatred — should proceed, the seven remaining Negro students say they will go back. President Eisenhower said the troops would return only if circumstances forced it, but that he would use troops to meet defiance to a federal court order.

In his third term bid for governor's office—a feat accomplished by only one man thus far in Arkansas history—Gov. Orval Faubus said he used National Guard troops to keep Negroes out of Central High School last September "in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people which was my [illegible] the will [illegible] ss of whether it was right or wrong."



ERNEST GREEN POSES IN CAP AND GOWN.

Quiet City.

Little Rock—shouted as an epithet at Vice President Nixon in Venezuela and spoken as an insult by anti-American elements around the world—has resumed its place as a normal, quiet city of 150,000.

Conversation on buses, in cafes or on the street turns more to a discussion of business condition than integration.

But the outward calm may not mean the majority has accepted integration here as an accomplished fact.

"I definitely do not think it has been accomplished," commented Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council and an ardent segregationist.

"I think," he added, "it has been a flat dismal failure. I think integration can be stopped, that it will be stopped and that it has been stopped. I mean here and all over the South. The effects of the valiant struggle of white parents against armed might has caused integration to be in disrepute not only in the South but in the North, East and West."

Mrs. L.C. Bates, president of the Arkansas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, declined comment on this aspect of the question because, she said:

1. The fate of the present integration at Central High temporarily is at stake again in U.S. District Court where the Little Rock School Board has asked that its program be delayed for 2½ years. The board said it disrupted teaching to a dangerous degree.

2. She did not want to provide ammunition for Gov. Faubus, currently campaigning on a platform that emphasizes states rights.

3. She did not want to stir the comparative calm that has prevailed in recent weeks.

The NAACP leader pointed to the scheduled graduation next Tuesday of 17 - year - old Ernest Green, the only senior among the eight Negroes at the school, and said:

"I'm very happy with this progress, although it is said that Ernest has to be graduated under pressure. He was not able to participate in any activities related to the graduation.

"This should be a happy time. But it is dampened by the fact that Negro children have had to undergo an ordeal in order to obtain an education that is their inherent right."

A popular high school senior girl said the Negroes at Central no longer seem the center of attention or abuse:

"The kids just don't seem interested in them any more. The soldiers just sort of stand around and flirt with the girls. There hasn't been any trouble—any real trouble—for a long time. Actually since Minniejean left."

Minniejean Brown was one of the Negroes enrolled at Central last fall. She was expelled in December following a number of racial incidents with white students. She accepted a scholarship to an integrated private school in New York City.

Has integration made progress among those neither radically for or against

A Central High teacher said, "I think some parents lost interest in the question after the hectic first term. But one must make some qualifications: Whether you mean those who opposed it are now for it or those who opposed it now tolerate it. I think the latter is more correct."

Except for the coming gubernatorial campaign, which is expected to have integration vs. Segregation as its principal subject, the city might have its own vacation from the racial headache.

Faubus' chief antagonist is an eastern Arkansas judge, Lee Ward, who advocated "law and order" during the riots at Central High. A third candidate, Chris Finkbeiner, a Little Rock meat packing executive, has labeled himself a secregationist.

Lil' Rock's Ernest graduates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Tuesday was a great day in the life of Ernest Green, former senior in Little Rock's Central High School. It marked graduation day.

Last weeks at the school saw a buildup of the psychological and physical campaign of hatred toward him and his family. Segregationists vowed he would never graduate.

Ernest was quoted as saying: "I'm glad I made it; I'm glad I don't have to do it again."

The remaining seven of the eight colored students there made passing grades and one of them, according to Jess W. Matthews, principal, has made the scholastic honor roll.

If the petition of the school board for a three-year delay in integration is denied in Federal court June 3, the seven under-graduate colored pupils will return next fall.

Integrated Ceremony Explosive

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—An historic baccalaureate was held at Central High School last night against a backdrop that resembled an armed camp. There was at least one racial incident.

About 120 armed National Guardsmen and some 100 policemen rolled into the school area shortly before the first racially integrated baccalaureate began.

The service went smoothly on the floodlit field. But before it started seven Negroes were arrested in a car a few blocks away. And afterwards a white youth was arrested for spitting at a Negro visitor.

Among the 600 seniors to be graduated tomorrow is Ernest Green, an 16-year-old Negro. He is the first of his race to get a diploma from Central High, the scene of rioting last September when Green and eight other Negroes entered the school.

No one molested Green. He waited outside the stadium awhile after the ceremony, apparently for relatives. Then three detectives escorted him to a gate.

As some 1,500 persons, including 25 Negro visitors, filed outside the stadium, a white youth spat at one of the Negroes. He was arrested by city police, charged with disturbing the peace and released on $200 bond.

8 Negroes Pass At Central High

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 24 (AP)—Eight Negro students have completed their first year at integrated Central High School with passing grades. One made the honor roll.

The lone senior in the group, Ernest Green, will join 600 white students in the school's first integrated commencement Tuesday night.

Principal Jess W. Matthews said regulations prohibit disclosure of grades to anyone but students and their parents, but he said all the Negroes who entered the school last fall under paratroop protection had passed, except Minnijean Brown. She was expelled last January after five shuffles with white students. She attends a private school in New York.

NEGRO TO GET DIPLOMA

Little Rock Graduation Safeguards Are Taken

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26 (UPI)—Police and school authorities clamped down today on tomorrow's historic integrated commencement when 18-year-old Ernest Green becomes the first Negro ever to earn a diploma from Central High School.

The school board limited admission to ticket holders and handed out eight tickets to each senior to give his parents and friends. The board said newsmen would be limited to upper rows of the stadium and photographers—save one from each of the two Little Rock newspapers — would be prohibited.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom explained "our objective is to have as dignified a commencement as is humanly possible." Blossom said the school board had laid down rules to make the proceedings as normal as possible under the circumstances.

But the exercise will be far from normal.

About 420 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen moved into the school Sunday night and undoubtedly will be available if anything happens.

A spokesman for the Arkansas Military District refused to say what part the troops would take in the commencement.

"Our mission hasn't changed," the spokesman said. "That's all I can say."

Negro Press Barred At Baccalaureate

Little Rock School To Graduate First Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Baccalaureate services at integrated Central High School came off quietly Sunday night but five Negroes and a white boy were arrested outside the stadium.

Taking part in the baccalaureate was Ernest Green, 18, one of the nine Negroes who integrated the school last September with the help of armed paratroopers. He is scheduled Friday to become the first Negro ever to receive a diploma from Central High.

PRESS REFUSED

Newsmen were told by police to sit down in their roped-off section at the top of the stadium 15 minutes before services started. Two Negro reporters and a Negro photographer were barred, although about 16 Negro spectators attended.

The barred Negroes, Simeon Booker and Ernest Withers of Jet and Ebony Publications and Miss Sarah Slack of the New York Amsterdam News, said School Superintendent Virgil Blossom told them the School Board wouldn't allow them to attend.

When Blossom was asked if this was true, he said, "You did-not ask me that. You didn't see see me tonight." He said to ask him the question again Monday.

Police charged two of five Negroes with carrying concealed weapons—a pistol and a long knife—and arrested the white boy for spitting on a Negro spectator as the students and parents filed out of the stadium.

BOTH 'OVER 20'

Police identified the two Negroes as Vernon Barnes and Frank Ashew, both "over 20." They were arrested a block from the school an hour before the services began.

First Little Rock graduate gets Mich. scholarship fund

EAST LANSING, Mich. — Ernest Green, first colored graduate from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark., has been granted a scholarship to Michigan State University.

J. Robert Stewart, chairman of the MSU Scholarship Committee, said the grant from the University would be worth $555 a year, the regular out-of-state tuition fee.

In addition to the university grant, Green is to receive from $300 to $500 from the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Green, who has been saving since childhood for a college education, finished Central High in the top ten per cent of his class.

WOULD USE U.S. TROOPS SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Vows He'd Act If Anarchy Is Threatened

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Editorial P. 4

BY DAYTON MOORE
United Press International

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — President Eisenhower made it abundantly clear today that he again would use Federal troops to enforce court-ordered public school integration if such action became necessary to avoid "anarchy."

The President told his news conference the Federal Government must and will enforce court integration rulings if the states fail to do so.

He said his feelings "are exactly as they were" last Fall when he ordered paratroopers and Federalized National Guardsmen to maintain order at newly-integrated Central High School at Little Rock, Ark.

But Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus said in quick reply that the President need not expect him to use state militia to enforce integration at Central High School when it opens Sept. 2.

"If it is the purpose of Mr. Eisenhower's statement to reaffirm his position of last Fall, that it is my duty as governor to use the state militia to enforce integration in any school district in this state, then I must say that my position of last Fall is unchanged," Faubus said.

In St. Louis, attorneys for Negro children who want to attend Central High next Fall moved to insure that they would be eligible to attend when the school opens.

Meanwhile, Wiley Branton, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney for Arkansas, disclosed that 60 Negroes had applied to attend Central High this Fall.

He said he understood that the school board had "approved for enrollment" 17 or 18 of them. Nine Negroes attended the school last year. One graduated and another transferred to a New York school.

The attorneys in St. Louis asked the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to issue an immediate mandate putting into effect last Monday's decision. It overturned a U. S. District Court ruling which would have delayed integration at Little Rock for two and a half years.

They asked the appeals court to bypass the usual 20-day waiting period from the date of judgment. The Little Rock School Board was considered certain to fight the request.

In Raleigh, N. C., Gov. Luther H. Hodges said if the President again uses troops in Little Rock he will be "just as much at fault as he was the first time." Hodges said he felt the President "didn't give the time or the thought he should have given" to the question.

The President opened his news conference by reading a prepared statement which he said was aimed at answering questions raised by the appeals court decision.

"Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy," he said.

The President said it was the duty of each state to "suppress unlawful forces" and maintain order to "permit compliance with the final orders of the court . . .

"Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the Federal Government in such an event," he added.

But Faubus said in a statement at Little Rock that "I do not interpret my consitutional duities to cover any such theory as that advanced by the President. I do recognize my duty to preserve the peace of my state and I shall continue to do so to the best of my ability."

The governor made it clear that he would seek every means to delay integration at Little Rock.

He said many attorneys had questioned the legality of the Supreme Court's integration decision and "no law has ever been passed which says that all people of every section of the country must be forced to integrate against their wishes and regardless of the consequences, however bad they might be."

It appeared almost certain that Central again would become an integration battleground unless the school board is successful in getting a stay of the appeals court order pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The President said his feelings were unchanged from last Sept. 24 when he ordered Federal troops into Little Rock. He quoted a paragraph from his nation-wide television speech at that time which said:

"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the executive branch of the government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal courts."

During a follow-up question period, Eisenhower was asked whether Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. had requested a conference with him regarding school integration problems certain to arise in Virginia this Fall.

"No," the President replied, "but there have been one or two political figures from Virginia that have agreed with me we would like to talk some of these things over, but so far we just haven't gotten the opportunity."

The President told his last news conference he was willing to meet with Almond to discuss the integration situation, particularly in Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, and Norfolk. Thousands of families of Federal employes live in these two areas.

Thurs 8-21-58

In his formal statement, the President said "it is my hope that each state will fulfill its obligations with a full realization of the gravity of any other course."

But he warned that a state "cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree."

This apparently referred to Faubus' failure to deal effectively with violence which accompanied entrance of Negro children at Central.

The Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis Monday set aside a ruling by U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley which would have suspended integration at Central High School for two and a half years. However, Little Rock school officials have announced they will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

The President said agreement or disagreement with the outcome "must not be confused with the solemn duty that all American have to comply with the final orders of the court."

He also restated his position that "the common sense of the individual and his feeling of civic responsibility must eventually come into play if we are to solve this problem."

After reading his statement, the President said he would have nothing further to say about integration matters now pending before the courts. Nevertheless, he was later asked whether he personally favored a start toward school integration.

The President said he always had declined to answer that question "for the simple reason that here was something that the Supreme Court says this is the direction of the Constitution, this is the instruction of the constitution.

"Now I am sworn to one thing, to defend the Constitution of the United States, and execute its laws," he said. "Therefore, for me to weaken public opinion by discussion of complete—separate cases, where I might agree or might disagree, seems to me to be completely unwise and not a good thing to do."

IKE PLEDGES U. S. WILL UPHOLD RULING OF THE SUPREME COURT

President Vows Use Of Troops To Bar "Anarchy"

By DAYTON MOORE
United Press International

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — President Eisenhower made it abundantly clear Wednesday that he again would use federal troops to enforce court-ordered public school integration if it was necessary to avoid "anarchy."

The President told his news conference the federal government must and will enforce court integration rulings if the states fail to do so.

He said his feelings "are exactly as they were last fall when he ordered paratroopers and federalized National Guardsmen to maintain order at newly-integrated Central High School at Little Rock, Ark.

Although he did not specifically mention the use of troops, Eisenhower made it perfectly clear that he would use them again as a last resort in Little Rock or any other locality where violence and mob rule threaten public order.

The President opened his news by reading a prepared statement which he said was aimed at answering questions raised by the U.S. Court of Appeals decision reinstating integration in the Little Rock high school.

"Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going succuessfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy," he said.

The President said it was the duty of each state to "suppress unlawful forces" and maintain order to "permit compliance with the final orders of the court . . . .

"Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event," he added.

The President said his feelings were unchanged from last Sept. 24 when he ordered federal troops into Little Rock. He quoted a paragraph from his nation-wide television speech at that time which said:

"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the executive branch of the government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts."

During a follow-up question period, Eisenhower was asked whether Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., had requested a conference with him regarding school integration problems certain to arise in Virginia this fall.

"No," the President replied, "but there have been one or two political figures from Virginia that have agreed with me we would like to talk some of these things over, but so far we just haven't gotten the opportunity."

The President told his last news conference he was willing to meet with Almond to discuss the integration situation, particularly in Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, and Norfolk. Thousands of families of federal employees live in these two areas.

In his formal statement, the President said "it is my hope that each state will fulfill its obligations with a full realization of the gravity of any such course."

But he warned that a state cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree."

This apparently referred to Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus' failure to deal effectively with violence which accompanied entrance of Negro children at Central High School.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis recently set aside a ruling by U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley which would have suspended integration at Central High School for two and a half years. However, Little Rock school officials have announced they will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

14k 1958 ARKANSAS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT

My Stand Unchanged--Faubus

I'll Use Troops Again, Bristling Ike Pledges

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower made it abundantly clear Wednesday that he again will use federal troops to enforce court-ordered public school integration if such action becomes necessary to avoid "anarchy."

The President told his news conference the federal government must and will enforce court integration rulings if the states fail to do so.

He said his feelings "are exactly as they were" last fall when he ordered paratroopers and federalized National Guardsmen to maintain order at newly-integrated Central High School at Little Rock, Ark.

But Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus said in quick reply that the President need not expect him to use state militia to enforce integration at Central High when it opens Sept. 2.

"If it is the purpose of Mr. Eisenhower's statement to reaffirm his position of last fall, that it is my duty as governor to use the state militia to enforce integration in any school district in this state, then I must say that my position of last fall is unchanged," Faubus said.

The Little Rock School board announced Wednesday night it has petitioned the U.S. Eighth Court of Appeals to stay its order which would continue integration at Central High.

The decision was announced after a two-hour meeting with Faubus. The governor had earlier challenged the board to take quick action on preventing continued integration.

In St. Louis, attorneys for Negro children who want to attend Central High moved to insure that they will be eligible to attend when the school opens.

The attorneys asked the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to issue an immediate mandate putting into effect Monday's decision, which overturned a U.S. District Court ruling which would have delayed integration at Little Rock for 2½ years.

They asked the appeals court to bypass the usual 20-day waiting period from the date of judgment.

The President opened his news conference by reading a statement which he said was aimed at answering questions raised by the appeals court decision.

"Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy," he said.

The President said it is the duty of each state to "suppress unlawful forces" and maintain order to "permit compliance with the final orders of the court . . .

"Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event," he added.

The President said his feelings are unchanged from Sept. 24 when he ordered federal troops into Little Rock.

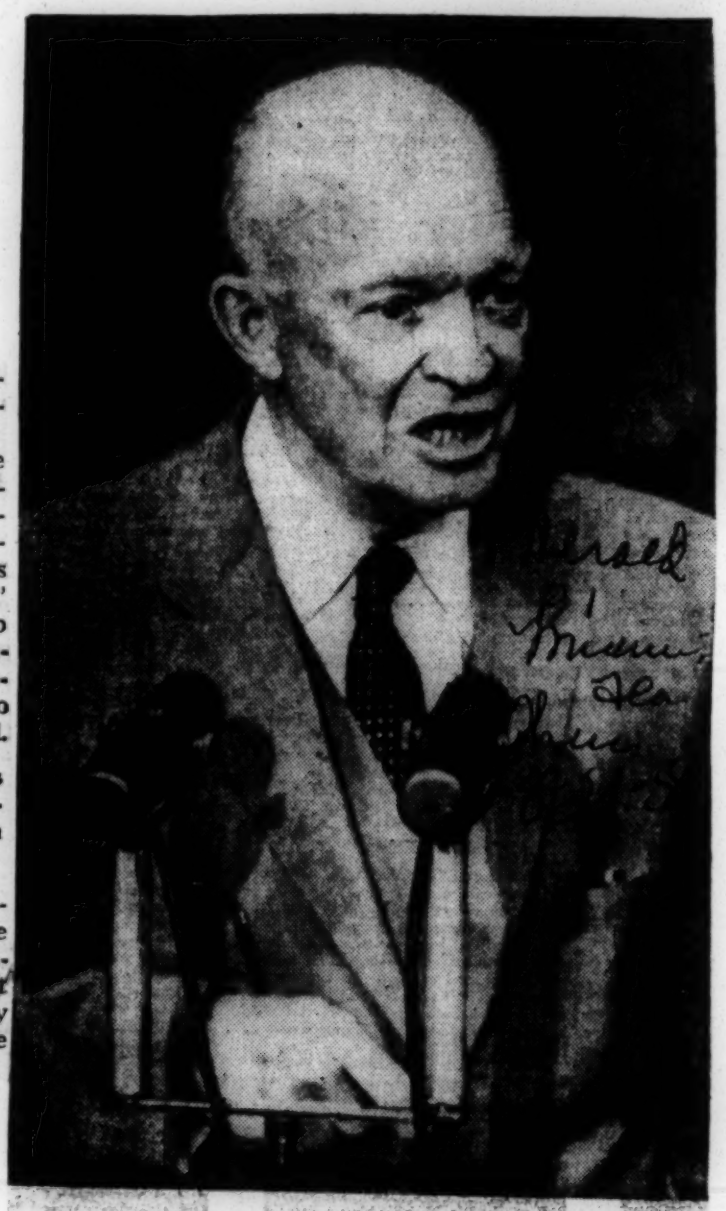
In his formal statement, the President said "it is my hope that each state will fulfill its obligations with a full realization of the gravity of any other course."

But he warned that a state "cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree."

This apparently referred to Faubus' failure to deal effectively with violence which accompanied entrance of Negro children at Central High School.

Little Rock school officials have announced they will appeal the higher court's decision to the Supreme Court.

The President said agreement or disagreement with the outcome "must not be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to comply with the final orders of the court."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

A Stern President Speaks Out
. . . I'll use troops if necessary

Text of Ike's Statement on School Integration

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower's statement Wednesday on the subject of school integration follows:

Because there are still some phases of this case pending in the courts, it would not be appropriate for me to express my view on the case itself.

This case, however, or any person's agreement or disagreement with its outcome, must not be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to comply with the final orders of the court. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the maintenance of order to permit compliance with the final orders of the court is the responsibility of each state.

Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states and to the Union the obligation to suppress unlawful forces. It cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree.

It is my hope that each state will fulfill its obligation with a full realization of the gravity of any other course.

Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event. My feelings are exactly as they were a year ago. As I said then:

The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the executive branch of government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts.

Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy.

I continue to insist that the common sense of the individual and his feeling of civic responsibility must eventually come into play if we are to solve this problem.

William S. White

President Stands On High Ground

WASHINGTON—The rule of law is in danger in Little Rock but the rule of reason is in danger in the national political community. Not often has the country seen a time when temperate words and action were more needed. Not in recent times have all men holding any responsibility had a greater duty to have done with the knee-jerk reactions of emotionalism.

These are the conclusions of some of the most elevated people in Washington in both parties. These people are not panicky; but they are very worried.

Orval Faubus in Arkansas has declared the Supreme Court's school integration decision to be "unconstitutional." He has thus, as governor of a single state, asserted an interpretative power over the Federal Constitution which that Constitution itself has given only to the court.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, a civil rights leader, has attempted to have the United States Senate express its "full support and approval" of the court's decision. This is only the other side of the Faubus coin.

Gov. Faubus was placing himself above the Supreme Court of the United States. Sen. Douglas, in his later withdrawn move to "defend" that court was hardly less than actually attacking its integrity. Some of his liberal colleagues, notably Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, tried in vain at the beginning so to persuade him.

For if the Senate has the right to "approve" or in effect to ratify a specific decision of the court, it has an obvious right also to "disapprove" one.

This is perhaps most of all why President Eisenhower himself has persistently resisted all efforts to force him not merely to promise to enforce the court's decree but to "approve" it.

In this, whatever his failures of leadership elsewhere on the racial issue, the President is standing upon what some here see as the only possible constitutional ground.

These are not merely the views of those often dismissed in the prevailing climate as mere moderates." These are also the views of some of the most devoted of all the advocates of all-out civil rights—and of all-out enforcement.

They are the true responsibles. They are not trying to "let Faubus get away with it" and defy federal court orders. They are trying instead to support the President's power—and duty—to maintain order in Little Rock if he must. But they are backing a sensible use of that power.

Why, they ask, were federal troops sent last time before the federal Department of Justice made any effort to use its easily exercisable right to summon any number of deputy marshals to enforce integration orders?

The President will be under heavy pressure from these responsibles to make use of this civil alternative before again resorting to the military one.

If he is wise, it is felt among some of his well-wishers inside and outside Congress, he will at least make the attempt this time if the new legal breathing spell at length produces final—and resisted—orders for integration at once.

LITTLE ROCK
SUPREME COURT DECISION
MON. SEPT. 29, 1958

Evasion Assailed In Opinion

Highest Tribunal Says '54 Decision 'Is Supreme Law'

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court held unanimously yesterday that southern states cannot convert public schools into private schools or use other "evasive schemes" to keep segregation.

The Nation's highest court thus dealt an advance blow to untested anti-integration laws in the South. Its decision was of immediate importance in Arkansas and Virginia, where schools have been closed to thwart desegregation and private schooling is contemplated.

The Supreme Court's opinion, read by Chief Justice Earl Warren, technically was a presentation of its reasons for erasing a 2½-year desegregation delay granted by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley to the Little Rock School Board.

But the effect of the opinion went much further than that. It took note of southern resistance to the 1954 school desegregation decision and firmly declared segregation in schools must go.

Decision Reaffirmed

The 17-page opinion declared:

• The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits "state support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property."

• The present Court—with three of its members appointed since then—unanimously reaffirms the 1954 decision.

• School authorities have flexibility in accomplishing desegregation—but Federal district courts must make sure that programs are developed "pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation."

• That, contrary to what some southern segregationist leaders have maintained, the Court's interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment in the 1954 decision "is the supreme law of the land."

• That, while public education is primarily the concern of the states, the responsibility of the state "must be exercised consistently with Federal constitutional requirements."

No Sacrifice of Rights

• Gov. Orval E. Faubus and the Arkansas Legislature caused the violent resistance in Little Rock, and the constitutional rights of the Negro children cannot be sacrificed because of it.

Anti-integration las of Virginia, Arkansas and other southern states were not directly before the Court. But the opinion shows clearly how the Supreme Court would deal with them, and this will be a firm guide for lower-court rulings as the laws are contested.

Constitutional doubt thus is cast on Virginia's "massive resistance" laws which provide for the closing of desegregated schools, cut-off of state funds to desegregated schools and tuition grants for private schooling.

The opinion seems to doom legally the latest reported plan of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia in attempts to reopen closed schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County on a segregated basis.

Vote in Arkansas

That plan envisioned removing from each closed white school only the particular grade to which Negroes have been assigned.

In Arkansas, residents of Little Rock voted Saturday to keep high schools there closed under the promise of Faubus that they could be reopened on a private basis with state funds.

But the Supreme Court said: "... the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown (1954 desegregation) case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation, whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously.'"

The Supreme Court has been roundly criticized throughout the South on the grounds that it used "sociology" in deciding the 1954 case instead of citing legal precedent.

Yesterday the opinion cited more than a dozen previous decisions of the Supreme Court dating back to Virginia's own Chief Justice John Marshall 155 years ago.

Ringing Reaffirmation

It met squarely the frequently-expressed opinion by white southern leaders, including Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), that the Court might reverse its 1954 decision.

The Court reaffirmed it in ringing language, pointing out that Associate Justices Charles E. Whittaker, William J. Brennan Jr. and John M. Harlan have been appointed since 1954. State the opinion:

"The principles announced in that decision and the obedience of the states to them, according to the command of the Constitution, are indispensable for the protection of the freedoms guaranteed by our fundamental charter for all of us.

"Our constitutional ideal of equal justice under law is thus made a living truth."

The decision was awaited by southerners and some Federal district judges with the expectation the Supreme Court would detail further what it meant by "all deliberate speed" in the 1955 implementation decree.

"Appropriate Steps"

It noted that many localities properly could begin desegregation slowly, but added:

"In such circumstances however, the (Federal district) court should scrutinize the program of school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effect.

"It was made plain that delay in any guise in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro children could not be countenanced, and that only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued, to eliminate racial segregation from the public schools could constitute good faith compliance."

The Supreme Court justices cited the premise by the Arkansas Governor and Legislature that the 1954 decision is not binging on them.

Article VI Cited

The Court cited Article VI of the Constitution, making the Constitution the "supreme law of the land," and historic acceptance of the Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the Constitution.

"No state legislator executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it," said the Court.

It cited an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall who said the Constitution "becomes a solemn mockery" if Federal court decisions can be nullified.

"A governor who asserts a power to nullify a Federal court order is similarly restrained," said the Court, citing an opinion by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

The states have the primary responsibility for providing public education, the Court said.

"But it is equally true that such responsibilities, like all other state activity, must be exercized consistently with Federal constitutional requirements as they apply to state action.

"The Constitution created a government dedicated to equal justice under law. The Fourteenth Amendment embodied and emphasized the ideal.

"State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the Amendment's command that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Calls Faubus' Action Drastic

Referring specifically to the Little Rock case, the highest court virtually indicted Faubus and the Arkansas Legislature for causing the outbreak of violence at Central High School last year.

It termed "drastic" the action of Faubus in calling out the militia to stop desegregation last year. The opinion detailed step by step the desegregation story of Little Rock and said resulting conditions are "directly traceable to the actions of legislators and executive officials of the State of Arkansas . . . which have brought about violent resistance."

The Supreme Court acknowledged the Little Rock School Board displayed "entire good faith" and accepted the findings of Judge Lemley that turmoil had injured educational progress. But it added:

"The constitutional rights of respondents (Negro pupils enrolled in Central High) are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the Governor and Legislature."

It said law and order in Little Rock must not be preserved by depriving Negroes of their rights. State action caused the trouble, said the Court, and the trouble can be brought under control by State action.

Little Rock Corporation Gets Lease

But Appeal Bench Ordered Check on Action by Board

By Preston McGraw

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29 (UPI)—A white citizens corporation leased Little Rock's public high schools today, but a Federal appeals court intervened quickly in plans to reopen them as private, segregated institutions.

Judges Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodrough of the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Omaha, Neb., issued an order restraining the School Board from leasing the schools.

The order was directed against the members of the Little Rock School Board, Supt. Virgil Blossom, and "officers, agents, servants, employes, attorneys and all in active concert or participation with them."

It declared they are "restrained from taking any further action to transfer possession, control or operation, directly, or indirectly of the senior high schools of the Little Rock School District, or in any way alter the status quo of the senior high schools insofar as their integrated status is concerned."

It is good for a week, after which the appeals court will hold a hearing on a petition by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for an injunction.

Faubus Not Surprised

Judge Johnsen said from the bench: "An attempt is being made to reopen Central High School (in Little Rock) as a private school but in reality one that is segregated, to

be available to all previous students except Negroes.' This, he said, is "not in harmony with the Court of Appeals plan" for desegregation at Little Rock.

"We're not passing on the propriety of closing the schools," the judge said. "We're not ruling on the constitutionality of acts of the Arkansas State Legislature." What the judges are doing, he explained, is attempting to maintain the status quo pending a full Court of Appeals hearing of the case before them.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who sponsored the private schools plan to sidestep U. S. Supreme Court desegregation orders, said he was not surprised and has further plans. "I don't know what my next move will be at the moment," he said. "But the situation may develop pretty rapidly.

"I haven't surrendered. I am not ready to surrender and I do not intend to surrender."

He said it could develop that the Federal Government may try to stop the children from going to school. He said whether the schools try to open privately Tuesday or Wednesday will be a decision the corporation will have to make on advice of its attorneys.

Signed Before Order

The new corporation made a point of signing the lease today, before the NAACP could get to the judges at Omaha.

Faubus pointedly noted that, "The schools were already leased," when he learned of the restraining order.

[T. J. Raney, president of the private group that leased the schools, said he still plans to open the schools Tuesday "unless we get some sort of direct order not to proceed," the Associated Press reported.

[Attorney General Bruce Bennett said he believed the order does not prevent opening the schools under the present plan.

[Wayne V. Upton, president of the School Board, said "we shall have to reconsider."

[Attorneys said the effect of the order would depend on how it is worded.

["If the school corporation is not named as a defendant, or is not included in the wording of the restraining order, the schools will reopen in the morning," Bennett said.]

The four schools, in which more than 3000 students of the 10th, 11th and 12th grades are enrolled, have been closed since Sept. 2 by the integration crisis.

It was the first attempt to evade the Supreme Court's decision by setting up a private school system with public funds.

The signing of the lease was under attack in Omaha less than an hour after it was signed.

The appeals judges had a guide, a new, sweeping formal opinion by the U. S. Supreme Court, which said:

"State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds, or property cannot be squared with the Fourteenth Amendment's command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Supreme Court handed down the formal opinion to back up its Sept. 12 ruling that integration at Central High School in Little Rock must proceed.

Rent Not Determined

The heart of the private school plan is an 1875 law which allows a corporation to lease unused or closed school buildings and operate them as private schools.

Under special laws passed by the Legislature a month ago, the state agreed to pay for the tuition of each student to the precise amount he now get for his education from state, county and city.

"The rental value (of the schools) shall be determined at the end of each school year by three arbitrators," the lease said. "It shall be less than $10,000 a year."

The state-paid tuition will take care of all the normal expenses of operating the schools. Each student, however, is expected to be charged personal tuition of $1 to $5 a year to pay the rent.

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said he declined an offer to be superintendent of the private school system.

"I told them I could not do it for several reasons," he said. "I feel it would be in contempt of Federal court, and I do not think I would be in a proper position to administer a public and a private school program at the same time."

Blossom Under Injunction

Blossom said that when the lease becomes effective Tuesday, he will become superintendent of the first nine grades in the Little Rock public school system. All elementary and junior high schools are operating normally.

Blossom said he is under a Federal injunction not to interfere with desegregation, which put him in a "peculiar" position, compared with other school employes.

The corporation offered new contracts to all teachers and other employes of the high schools. Blossom said he had no idea how many of the 175 teachers want to continue in the private system.

The teachers are all under contract to the School Board, which has to pay them if they don't want to work in private schools.

"We will use them (those who choose not to work for the private schools) in junior high or in some way which will be determined when we know who, what and how," Blossom said.

The corporation agreed to release the teachers immediately if the School Board takes over the high schools again.

It also agreed to release any or all of the schools when the board can reopen them as public schools.

The School Board noted in the resolution declaring the schools vacant and open for lease that it wanted to support "any feasible plan leading to a high school educational program although it is capable of and would prefer to operate its own high schools as part of a system of public education."

Associated Press

JUDGE HARVEY M. JOHNSEN — JUDGE JOSEPH W. WOODROUGH

. . . their order bars leasing of Little Rock high schools

LITTLE ROCK
U.S. MARSHALS SERVE ORDER NOTICES
TEACHERS ADVISED NOT TO PARTICIPATE

Restraining Order Issued

Little Rock Officials Confer On Next Move

MARSHALS SERVE ORDER NOTICES

Confusion Spreads As Teachers Advised Not to Participate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Attorneys for the teachers in Little Rock high schools said Monday night they have advised them not to "participate in the operation of the Little Rock high schools by any private corporation."

The action came while school officials and officers of the private corporation that leased the schools Monday were conferring over the next step in the legally-tangled situation.

Two federal circuit judges, in Omaha, issued a restraining order Monday which forbade altering the "status quo of the senior high schools insofar as their integrated status is concerned."

Federal marshals in Little Rock immediately began serving copies of the notice on several hundred people—all those directly and indirectly involved in the transfer of the school properties to the private corporation.

Confusion spread rapidly, not only among the officials concerned, but among the 3,700 high school students and their parents as to whether the schools would open Tuesday morning.

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the private school corporation that leased the high schools, said earlier that they would.

He stuck to that position even after word reached Little Rock of the decision in Omaha. He said his attorneys advised him that the ruling of the federal judges did not alter the situation.

That was before copies of the actual restraining order reached Little Rock.

Immediately, conferences began and none of the principal figures in the case could be reached for comment.

Hours later, Bruce T. Bullion and Eugene R. Warren, attorneys for the Classroom Teachers Assn., issued the following statement.

"We have been advised by the attorneys for the Little Rock school board of the issuance of a restraining order this afternoon at 4:10 p.m. by the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals restraining the Little Rock School Board, its officers, agents, servants, employes, attorneys and any and all persons acting in concert therewith, directly or indirectly, from leasing or carrying into operation a lease or transferring control or in any way altering the status of the Little Rock high schools from their present integrated basis.

"We are therefore advising all teaching personnel in the high schools in Little Rock to commit no act in violation of this restraining order, and not to participate in the operation of the Little Rock high schools by any corporation until this restraining order has been dissolved or modified."

Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of schools, said the members of the School Board are standing by for a meeting.

They were reported going into a session with the officers of the private school corporation.

Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett hastened to the official residence of Gov. Orval E. Faubus after he received a copy of the order issued by Federal Judges Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodrough in Omaha.

They were closeted together for several hours.

Officials at the governors' residence declined to say who else, if anybody, was in Faubus' office. They would not say what Faubus and Bennett were discussing.

There was a report that federal marshals were trying to reach the governor to serve him with a copy of the federal order.

It became apparent, earlier, that many of the high school teachers were doubtful about going back into the classrooms Tuesday, in the face of the restraining order.

Dr. Raney said some 20 per cent of the Central High teachers had not signed contracts with the corporation at a late hour Monday afternoon.

He also said the corporation has no funds of its own to operate the schools. If enjoined from using state funds, he said, the corporation would have no means of financing the operation.

He said it has no plans for leasing other buildings — churches, empty office buildings, etc. — in case the court denied the use of the high schools.

"In other words, you are staking everything on the private school plan, as it now stands," a reporter said.

"That is correct," Raney replied.

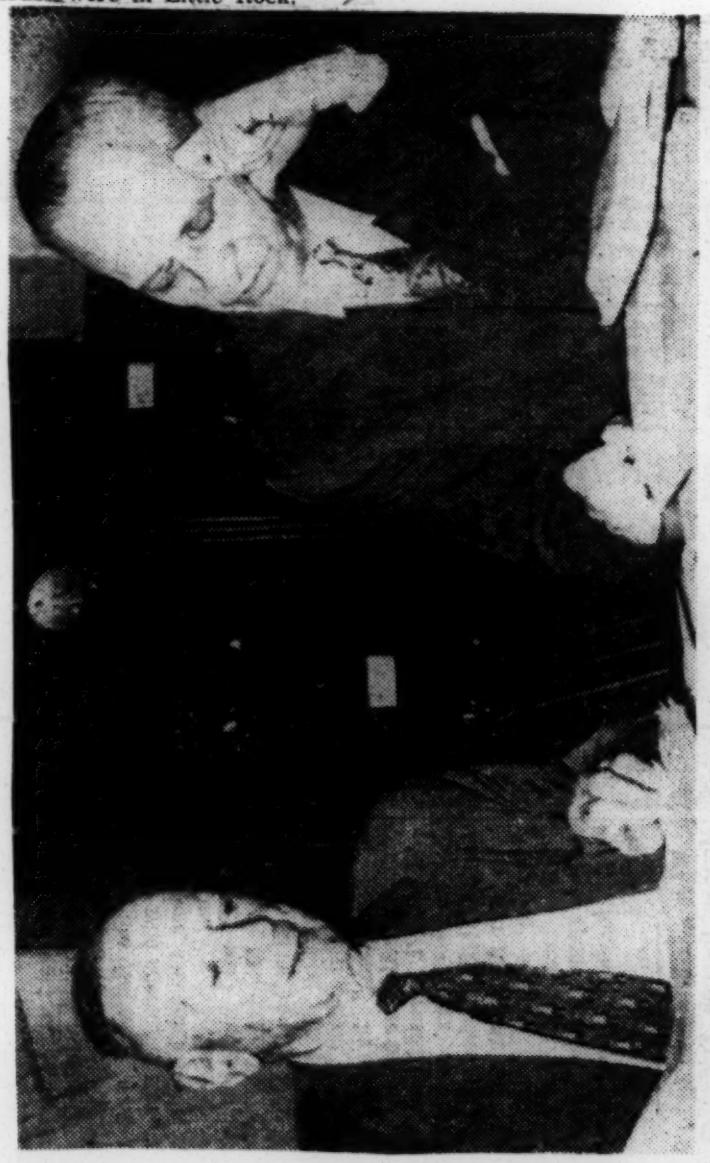
Soon after the actual transfer of the properties to the corporation, through leasing, took place, the U.S. Supreme Court, reviewing the whole history of the critical Little Rock case, stated in an opinion that "evasive schemes for segregation" are unconstitutional.

Faubus said he believed the schools could open Tuesday morning, and classroom work go on, while the court actions are being fought out.

The order issued by the two federal judges, however, said the high schools must maintain their integrated status.

If it is obeyed, that presumably would preclude any Tuesday opening.

Raney said he would comply with an order. There was no word from his office, however, hours after copies of the restraining order were in Little Rock.



STUDY PLEA—Federal Circuit Judges Joseph W. Woodrough, left, and Harvey Johnson of Omaha study documents in their chambers prior to issuing yesterday's restraining order.

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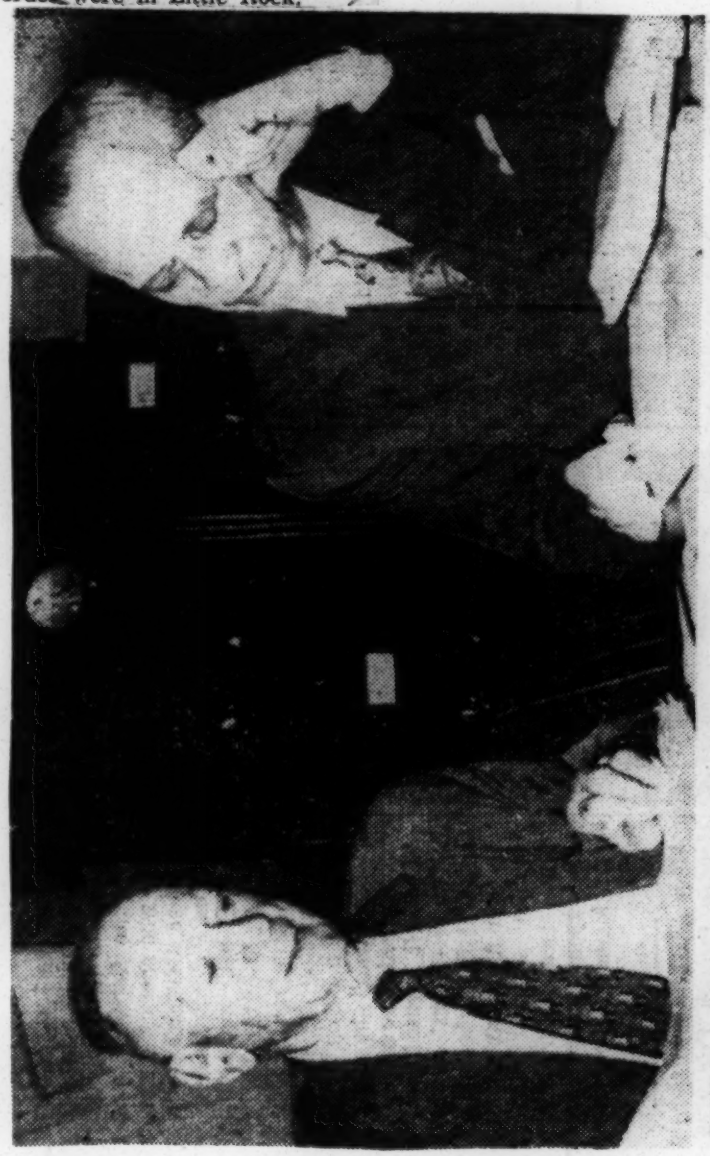
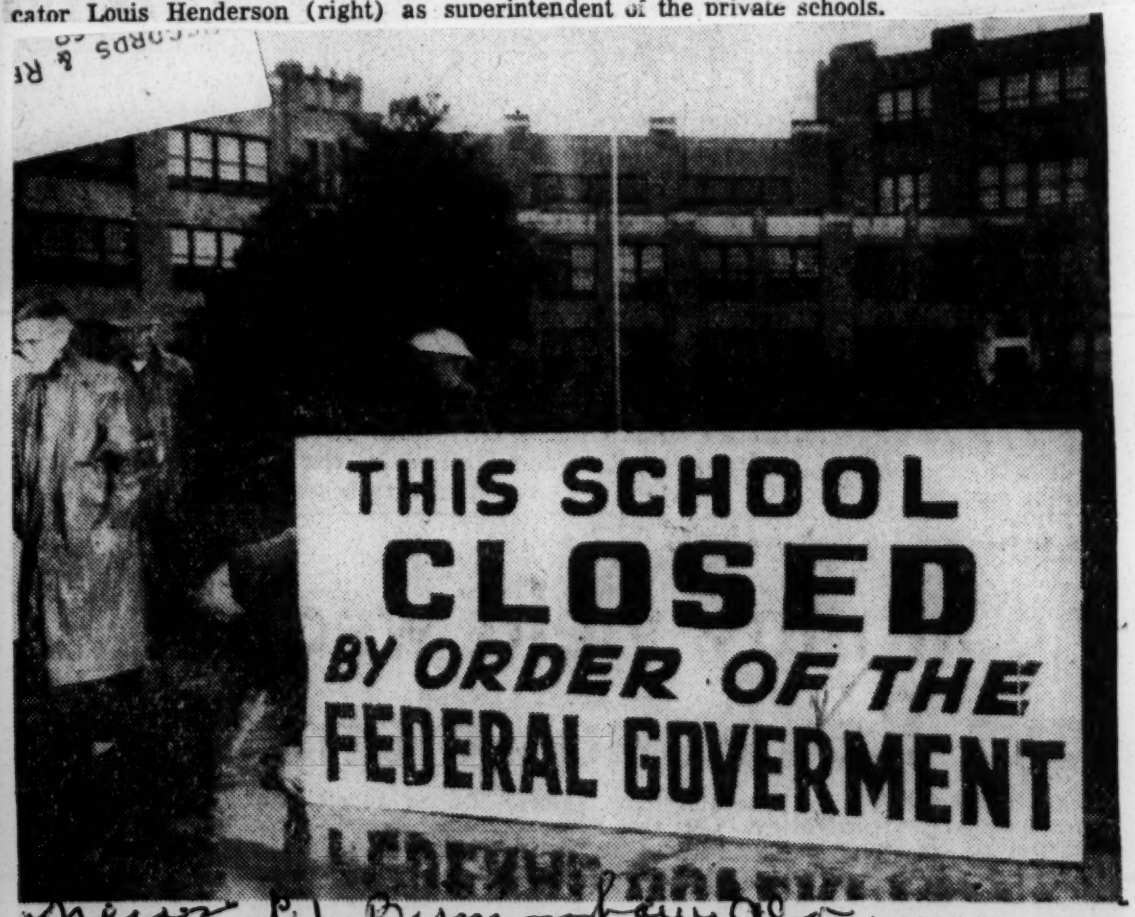


STUDY PLEA—Federal Circuit Judges Joseph W. Woodrough, left, and Harvey Johnson of Omaha study documents in their chambers prior to issuing yesterday's restraining order.

PRIVATE SCHOOL HEADS MEET PRESS—Dr. T. J. Raney (left), president of corporation formed to operate four Little Rock high schools on private, segregated basis, tells newsmen the group plans to go ahead and open schools. Raney introduced professional educator Louis Henderson (right) as superintendent of the private schools.



Associated Press wirephoto

DARK OMEN IN THE SMOG OF EDUCATION
. . . This sign went up today on campus of Little Rock's Central High

Urges citizens to stand firm

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 30 —(AP)— The four Little Rock high schools remained closed today and signs were placed on the campuses which read: "This school closed by order of the federal government."

The move to open the high schools as private institutions was halted officially at 8 a.m. (CST) when Dr. T. J. Raney, head of the operating corporation, declared a court injunction made it impossible.

He said:

"The Little Rock Private School Corp. made arrangements to open the senior high schools to offer educational facilities to all high school students.

"Through the concerted efforts of the government of the United States and the NAACP, the Little Rock Private School Corp. has now been enjoined and prohibited from operating the high schools."

"AS UNFAIR AND unwarranted as we think this action is, we are now prohibited from using the buildings despite our sincere desire and strenuous efforts to give the 4000 high school students of Little Rock an opportunity to continue their education as soon as possible," Raney said.

"The closing of our senior high schools is now the full responsibility of the federal government and the NAACP. It is quite evident that they are ready to sacrifice the educational opportunity of 4000 students to satisfy their consuming desire to mix the races in our school, public or private."

Gov. Orval E. Faubus said:

"As long as the people stand firm, a way will be found to preserve our traditions and educate our children."

He said in the face of the injunction that other avenues and means of providing education for the students will be explored.

"WE THINK THE ACTION of the federal government is illegal. But if the injuctive action of the court is made permanent, it will make our efforts more difficult but not at all impossible," the governor said.

Raney said the corporation was restrained by a court order granted in Omaha, Neb., yesterday by two judges of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judges moved swiftly at the request of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to keep the school board and the corporation from opening the schools.

Raney did not say what the corporation planned to do next.

Shortly after Raney read the statement to newsmen, a school guard tried to keep the sign from being placed on the Central High campus.

A BRIEF STRUGGLE ensued and the workman who tried to erect the sign started to leave. But an employe of the school came out and told the guard. "He is supposed to put it up."

Herschel Goodman, one of the corporation directors, said "It's like a chess game. We made our move. They made theirs. Now all we can do is wait."

Federal marshals clouded the plan to reopen the schools when they fanned out over the city last night serving scores of persons with copies of a restraining order.

The order instructed all persons connected with the private school plan not to take "further action to transfer possession, control or operation, directly or indirectly," of Little Rock schools.

It also forbade altering the "status quo of the senior high schools insofar as their integrated status is concerned."

THE ORDER CAME a few hours after the school board had turned the four high school buildings over to the Little Rock Private School Corp. and plans were in the mill to open the schools today.

The judges made their ruling retroactive to last Thursday after Justice Department Atty. Donald MacGuineas said the school lease had been executed in haste to complete action before the hearing.

The retroactive clause apparently was aimed at nullifying any legal advantage sought by the quick transfer.

Whether the schools were under control of the school board or the private corporation wasn't clear.

THUS THE city's 3700 high school students were again thrown into indecision. Their schools originally were scheduled to open three weeks ago, but have yet to attend a day of classes.

Teachers were advised by their attorneys not to take any part in the operation of the high schools by a private group.

Copies of the restraining order were served later by federal marshals on teachers and others connected with the schools.

MARSHALS TRIED to serve a copy on Gov. Orval E. Faubus. They were unable to get past guards at the gates of the governor's residence.

U. S. Marshal R. Beal Kidd said Faubus telephoned him later and Kidd read the court order to him. Kidd said that would be sufficient and there would be no need to serve the governor physically.

THE RESTRAINING order is in force until Oct. 6 when a three-judge panel of the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals will meet in St. Louis to hear the case for a temporary injunction.

The order was issued by Justices Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodbrough after NAACP Attys. Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood Marshall of New York appeared before them.

Earlier in the day, the U. S. Supreme Court, in reveiwing the history of the critical Little Rock case, stated in an opinion that "evasive schemes for segregation" are unconstitutional.

MAKESHIFT private classes continued at Charlottesville, Va., where facilities in homes and churches are available to about 800 of the 1700 pupils affected by closure orders of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. Also closed are six schools in Norfolk, idling about 10,000 pupils and one at Front Royal affecting about 1000.

Sixty Protestant clergymen in Norfolk requested officials to "open our public schools immediately." A group of 82 parents formed an organization to work for prompt reopening of the school at Front Royal.

NAACP Secretary Urges Little Rock To Refuse Suspending Minnie Brown

Official Learns Action Against Negro Girl was Proposed Because She "Had Talked Back" To A Fellow Student At School

New York, Feb. 13—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peolpe today urged the Little Rock Board of Education to "reject the recommended suspension" of Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro student of Little Rock's Central High School.

In a telegram to Wayne Upton president of the Little Rock Board Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, cited the harassment to which Miss Brown and other Negro students at the school have been subjected. The suspenson of Miss Brown on the charge of "talking back to a white girl," Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "is an absurdity which your board cannot accept. . . . in the extraordinary situation obtaining at Central High School.'

The complete text of Mr. Wilkins' telegram follows:

Your records will show that the New York office of NAACP has refrained from injecting itself into the Little Rock situation. However the threatened permanent suspension of Minnie Jean Brown impels us to suggest that in the interest of fair play in which Americans everywhere have a stake the Board of Education reject the recommended suspension.

Minnie Jean Brown is formally charged in a letter from her principal with "Talking back to a white girl." We submit that in an ordinary situation this would be an unthinkable basis for xpulsion and that in the extraordinary situation obtaining at Central High School. it is an absurdity which your board cannot accept.

Making due allowance for the pressures under which you are operating we nevertheless feel that as reponsible citizens you cannot approve of this tactic.

In his letter the principal admits by inference that there was provocation in the Brown case yet the provocation has not been penalized in any fashion while the most drastic punishment has been recommended for Minnie Jean.

It has been evident for several months that the continuing harassments at Central High have been the work of a very few individual students. Reasonable Americans who sympathize with your Board as it wrestles with a situation made more difficult than it actually is, nevertheless wonder why the usual disciplinary measures inherent in firm admniistration have not been taken to curb the tiny minority and thur permit the more than 1,900 students to attend classes in peace.

Instead, the persecuted Negro students have been told in effect to grin and bear it and in silence with the penalty of expulsion to be imposed for even "talking back." The overwhelming majority of white students at Central High has been fair. The substantial and thoughtful white citizens of Little Rock have been fair.

The nine Negro students have conducted themselves admirably under trying circumstances. We express confidence that the Board of education in considering the Brown matter will match this record.

NAACP Seeks More Action By Troops At Little Rock

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Monday night renewed its demand for more militant action by troops at Little Rock Central High School.

Otherwise, the NAACP claimed, "We are confronted with the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teenaged Negro students.

The eight Negroes have been attending Central's first integrated classes since last Sept. 25 under troop protection.

The NAACP originally complained that the troops failed to intervene in at least 42 incidents where white students were the aggressors against the eight Negroes.

The Army replied that the troops are prepared to intervene if necessary to aid school authorities and to carry out other unspecified instructions.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins released the text of a new letter addressed to Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker. It read in part:

"We suggest strongly that the general mission of the military personnel (and we are not familiar with the detailed instructions) would seem to require that they not only assist the school authorities, but insist on affirmative action by the latter to effect the purpose of the court's order.

"It does not seem reasonable that the order of the court contemplates only the safe conduct of the Negro students to the front doors of Central High School and abandonment thereafter to such harassment as might be devised by some white students and condoned by the officials in charge."

The NAACP contends that only about 30 out of a white student body of 2,000 is responsible for the harassment of the eight Negroes.

NAACP Asks More Militant Rule At Little Rock

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Little Rock Transfer Up in Air

Judges to Hear Injunction Plea

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(UPI)—Little Rock school officials worked out the details Sunday of transferring four closed high schools to a corporation that will reopen them as private institutions with rigid segregation.

The officials doubted that the transfer could be completed in time to reopen the schools today. After today, it may be too late for them ever to be reopened as private, segregated schools.

The reason is that two judges of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals will hear at Omaha at 10 a.m. today a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's plea for an injunction to stop the transfer.

If the judges issue an injunction, it will stop the transfer. The NAACP wants, if it can't get an injunction, an order permitting Negro children to integrate schools under the private school plan.

In Norfolk, Va., the other main center of resistance to integration, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. closed six junior and senior high schools because the School Board assigned 17 negroes to them. It left 10,000 children without schools.

The U.S. Supreme Court meets today in Washington to issue a formal opinion spelling out its Sept. 12 order to Little Rock high schools to continue with its gradual integration plan.

At the same time, the Supreme Court may explain exactly what it meant three years ago when it ordered public schools integrated with "all deliberate speed."

Mrs. Pearl Lewis, a Negro, integrated the Pulaski Heights Methodist Church, in the best section of Little Rock, Sunday.

"It was a deliberate attempt to embarrass me because of the stand I've taken," the Rev. J. Kenneth Shamblin, the minister, said. The subject of his sermon Sunday was "Friendship."

A white woman who identified herself as "Mrs. Jones," but said that wasn't her name, invited Mrs. Lewis.

"I enjoyed myself, too," Mrs. Lewis said. "I'll come back again if I'm invited."

The congregation ignored Mrs. Lewis, but the Rev. Charles Smith, assistant pastor, and members of the congregation, argued with newsmen that they should not report the incident.

The School Board's decision to lease out the four schools was reinforced by a 19,470-7,561 vote for continued segregation of schools in a special election Saturday.

A majority vote for segregation was necessary to put into effect Gov. Orval E. Faubus' plan to open the schools under private control to evade the U.S. Supreme Court's immediate integration order.

The Little Rock Private Schools Corporation to take over the schools was organized a week ago and the Little Rock School Board went to work with it as soon as the results of the election became known.

DECISION HALTS SCHOOL LEASING

Order Against Little Rock Proposal Extended

(Other news of the public school integration situation on Page 4.)

By RELMAN MORIN

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A federal court extended Monday the order that prevents a Little Rock group from leasing the city's high schools and operating them as private, segregated institutions.

It scheduled the next hearing on the case for Oct. 15 in St. Louis.

Legally, this freezes the situation in Little Rock. The schools remain closed and beyond the reach of the Little Rock Private School Corp.

But Dr. T. J. Raney, corporation president, said his group will open private schools as soon as possible, without waiting for the Oct. 15 decision. The corporation is looking for classroom space, teachers and money.

"We will open as soon as we get things rolling," Raney said.

Raney said he did not know whether the schools can be opened this week or next.

THREE HEAR CASE

Three judges of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals heard attorneys representing the federal government, the Little Rock School Board and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

The pleadings concerned an NAACP request for a preliminary injunction to freeze the situation in Little Rock, pending action on an appeal from an earlier ruling in the case.

Two weeks ago, the NAACP challenged the constitutionality of the Arkansas law, authorizing private corporations to lease the buildings and facilities of the public schools, and to use state funds for their support.

RULING APPEALED

Federal Dist. Judge John E. Miller declined to accept jurisdiction. He said the Appeals Court would have to take the case. The NAACP appealed Miller's ruling and got a temporary restraining order.

Donald MacGuineas, Justice Department attorney, said the Oct. 15 hearing will cover three main points:

1. Was Judge Miller correct in his ruling that the Appeals Court must decide on the constitutionality of Arkansas' private school law?

LEASE QUESTIONED

2. Whether Miller, having so ruled, should have asked the Appeals Court to convene and hear the case? Miller made no official request.

3. Is the lease, by which the private group acquired title to the high schools, invalid because it was designed to frustrate the orders of the supreme court to proceed with integration in Little Rock?

Kenneth Coffelt, a pro-segregation attorney in Little Rock, said of the Appeals Court ruling: "There is not a bit of law for what they're doing up there in St. Louis."

But Clarence Laws, NAACP field representative, commented: "It is our view that the Supreme Court, in its opinion last week, made it crystal clear that the court will not permit a community to use subterfuge to circumvent the Supreme Court decision."

SEEKS HALT CHANGE

The three judges—M. C. Matthes, Harvey M. Johnsen, and Joseph W. Woodrough—asked frequent questions.

Richard Butler, attorney for the Little Rock School Board, told the judges: "If you restrain (the corporation), there will be no high schools in Little Rock for some indefinite time."

In reply, Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP said: "We are not contesting, as yet, the governor's power to close the schools." Then he added, "We are asking solely for relief from the action turning over the schools to somebody else."

Roy Wilkins Labels Faubus' 'Valuable' Foe

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus is a "valuable enemy," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday.

"I have no bad words for him," said Wilkins. "I trust he stays healthy and active, coming out on the odd-numbered days with new plans to replace those which did not work on the even-numbered days."

Addressing the 14th annual NAACP state conference, Wilkins, of New York, asserted that Faubus had "aided in many ways in clarifying the issue of segregation."

Wilkins—his remarks punctuated by applause from a virtual all-Negro audience of 1,500—said Faubus had:

1. Disposed effectively of the interposition proposal. He used the ultimate in state interposition — troops—and did not succeed.

2. Aroused and educated to our (NAACP) point of view millions of people here in America and abroad who had little or no feeling on the issue. He and Little Rock have embarrassed our country in its foreign relations.

3. Challenged and brought out the courage and heroism of the nine children who went to Central High School, and through them he fired the enthusiasm of countless white and colored people who were believers but who had not been baptized in the spirit. They needed a human image and he gave them nine human images.

4. Forced the State Legislature and the Little Rock School Board to act in such a way as to bring forth the inclusive ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court Sept. 29, thus blocking others from even temporary success should they try to use similar action.

5. Caused a temporary ruling to be handed down forbidding the leasing of school buildings for private, segregated schools.

FAUBUS CALLED 'VALUABLE FOE'

NAACP Leader Says Arkansas Governor Helped Clarify Race Issue

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Oval E. Faubus is a "valuable enemy," Roy Wilkin, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday.

"I have no bad words for him," said Wilkins. "I trust he stays healthy and active, coming out on the odd-numbered days with new plans to replace those which did not work on the even-numbered days."

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Fired Up.

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5. Caused a temporary ruling to be handed down forbidding the leasing of school buildings for private, segregated schools.

Wilkins noted that private schools for white students only had been set up in Little Rock to replace the public high schools Faubus closed to avoid integration.

He said Negroes should not make a similar move.

"The segregationists have set up their temporary schools to defy the law," Wilkins observed. "If we join them and set up our schools, we will be defying the law, also."

Sooner or later, he continued "sober people will demand an end to all the futile gestures."

Wilkins said "it is conceivable that if the states choose to deny everyone an education rather than give up segregation, the federal governmen will find a way to fill the breach."

NAACP Calls Faubus Valued Enemy

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — About 1,500 Negroes thundered agreement Sunday when a high official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People called Gov. Orval E. Faubus a valuable enemy.

"I trust he stays healthy and active, coming out on the odd-numbered days with new plans to replace those which did not work on the even-numbered days," said Roy Wilkins of New York NAACP executive secretary.

Wilkins addressed his organization's 14th annual state convention.

"Victory is near at hand," he said in a speech launching a statewide NAACP membership drive.

Wilkins urged Little Rock Negroes to stand fast in their fight for integrated schools, and rejected any suggestion that they open private schools of their own.

"I know it is hard to watch some of the white students getting some little education while your own high school students are shut out of school by your governor," said Wilkins.

Wilkins promised new, undisclosed legal moves in the Little Rock dispute. He predicted soon "sober people" would demand that the closed schools be reopened.

Faubus Takes Last-Minute Stand

Voting Light as New School Board Is Picked by Little Rock Voters

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 6 (AP)—Early voting was light today as Little Rock residents marked their choices for a new School Board which must cope with the problem of meeting local demands for segregation in the face of Federal court orders to integrate.

Two slates were on the ballot—one carrying the tacit backing of Gov. Orval E. Faubus and another group the Governor labeled as integrationist.

The new Board members will fill the posts of five members who resigned because of the integration impasse and a sixth who was elected to Congress.

All 13 candidates for the six positions have announced their opposition to integration. Campaigning was keyed largely to the question of who was against it the strongest.

Faubus, whose school-closing action touched off the current stalemate, maintained a hands-off policy toward the election until yesterday, declaring, "I don't vote in the Little Rock district."

But less than 24 hours before the polls were scheduled to open the Governor branded a slate of candidates backed by businessmen as "the integrationist slate."

The candidates Faubus labeled intregrationist are W. F. Rector, a real estate and insurance executive; Everett Tucker, an industrialist; Ted Lamb, an advertising executive; Russell H. Matson Jr., a building contractor, and Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, a clubwoman.

Members of the opposing slate, which has pledged itself to support Faubus, are Traffic Judge R. W. Laster; C. C. Railey, a union business manager; Ben D. Rowland, attorney and former school administrator; Mrs. Pauline Woodson, a real estate executive, and Mrs. Margaret Morrison, a housewife.

One candidate, Ed I. McKinley Jr. is unopposed. McKinley is an attorney and a former State Banking Commissioner. He seeks the post to be vacated when Dr. Dale Alford Jr. takes the congressional seat in January he won from Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) with a write-in campaign in the Nov. 4 general election.

Dr. George P. Branscum, a dentist, and John W. Clayton, an insurance executive, are in the race as independents.

Faubus Backing Influence Vote

Governor-Favored Slate For School Board Takes Early 2-1 Lead

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 6.—Faubus-backed candidates in the Little Rock School Board election jumped into an early lead here Saturday in what appeared to be a light vote on the segregation question.

With only 2 of 36 precincts reporting, some candidates backed by Gov. Orval Faubus had a 2 to 1 lead over candidates the Governor had denounced.

A total of 500 ballots had been tabulated. Some 30,000 voted in the congressional election Nov. 4.

Slates Are Listed

The five-member slate which apparently had the Governor's backing included Municipal Judge R. W. Laster; C. C. Railey, a labor union official; Ben D. Rowland Sr., attorney and former school official; Mrs. Pauline Woodson, vice president of a realty firm, and Mrs. Margaret Morrison, housewife who drew publicity recently when she took her Negro maid to church with her one Sunday. A church spokesman later said her action was designed to "embarrass" the pastor, who had expressed liberal views on integration.

Also in the race, and backed by the States Rights Council, were Dr. George P. Branscum, a dentist, and John W. Clayton, an insurance executive. The States Rights Council is a segregationist offshoot of the Citizens Council, formed when some members of the Citizens Council left that organization some months ago.

McKinley Assured Seat

The slate which drew the Governor's opposition, and sometimes has been referred to as a "businessman's slate," included insurance executive W. F. Rector; Everett Tucker Jr., an industrial association official; Ted Lamb, advertising and public relations executive; Russell H. Matson Jr., a contractor, and Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, a former president of the Parent-Teacher Association here.

Voting was reported light to moderately heavy as Little Rock voters turned out for the third election in the past four months in which integration has been a hot issue.

Definitely assured of one seat on the six-member board was Ed I. McKinley, attorney and former state banking commissioner, who drew no opposition.

ACTION ORDERED AT LITTLE ROCK

New Integration Decision Reaches City

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A document ordering affirmative steps toward integration of Little Rock public schools has arrived here.

The document—a mandate of a three-judge panel of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals—apparently set the stage for another court hearing in the prolonged battle over school integration at Little Rock.

But its only immediate effect was confirmation of the appellate judges' Nov. 10 ruling at St. Louis. They held then that Little Rock's empty public high school buildings could not be leased legally for use as segregated private schools.

At the same time, the judges directed that the school board take affirmative steps toward integration. They did not make detailed suggestions.

The mandate orders District Judge Miller to enjoin the school board and all persons acting with the board from leasing any property of the Little Rock school district for use as segregated schools. The appellate judges' temporary injunction against such leasing continues in effect pending Miller's new order.

Miller also was directed to issue an injunction forbidding acts serving to impede, thwart or frustrate the execution" of the Little Rock integration plan.

Miller was told that it was up to him to decide what affirmative steps should be taken in Little Rock to "facilitate and accomplish" integration.

Miller has indicated he probably will schedule a new hearing in the case, but he refused to disclose any specific plans pending receipt of the mandate.

The appellate court order thwarted an attempt by the Little Rock Private School Corp. to lease the public high schools which Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed last September to avoid court-ordered integration.

The corporation later opened a private all-white high school n other quarters. The corporation schools operate on public contributions.

LITTLE ROCK SEES NO SCHOOL ACTION

All 13 Running for Board of Education Vow to Bar Integration

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29—Little Rock voters will elect next Saturday a new school board, which will have to deal with the integration dispute that prompted the mass resignation of five of the old board members.

Federal court orders requiring the integration of the city's public schools — currently stymied by the closing of the high schools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus — will be binding on the new board just as they were on the last one.

The new school board also must cope with the ruling by the Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals that the board "move forward" with the 1955 United States Supreme Court integration plan and start it again on its "own initiative."

Voters for Segregation

Most residents of Little Rock oppose integration. They voted three to one in September to close the high schools rather than integrate them — a choice outlined under a law passed by the Legislature last August.

All thirteen candidates in the board race are avowed segregationists and have said that they would not move toward integration.

Ordinarily, the Little Rock voters would fill only two of the six positions on the board in this election. But all five board members resigned on Nov. 12, declaring that their position was one of "utter hopelessness, helplessness and frustration."

Alford Going to Congress

The sixth member of the board — Dr. Dale Alford — also will be leaving. He was elected to Congress this month as a pro-segregationist write-in opponent of Representative Brooks Hays.

One of the thirteen candidates is unopposed. He is Ed I. McKinley Jr., a lawyer and a former State Banking Commissioner. He is seeking the full three-year term being vacated by Dr. Alford, whose term ends this year.

The other candidates, running for one, two and three-year terms, are:

Ted L. Lamb, an advertising executive; Mrs. Pauline Woodson, the vice president of a real estate concern and Dr. George P. Branscum, a dentist. Dr. Branscun is a former member of the pro-segregation Capital Citizens Council and ran unsuccessfully for the board in 1957.

Also, Russell H. Matson Jr., a contractor, and C. C. Railey, business manager of a plumber's union; Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, a housewife and former president of the Central High School P. T. A., and Robert W. Laster, municipal traffic judge and a previous unsuccessful candidate for the board.

Also, W. F. Rector, a real estate and insurance executive; Ben D. Rowland Sr., a lawyer; Everett Tucker Jr., executive director of the Little Rock Industrial Development Company; Mrs. Margaret Morrison, a housewife, and John W. Clayton, an insurance man.

One of the first tasks the new board faces will be the selection of a superintendent. Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent since 1953, was discharged by the old board members and will leave his job tomorrow.

Board split, 3-3—

L. R. election fails to end deadlock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 8—(AP)—The deadlock over desegregation here remained unbroken today following an inconclusive election, in which three business men opposed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus won seats on the Little Rock School Board.

Faubus charged the three were integrationists who had worked against his successful bid for a third term in last Summer's election.

Three others elected to the school board had the implied backing of the governor.

Seemingly split on the degree of resistance to integration, the new board soon will have to cope with an uncompromising federal order for "affirmative steps" toward racially mixed classes in public schools.

ALL 13 CANDIDATES for the six board seats had professed to be segregationists. Their differences centered on the price.

Apparently only day-by-day developments will tell what direction the new board will take.

As to the implication of Saturday's relatively light but close voting, therewere as close views as viewpoints despite the silence of Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who had sought to influence the results.

"This is the first crack in the Faubus edifice and I predict that his entire political empire, founded as it is upon misrepresentation and bigotry, will soon be crumbling at his feet," asserted Ted L. Lamb, an advertising executive who defeated two pro-Faubus candidates in a three-way race.

But Amis Guthridge, attorney for the pro-segregation Capital Citizens Council, analyzed the voting this way:

"OUR PEOPLE took the election for granted and refused to run scared."

Gov. Faubus injected himself into the school board race in an election-eve maneuver. He said these five candidates were integrationists:

Lamb; W. F. (Billy) Rector, an insurance executive; Everett Tucker Jr., executive director of an industrial development company; Russell Matson Jr., a contractor, and Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, former president of the Central High School Parent-Teachers Assn.

The Faubus-denounced five placed great emphasis on a need to preserve public schools—even in the midst of racial crisis.

Lamb, Tucker and Matson won.

Rector and Mrs. Stephens lost close races to members of the pro-Faubus, citizens council-endorsed slate. Mrs. Stephens, however, said she planned to seek at least a partial recount.

Triumphant pro-Faubus candidates included Ben D. Rowland Sr., an attorney, and Robert W. Laster, a city traffic judge who had said he would go to jail if necessary to preserve segregation.

The sixth seat went to Atty. Ed. I. McKinley Jr., who was unopposed. McKinley also was endorsed by the Citizens Council.

U.S. Court Ruling Sought On Faubus School Plan

Board's Action May Delay Showdown; Segregationists Want 4 Members Ousted

By The Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 23.—The Little Rock School Board asked United States District Court Tuesday to say whether it can legally lease four closed high-school buildings to a corporation for use as private segregated schools.

The board said it was willing to lease the schools if the Federal Court would assure the board it would not be held in contempt for doing so.

Amis Guthridge, segregationist attorney and Citizens Council leader, immediately declared the action showed the board is more interested in seeing the mixing of the races in schools than seeing them operate.

Faubus Claims It's Legal

He called the action absolutely unnecessary.

Governor Orval E. Faubus has claimed his private-school plan could legally circumvent the United States Supreme Court's integration order.

To avert integration, Faubus closed the schools before they opened.

The board voted, 4 to 1, to ask the Federal Court for instructions in the integration case. If the court should answer that the board may not legally lease the schools, it could snarl Faubus' plans to get the four high schools reopened next week.

Board Notes Conflict

The people of the school district will vote Saturday on whether they want integrated schools. Faubus precluded that the voters' answer would be "no" and announced a plan for reopening the schools on a private segregated basis sometime next week.

In its petition to Federal Court, the board also noted the conflict in federal rulings that the schools must integrate and the so-called Faubus package providing for continued segregation under private-school operations.

The board's action may cause a postponement of the impending showdown. Only the board now has the power to lease the schools, and without the buildings the recently created private corporation would have to seek other plants to house the nearly 4,000 students now idled by the showdown.

Also blurring the legal picture is a recall petition being circulated by the Central High Mothers' League, a strongly prosegregation group seeking the ouster of all but one of the present board members.

Will Consume Time

If the petitions are signed by the required 6,300 qualified voters, an election would have to be called to see if the people wanted to replace these board members.

All these moves will consume time. The students of Little Rock are into their fourth week of waiting for classes to begin.

The board's petition filed late Tuesday asked the court for a quick answer, noting it wished schools to open as quickly as possible.

In another development, a group of Arkansas missionary Baptist ministers and laymen called for Congressional action to make the question of school integration and segregation subject to local-option elections.

The estimated 3,400 Little Rock High School students consider Kennedy, who is "a very high-grade man who must be regarded seriously." Georgia's Marvin Griffin claims credit for spearheading the drive to make Kennedy the vice-presidential nominee at the 1956 convention. Griffin said Kennedy "has a lot of friends" in Georgia.

'We're Democrats There'

Others of the Southern governors are willing to say kind words about Kennedy, and, in the same breath, declare that there is no sentiment in their states for a third-party movement in 1960.

Tennessee Governor-elect Buford Ellington said there is no prospect that Tennesseans will push for a third party. "We're Democrats there and always have believed in working out our troubles within the party," he said.

Expects Rights' Plank

Tennessee Governor Frank Clement thinks the Democrats can successfully write a civil-rights plank that will hold the party together.

"We are fast approaching the time when we're going to have to write something, or else destroy our position of leadership," he said.

Earlier in the day, Clement told a news conference he thinks President Eisenhower should sit down with all the nation's governors and try to work out an answer to the desegregation problem.

"I think he is absolutely not meeting his responsibilities in this matter," Clement said. "He needs to do something about the problem. We need a face-to-face conference between all governors and the President and his advisers, not to coerce, not to assess blame, but to seek an honorable solution."

Has Resolution Ready

Clement said he has a resolution he will not offer at the conference unless he believes it has a chance of adoption. It would call for a "reaffirmation of states' rights on the one hand, and for State responsibilities to protect the rights of all its citizens on the other."

The desegregation problem in the South is so severe, Clement said, that efforts to solve it "may well determine whether your child and mine will die on a foreign battlefield or here at home."

Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus told a news conference that Communists eight years ago forsook their previous aims of infiltrating the proletariat and moved into the field of communications, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, and into the ministry, and into educational circles.

Faubus said he had no idea how successful the Communists have been in this effort, "But I know they are industrious and hard workers."

'Some Good, Some Bad'

Does Faubus feel the press has given fair coverage of the Little Rock situation? He was asked.

"I'm sorry I can't say that I feel that way," he replied. But, Faubus added, he would not condemn all the press because, like other groups, there are some good, some bad.

"I like to see people practice what they preach," Faubus declared. "If the ministers want integration, let them integrate their churches. What better place is there to begin than the house of God? These people should put into practice what they are attempting to force us to do."

Pulls An About-Face

The South pulled a surprising about-face at the day's business session, taking a stand for protective tariffs and quotas on oil imports as a restrictive measure.

Its position long has been one leaning to free trade, as opposed to the feelings of protectionist Northerners.

To make the reversal complete, Maryland's Governor Theodore McKeldin, a member of the protectionist Republican Party and one of the northernmost chief executives, spoke his piece for free trade.

The Southern governors gave their support to a proposed resolution calling for measures to restrict oil imports and create an incentive for Southern wildcat drillers, the explorer drillers who hunt new oil fields.

Chandler for Wildcatter

Gary, who pleaded the cause of the Southerners, said: "It seems to me we are gradually destroying our free-enterprise system through these imports."

Kentucky Governor Chandler spoke for the wildcatter, who, he said, has made Kentucky "a fairly important oil state."

"Let them destroy the wildcatter," he said, "and it'll be a sad day for this country. He's the rugged explorer who learned his lesson the hard way. He knows you don't fill a dry hole with tears. You just move your digger."

McKeldin suggested this country's peace and prosperity are tied to "buying from other countries so they can buy from us."

"Our interest is served by not having tariffs, not having quotas," he said.

LITTLE ROCK ASKS RULING ON CLASSES

Panel Plans to Put Schools Under Private Corporation

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept 23—The Little Rock School Board asked a Federal court today to rule whether it could legally lease the city's four high schools to a private corporation.

A petition for instructions was filed in the United States District Court.

An adverse ruling could have a bearing on Saturday's election to determine whether all Little Rock schools shall be integrated.

The school board requested Federal Judge John E. Miller for an immediate ruling whether it would be in contempt of court if it negotiated such a lease.

Expecting that the voters are likely to spurn integration, the board said:

"If it is proper for petitioners to lease said school properties, it is necessary that negotiations for such leases be commenced and commitment made immediately, so that there will be a minimum of delay in reopening high schools within the district."

In 1956, Judge Miller approved the Little Rock School Board's integration program in pursuance of the United States Supreme Court's edict.

Last week a state court approved the formation of the Little Rock Private Schools Corporation. The organization tacitly was set up to implement Gov. Orval E. Faubus's announced plan of operating the Little Rock high schools as private segregated institutions.

The four schools have been closed for more than two weeks.

The earliest that Judge Miller probably will hear the case is Thursday, a court attaché said. A copy of the petition was forwarded to the judge's office in Fort Smith. Judge Miller sat on a case in El Dorado, Ark., today.

The board, in its petition, said it was willing to lease the high school properties, valued at $6,000,000. But it asked assurance that such action would not subject board members to contempt charges for having violated the court's 1956 directive.

The legal move was taken by a 4-to-1 vote of the board, Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of schools, told newsmen. The dissenter was reliably reported to be Dr. Dale Alford, a segregationist.

Attorneys for Board

The attorneys acting for the board were Richard C. Butler, A. F. oHuse, and John H. Haley. Mr. Butler recently argued the board's appeal before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court refused to sanction a requested reprieve of two and one-half years from integration in Little Rock.

Governor Faubus then signed state anti-integration bills into law and ordered the four high schools closed until the election.

The Governor has stated his confidence that the vote Saturday would be against integration. He has called upon the board to "demonstrate their good faith" by offering the school buildings to a private group after election.

Unless a majority of the registered voters of the school district voters for racial integration of all schools, no school in the district shall be opened on an integrated basis.

There is a possibility, some lawyers believe, that the election result could be challenged. These lawyers said today that the election was in the nature of a referendum and thus required only a simple majority of those voting.

The Capital Citizens Council held a rally attended by about 850 persons in a downtown hotel last night. The ardent segregationist group was addressed by William Gerber, Memphis lawyer and former counsel for a House subcommittee on integration in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gerber described only adverse phases of the Washington school problem.

Some ministers and youth

groups representing seventeen Missionary Baptist churches adopted resolutions endorsing Governor Faubus's program. Earlier, ministers of other Baptist group shad indicated some opposition to the plan.

Numerically, th eBaptists are the largest of the Little Rock Protestant denominations.

The Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools, a pro-integration group, met with lawyers and ministers to map a program of advertising.

Students continued to transfer from the closed schools. Mr. Blossom said the total reached 302 today. Nearly two-thirds of these, 194, were from Hall High; 102 have left Central, four from all-Negro Horace Mann, and two from Technical High.

Television instruction continued and Mr. Blossom said he was gratified by the response of both students and parents.

"The adults are saying they're getting a lot out of the TV classes, too," he added.

Supreme Court To Meet On Little Rock Thursday

Summoned In Crisis on Integration

Verdict Expected By School Start

By ANTHONY LEWIS
(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES—Earl Warren, the chief justice of the United States, Monday called the Supreme Court into extraordinary session to resolve the school integration issue in Little Rock, Ark.

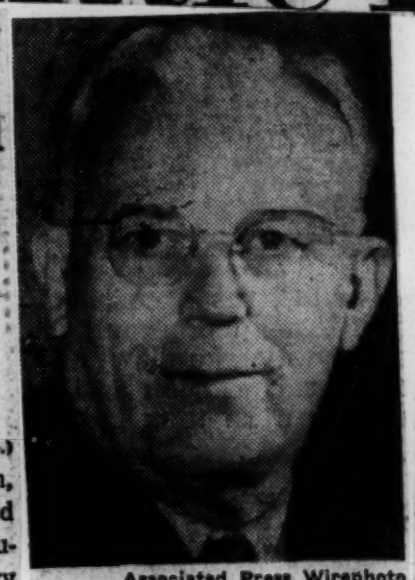
The court will begin at noon Thursday in Washington. It will hear oral argument and, in all likelihood, hand down a decision before the scheduled opening of Little Rock schools the following Tuesday.

The chief justice, who is here for the annual meeting of the American Bar Assn., telephoned the clerk of the Supreme Court in Washington Sunday. The clerk issued the formal call for a special term Monday morning.

MOST UNUSUAL

The action is in all respects most unusual. The Supreme Court has not met in special term since 1953, when it reconvened in June, just after the end of the regular term, to consider the case of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The issue before the Supreme Court will be the order handed down by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley last June 21 cancelling the Little Rock integration program until 1961. Lemley based his order on the violence that erupted last year over the entry of nine Negro children into Little Rock Central High School.



Associated Press Wirephoto

CALLS HIGH COURT

Justice Warren

Last Monday the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit upset the Lemley order. But it stayed its own decision until the Little Rock School Board could seek review in the Supreme Court.

NAACP MOVES

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People promptly asked Justice Charles Evans Whittaker to vacate the Eighth Circuit's stay and, in addition, stay Lemley's order. Only these twin moves would permit the Negro pupils to re-enter Central High School on opening day.

Whittaker, who is circuit justice for the Eighth Circuit, received the NAACP application here. He has attended the ABA meeting along with the chief justice and Justices Tom C. Clark and William J. Brennan.

Whittaker took counsel with Warren. The chief justice consulted with the justices who are here, and other members of the court by telephone, and the call for a special term was issued.

As part of the call the Supreme Court invited the solicitor general of the United States, J. Lee Rankin, to file a brief and participate in the oral argument. The solicitor general represents the executive branch in the Supreme Court.

The government will almost certainly accept his invitation, which is in the nature of a polite command. But approval of President Eisenhower will have to be formally secured first.

Participation by the United States will be of the greatest significance. The administration has never before taken an official position on the Little Rock School Board request for postponement of the integration program, and in fact the Justice Department affirmatively decided not to participate in the case when it was before Lemley and the Eighth Circuit.

The general impression is that the government will argue in favor of the Eighth Circuit decision overruling Lemley, and in favor of vacating the Eighth Circuit's stay promptly.

There is some question whether the Supreme Court will consider at this time only the stay. It is possible that the court will, at the same time, indicate its view on the expected petition by the school board for review of the Eighth Circuit's decision.

In short, having once convened in special term, the justices are likely to want to dispose of the entire issue. Should they vacate the stay, they would in effect be saying that integration must proceed at Central High.

Rankin is here for the American Bar meeting. He decided to fly back to Washington Monday night, and ordered his staff to begin work on material for a brief in the event that there is a formal decision to accept the court's invitation. The brief would have to be filed by Wednesday afternoon.

The extraodinary nature of the Supreme Court's action is emphasized by the fact that this is the first time the court has called for oral argument of any case involving racial segregation since the decisions in the school cases in 1954 and 1955. It has refused review of all other cases or disposed of them summarily, without argument.

Last June 30 the high court turned down a plea by the NAACP for immediate review of Lemley's decision. But it said at that time: "We have no doubt that the court of appeals will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation and that it will act upon the application for a stay or the appeal in ample time to permit arrangements to be made for the next school year."

Since then the significance of the Little Rock situation for the entire South has become even plainer.

It also will have a direct bearing on integration in Norfolk, Va., schools, which begin the fall semester Sept. 8.

In Norfolk, Federal Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman told the school board Monday to reconsider the rejected applications of 151 Negroes who asked for admission to white schools. He ordered the board to report by next Friday.

Hoffman has said he wouldn't order Norfolk schools desegregated if the Supreme Court permits a delay in Little Rock.

In Monday's ruling, Hoffman upheld the school board's refusal to let 26 Negroes into white schools on grounds of below-par scholarship. But he also told the board it cannot use racial tensions or isolation of a Negro child in a largely white school as "a sole legal excuse for denying an otherwise qualified Negro child admittance into a previously all - white school."

The last special term of the Supreme Court before the Rosenberg case was in 1942. That one considered appeals from Nazi saboteurs who had landed in this country by submarine and had been captured and convicted by military tribunal.

By statute, the Supreme Court may meet only in Washington. All the justices are expected to attend Thursday's session except Harold H. Burton, who is in Europe.

Central Case; Petitioned

Rare Parley To Discuss Delay Plea

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court Monday called a special session for Thursday on the Little Rock school integration crisis but gained additional time for consideration of the involved situation when opening of the school was postponed until Sept. 8.

When the court first announced its rare, off-season term, it did so with the expectation that the schools would open Sept. 2. The question before the court will be whether to allow or forbid a delay in racial integration in the Little Rock schools.

But Monday night the school board postponed the opening of Central High School, as well as other Little Rock schools, until Sept. 8.

Board President Wayne Upton said it did so in the hope that "This action on our part will remove the pressure of shortage of time for both the Supreme Court of the United States and the Arkansas legislature."

BROADEN INTEGRATION

Negroes sought meanwhile to broaden integration to include a second white Little Rock high school.

The emergency meeting of the nine Justices will be only the fifth in four decades.

Violence broke out in the Arkansas capital school a year ago when nine Negroes enrolled at Central High under a federal court order calling for desegregated public schools.

While the postponement of schol opening applies to the entire Little Rock public schools system, it is intended as a brief measure of pressure in the complicated legal situation at Central.

School Superintendent Virgil Blossom said the school board had not consulted either Faubus or legislators in the decision to delay the opening of schools.

Blossom told a news conference that two more Negro male students applied during the day for registration at Central High. A third—a 14-year-old Negro girl—sought admission to hitherto all-white Hall High School.

He indicated that their applications will be denied until the Supreme Court decides whether seven other Negroes have the right of immediate reentry to Central High.

The impending Supreme Court decision has sweeping implications. It is expected to provide the first guidance on desegregation methods and timing since the tribunal outlawed racial segregation in public schools more than four years ago and ordered desegregation to proceed with deliberate speed.

DIRECT BEARING

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This petition will be up for argument when the court meets Thursday noon. The NAACP is asking the Supreme Court to reject a ruling of a federal district court at Little Rock last June granting a 2½ year delay in integration.

This delay was voided by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. But the circuit court then held up its order pending a Supreme Court decision.

The NAACP appealed to Supreme Court Justice Charles Whittaker to nullify this latter stay order, or the 2½ year delay, or both. Whittaker has jurisdiction over appeals from the eighth circuit while the Supreme Court is in recess. But Whittaker decided the matter should be handled by the full court.

Accordingly, Chief Justice Earl Warren issued the call for a special session after consulting the eight other justices.

Warren issued his call, through his office here, from Los Angeles. He, Whittaker and justices William J. Brennan and Tom Clark are attending the American Bar Assn. meeting there.

They are expected to fly back to the capital, as is Justice William O. Douglas, vacationing on the West Coast. Justices Hugo L. Black and Felix Frankfurter are at their homes here. Justice John M. Harlan is at his New York summer home. Justice Harold H. Burton is not expected back from Europe until the first of next week.

Tacked onto the Warren announcement of the special term was an invitation to the U. S. solicitor general, J. Lee Rankin, to file a brief and participate in the arguments on the Little Rock case.

Rankin is the government's chief legal officer in cases before the Supreme Court. Justice Department officials had no immediate announcement on what the administration might do about accepting the invitation.

U. S. Jurist Says He Lacks The Authority

Private, Segregated Use Of Buildings Up To 3-Man Court

By CLIFTON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — An Arkansas federal judge Thursday declined to tell the Little Rock School Board whether it could legally lease public school buildings for use as private, segregated schools.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller, sitting at Fort Smith, Ark., told the school board, the federal government and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he had no authority to hand down such advice.

NEXT STEP UNKNOWN

What their next step might be was not immediately apparent.

The question involves the constitutionality of recently enacted Arkansas anti-integration laws, the judge said, and these laws could only be passed upon by a three-judge federal court.

MILLER

"I have no inclination to shirk my responsibility but this court is without authority to rule on the matter before it," said Miller — Arkansas' only federal jurist at present. "I realize the predicament you — the school board — are in and I realize the pressure you are under, but I cannot assume the responsiblity for advising you; that is something for which you have to depend on your counsel."

The school board had asked whether it could lease Little Rock's four closed high school buildings to a recently formed private corporation—as envisioned by Gov. Orval E. Faubus — without being held in contempt of federal rulings.

SCHOOLS CLOSED

Faubus closed the schools after the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the immediate readmission of Negroes to Central High School where they attended for the first time last year under protection of federal troops.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers entered the case before Miller Thursday as a "friend of the court," declaring that Faubus' private school plan was a "sham" and illegal. While not an actual party to the case, as a "friend" Rogers filed a memorandum of law stating the Justice Department's position.

The NAACP intervened, petitioning the district court to enjoin the school board from leasing the school buildings, or, as an alternative, to require any private school using them to admit Negroes.

DISMISSES PETITIONS

Miller dismissed the petitions without prejudice — meaning that the school board and the NAACP could seek relief in another court.

Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro attorney for the NAACP, asked the judge what procedure to follow in pressing the issue in the courts.

"The constitutionality of the anti-integration acts passed by the recent legislative session will have to be decided first," Miller replied.

Two of the anti-integration measures enacted by the recent special session of the Arkansas Legislature already have been challenged in state court. The test cases concern an act empowering the governor to close schools by proclamation and one providing that state funds may be withheld from integrated schools.

In similar cases, three-judge federal courts have refused to rule on state laws until after state courts have had a chance to act on their validity.

HAS NO PLANS

Richard C. Butler, a school board attorney, said immediately after the brief hearing before Miller that the board had no immediate plans for further court action.

In petitioning Miller, the school board said that it would be willing the lease the school buildings immediately provided such action was legal.

The Little Rock school district will vote Saturday in a referendum called by the governor on the question of integrating the schools of the district.

Faubus, hurrying back to his racially tense capital from the Southern Governors Conference at Lexington, Ky., has said that an anti-integration vote Saturday would clear the way for reopening the schools by next week.

The governor, informed of Miller's decision when he stopped for lunch at Forrest City, Ark., said: "The school board asked for these instructions and the federal court has not stopped them from leasing the buildings. I think the situation looks very bright."

PLANS TV SPEECH

He will go on television here Friday night, he said, to urge "both integrationists and segregationists" to vote Saturday in order to reflect the will of the people. Faubus often has said his actions are dictated by the feeling of the majority.

The big question, Faubus said, is "integration, complete and total."

Thursday night, a "Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools," was to present a televised panel discussion urging a prointegration vote as the only legal way of reopening the schools.

The obvious Southwide impact the outcome of the balloting will have was reflected by out-of-state advertisements appearing in Little Rock newspapers.

A group of Louisiana segregationists, in a full-page advertisement, praised the "bravery" of Little Rock citizens in resisting federal encroachment.

FULL PAGE ADS

Some Mississippians used a full newspaper page here, declaring, "Your actions will have a decisive effect upon not only your city and state but on the future of the United States."

The advertisement added: "The question is: Do the parents and taxpayers of a state and a community have the right to educate their children as they always have, without destructive interference from the federal government?"

Even though tension mounted as the time for voting on the emotional issue neared, no new racial incidents were reported Thursday.

Little Rock Police Chief Eugene Smith said Thursday he would permit no further demonstrations by high school students. Approximately 200 segregationist white students rode an automobile caravan through Little Rock Monday, and one of the cars struck and seriously injured an aged man.

Smith said he turned down a request for a similar student demonstration planned for Friday.

N. A. A. C. P. TAKING LITTLE ROCK FIGHT TO APPEALS COURT

Acts to Ask Circuit Bench to Block Private Group's Leasing of High Schools

INJUNCTION PLEA SEEN

Faubus Urges a Heavy Vote Today in Referendum on Segregation Policy

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26—The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals will be asked to block the proposed leasing of this city's four high schools to a private corporation.

Wiley A. Branton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed notice here today in Federal District Court that he would ask the appeals bench to review a ruling by District Judge John E. Miller.

He said that the association intended to take action tomorrow in the Eighth Circuit Court, which is in St. Louis.

Judge Miller, sitting in Fort Smith, Ark., declined yesterday to tell the board whether it could legally turn over the buildings to the newly formed corporation, which would open the schools as segregated facilities.

Judge Declines to Rule

The jurist said this would have to be decided by a three-judge Federal court since the constitutionality of the state's recently enacted anti-desegregation laws was involved.

[Meanwhile, in Washington a Justice Department spokesman said the department would join the N. S. A. C. P. in contesting Judge Miller's refusal to decide the issue.]

When Mr. Branton was asked if it was likely that he would ask the Appellate Court to enjoin the school board from leasing its properties, he replied:

"I should think so.

The association's move came on the eve of a special election to decide if the city's four high schools would be opened under a Supreme Court ruling ordering the continuing of desegregation.

This would require approval by a majority of the voters in the Little Rock school district, a virtual impossibility according to most political observers here.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus made a thirty-minute television speech tonight urging voters to go to the polls. He argued that the question they must decide was whether they wanted total integration of the schools.

He called the special election under the same law that he used to prevent the schools from beginning their fall term, already twice-delayed, on Oct. 15 because of "impending violence."

The N.A.A.C.P. had asked Judge Miller to enjoin the board from granting the lease, or, as an alternative, to require any private corporation using the public school buildings to admit Negroes.

Mr. Branton filed the appeal notice only five minutes before the District Court clerk's Office closed at 4:30 P. M. The clerk said it would be mailed immediately to the Circuit clerk in St. Louis, who should receive it tomorrow morning.

According to the lawyer, the appeals court could take one of two steps:

Further that Judge Miller did have jurisdiction to grant the relief requested by the association and return the case to him for action.

¶Enter an order of its own granting the association's request.

Hopeful of Action

Mr. Branton said that he thought one of the Circuit judges, acting for the court, could issue a preliminary restraining order preventing the board from leasing the property pending a hearing of the case.

The five-man school board is under orders from the United States Supreme Court to readmit six Negroes who attended Central High School last year.

Meantime the campaigns of opposing factions in tomorrow's election continued unabated. Although there was some tension, there were no reports of violence.

A Negro girl accused of "brushing" three white girls as she passed them on a sidewalk in adjacent North Little Rock was held temporarily by police and released to her school principal.

Telephone campaigns to get out the vote, statements in the press and on radio and television and newspaper advertisements were used heavily by both sides.

In a news conference this morning, Governor Faubus asserted that "there may be violence again" if the Federal Government moved in for a second time to enforce desegregation.

Commenting on Judge Miller's decision, he said:

"The way is now open for the operation of the schools on a private basis." But, he added, the School Board must decide whether this would be done.

Shortly after Mr. Faubus opened the news conference, five Little Rock ministers entered the conference room to present a statement supporting segregation. It had been signed by seventy-nine pastors in the area.

Meanwhile, the school board's attorneys advised the five board members that any leasing of the high school buildings and other facilities must be on a tentative basis.

Their recommendation said this was so because "the validity of the lease will depend upon the final decision to be rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Little Rock Clerics In Hostile Camps Divided By Furor Over School Question

By RICHARD DAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The furor over school integration has split Little Rock's ministers into near-hostile camps.

"We believe that integration is contrary to the will of God," one group declared.

"We stand for the principles of human rights and dignity of all before God," another states.

Few of the city's approximately 200 ministers have managed to remain completely aloof from the simmering issue. Most have aligned themselves in varying degrees with one of the opposing groups.

Spilts have developed even within denominations. The Baptists—dominant sect here — have seen some of their ministers throw their weight strongly behind segregation, others declare believe in eventual integration.

Only Saturday morning, as residents balloted to express their opinions on the issue, the Arkansas Baptist Convention declared itself neutral.

The convention's official voice was raised after a former executive secretary, the Rev. Ben. L. Bridges, joined a group of pastors who backed Gov. Orval E. Faubus stand against integration.

Such action, convention officials said, could not be considered as representing the state group.

On election eve, two groups voiced their opposition publicly.

A vote for reopening the schools —even integrated—was urged by Episcopal Bishop Robert R. Brown, Methodist Bishop Paul E. Martin, Ministerial Assn. President Dr. Dale Cowling, and Presbyterian minister Dr. T. B. Hay. Cowling is a Southern Baptist.

The other side spoke, too.

"We resent the implication of certain liberal ministers that it is un-Christian to oppose integration," declared the Rev. M. L. Moser, Jr., a Missionary Baptist minister who said he represented 30 Little Rock pastors.

"Our beliefs are not based on prejudice or bias but on sound Bible interpretation, while integration is based on the false theory of the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man,'" Moser's statement continued.

The governor himself sparked a chain of events that drew the lines of opposing thought more clearly among the churchmen. At a press conference, he declared that some Presbyterian ministers had been effectively brainwashed by leftwingers and Communists.

A statement demanding an apology was quickly issued by the Presbyterians, and soon several Methodist ministers came to their fellow pastors defense.

The city's segregationist Capital Citizens Council is headed by a Missionary Baptist pastor, the Rev. Wesley Pruden.

Efforts have been made—without success — to form a "ministry of reconcliation" as a mediating force between the opposing groups. Evangelist Billy Grham was mentioned as a possibility to head the ministry, but a group formed to invite him or some other public figure here dropped the plans after a few days.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
U.S. EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Appeals Court Studies Delay In Little Rock Integration

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4—Suspension of integration at Little Rock was described today as a blow to democracy and Negro rights, and as a necessary cooling off period for white southerners.

A full seven-member United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals heard dramatic arguments from attorneys for Little Rock Negroes to review the decision of Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley which has suspended integration at Central High School for two and a half years.

Just as dramatic were the the harrassed Little Rock School Board who asked for the suspension of their own integration plan after months of turmoil within the school.

Courtroom Packed

More than 150 persons packed the courtroom here to hear arguments on the most significant school desegregation case since the Supreme Court outlawed racial discrimination in the schools in 1954. More than 300 other persons crowded the halls outside, unable to get in.

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., attorney for the seven Negroes ousted from Central High School by Lemley's decision, said that upholding the suspension would be comparable to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court before the Civil War.

"You will be saying the Negroes in the South have no right which the white people must respect," he said. "If you affirm that decision, you will create a Frankenstein monster, because people opposed to integration look upon that decision as an answer."

The suspension of integration, Branton contended, represented a victory for violence and lawless elements and, if upheld, "then we're getting into an awful predicament as far as our democracy is concerned in world government."

The Little Rock School Board attempted to institute its voluntary desegregation program last September by admitting nine Negroes to white Central High School.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, however, surrounded the school with militia and barred the Negroes from entering the 2000-pupil school on the grounds he was maintaining peace and order. This was a new twist in desegregation history; previously, Governors had used the National Guard to maintain order while Negroes entered the schools.

Gov. Faubus Enjoined

A Federal court enjoined Faubus from interfering with its desegregation order, whereupon the Governor withdrew the troops and a mob of 1000 persons gathered at the school. President Eisenhower sent in paratroopers to enforce the Court order.

But inside the school during the school term, a small but hard band of teenage segregationists raised constant turmoil. The School Board asked the Federal court to suspend integration, which Lemley did. Attorneys for the Negroes appealed directly to the Supreme Court which, in effect, then directed the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals to hear the case before school opened in September. Decision on the appeal is not expected for several days.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the court today that the School Board had defaulted in maintaining discipline within the school.

He said the Board should have asked the assistance of the Federal court as was done in Hoxie, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., to crack down on continued resistance to integration once it had begun.

"No real effort was made to discipline the white students," he said. "I think it all adds up that the School Board thought it would ride it out and they'd wake up one morning and it would all be over with."

"The decision of Judge Lemley," said Marshall, "tells the people of Arkansas that if they merely dislike integration and merely speak against it, they won't be successful. But if they throw rocks or commit arson or overt acts of violence, they will be successful.

"The issue is whether or not a premium is to be put on violence."

Marshall warned that, if the Lemley decision is upheld, many communities which have desegregated, or are about to begin, "will suffer a great setback."

He cited language in the Supreme Court's implementation decision of 1955 which, he said, decrees that the constitutional principles of integration must not yield to disagreement or opposition.

The same decision was cited by A. F. House, attorney for the School Board, who said it recognized delays might be necessary once desegregation has begun.

House was critical of the Federal role in the Little Rock case. He said leaders of the mob were easily identifiable but that the Justice Department announced after an investigation that no one would be prosecuted.

"That emboldered them (the ardent segregationists) and made them more aggressive," he said.

House said the state courts were in the local atmosphere and refused to indict mob leaders. At this point, Judge M. C. Matthes asked:

"Well, what is the answer then? If the Federal courts can't act and the state courts won't, are you going to surrender to this violence?"

"We would not surrender voluntarily," House said of the School Board members, but added: "They are not there to get into an unending, vicious turmoil with their neighbors.

"That's too much to ask. It's a difficult problem. I wish I could give you an answer. The enforcement problem is the heartbeat of the whole integration problem."

Matthes asked what good would the two and a half year cooling off period serve. This was answered by Richard C. Butler, the other School Board attorney.

Pleads for Patience

"We plead for patience. We plead for time," he said, "so the path will become somewhat clearer. We plead for the School Board, also for that great mass of people who are not inherently violent, and for the third group of people, the present 2000 students of Central High School for a high school education that is free from turmoil, strife and bedlam."

Butler said the older generation was more bitterly opposed to integration than youngsters, and time would help mitigate that.

He sai dFaubus' recent overwhelming victory in the Democratic primary for renomination was a mandate of the people in opposition to integration. State anti-integration laws have not yet been declared invalid, he said, and thus "people keep saying you don't have to integrate."

Text of Statement by Gov. Faubus on Little Rock Decision

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19 —Following is the text of a statement by Gov. Orval E. Faubus on a decision yesterday by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. The decision overturned a District Court ruling that had granted a two-and-one-half-year delay in integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

New York Times Wed Aug 20 58

The reversal of the Lemley decision by the Federal Court of Appeals is most regrettable. The higher court's decision indicates an indifference and disregard for the will of the people that is most alarming and dangerous.

The spotlight now is limited to the school authorities, the officials of the N. A. A. C. P. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] and the parents of the Negro children.

Any action taken by the Chief Executive, the Legislature or the people before the attitude of these people is known, might prove to be premature and unnecessary.

Pilot

The school board now needs to take the people of the district into its confidence and let them know its intentions and its plans. Does the board intend to continue to promote the complete integration of the Little Rock school while muttering insincere, half-hearted protestations, or does it intend to fight in every legal way possible the integration by force, with such dire consequences for education in the affected schools, and the peace of the community.

For evidence of the school board's attitude, I point to two quotations from the reversal ruling itself.

"This court recognizes that, following the first Brown decision the members of the board, acting in good faith, and working with the Superintendent of Schools, moved promptly to promulgate a plan designed to gradually bring about complete integration in the Little Rock public schools, and they are to be commended for their efforts in that regard."

At another point in the reversal we find the following language: "On Aug. 29, 1957, on application of the board, the United States District Court at Litle Rock entered an order enjoying the use of the state court injunction in an attempt to block the integration plan."

School Board's Action

It must be noted here that it was the school board that dashed into the Federal Court presided over by udge Davies the very next day after the state court ruling, staying the execution of the plan of integration, and asked for the ruling which said in substance—"integrate forthwith, without regard for the consequences."

If the school board intends to continue to promote the complete integration of the Little Rock schools, the people are entitled to know. It is the people's business, because the schools belong to the people and not to the school board.

How many Negroes will be admitted to Central High School on opening day? If only those previously enrolled are re-admitted, when will the number be raised to ninety or to 900, the latter figure being the number eligible to attend Central High School under the board's complete integration plan?

Will Negro students be admitted to Hall High School on the opening day? If so, how many? If not, when will this be done? It is necessary under the board's plan of complete integration. The delay of the plan by Judge Lemley has now been reversed, and the board is ordered to continue.

What other schools will be integrated on opening day? They are all in the plan of complete integration. When will white students be ordered to enter the Negro school? Will that be on opening day this year, and if not, when will it be done? It is a part of the plan of complete integration, drawn up by the board and approved by the Federal Court.

How many Negro students have applied for admission to white schools? Who are they and when did they apply?

Why all the secrecy surrounding these developments? Why the secret board meetings? Aren't the people entitled to know about their own school affairs?

The school board must surely realize the dire implications of any forceable integration of the schools at this time.

Although it has been ordered to continue with the integration plan, it has every right to resist the order by any and every legal means.

[1]

The board may use the school assignment law, now on the statute books, which was passed by the overwhelming vote of the people at the general election of 1956.

[2]

Meet with the parents of the Negro students, and the officials of the N. A. A. C. P. who have instigated and promoted the continued integration efforts. Discuss frankly with them the situation as it now exists, iwth the dire consequences that may ensue as to the quality of education for the Negro students as well as others, and also the jeopardy to the peace and tranquility of the community. These Negro parents may rise above their desires for the attainment of their immidate objectives in this matter.

Their decision, the Negro parents and the N. A. A. C. P., in the interest of harmony and greater good to the whole community, to allow a cooling-off period, by sending their students to school with their own race during the coming year, would do much, if not more than anyone else could do, to resolve this whole unhappy situation.

Failing in both of the above, the school board should resign as previously suggested by Judge [John] Pilkington [of Hope, Ark.], and others and allow the people to select a new board which would have the courage to act in conformity to their wishes.

The schools are scheduled to open in less than two weeks from this date. If the people, the members of the Legislature, or the Chief Executive, are to have any opportunity to do anything about this situation, without the possibility of unnecesary action, or of conflicting action with the efforts of the school board, then it is necessary to know almost immediately the plans and intentions of the school board and the Negro leaders.

Surely, the board has plans. If not, it has been very shortsighted indeed.

Point to impossible conditions—

Little Rock s...pools ask court end integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb 21 — (AP) — The City School Board yesterday asked a federal court to suspend racial integration at Central High School.

A strongly-worded petition requested U. S. District Court to stay an order which allowed nine Negro students to enter the previously all-white school last Fall.

THE PETITION virtually admitted that opposition to integration had made normal school conditions at Central High impossible. It said the school district, in its respect for the law of the land, was left standing alone, the victim of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and apathy of the part of the federal government."

Suspension of the board's integration plan, which was put into effect under the protection of federal troops last September, was sought until:

1. There is a clear definition of the concept "all deliberate speed" in the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling on school desegregation.

2. There are effective legal procedures by which the schools can be integrated without impairment of the quality of the educational program.

A series of racial clashes has occurred at Central High in recent months and Minniejean Brown, one of the Negro pupils, last Monday was expelled from the school for the rest of the semester.

Minniejean Brown, who plans to enter an interracial school in New York, is the only Negro either expelled or suspended over racial incidents. Several whites have been suspended.

THE SCHOOL BOARD said there was unrest among pupils, teachers and parents over integration at Central High.

Gov. Orval Faubus said last night he approved the board's action. State Guardsmen placed at Central High on his orders prevented integration for several weeks last Fall. Then President Eisenhower federalized the state guard and sent 1000 paratroopers to Little Rock to enforce the court-ordered integration plan.

(In Washington, the Justice Department said the School Board petition is a matter between the board and the Federal District Court in Little Rock and the department will not participate in the case. The department said, in response to an inquiry:

("The subject matter of the petition does not fall within our area of responsibility and no authority exists for us to step in.

("The United States is not a party to this action and the United States attorney (at Little Rock) will not participate in the proceedings.")

SUPT. VIRGIL T. BLOSSOM said the status of the eight Negroes now attending 2000-pupil Central High remains unchanged pending possible court action.

'Long way off both in South, in Boston'

BOSTON, Feb. 21 — (AP) — Harry Ashmore, editor of The Arkansas Gazette, said last night that integration in the South can be achieved only "by a change in the hearts and minds of men and not through any law."

Ashmore, recipient of the brotherhood award at a dinner sponsored by Temple O'Habeim Shalem, said integration is a long way off in the South just as it is a long way off in Boston.

Little Rock Board Asks Stay Of Integration Orde

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.— (INS) — Little Rock School Board Thursday petitioned the U. S. District Court for an indefinite stay of the court order directing integration at strife-torn Central High School.

The petition, which was signed by all members of the Board and by School Superintendent Virgil Blossom, asked that "the plan of integration heretofore ordered by the court be realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions."

The petition urged "that in the interest of all pupils" at the school that the "beginning date of integration be postponed until such time as the concept of 'all deliberate speed' be clearly defined."

The petition pointed out that further time would enable the District to integrate "without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

The petition was presented by the School Board on the recommendation of 24 top Arkansas business and civic leaders.

Grady Miller, Federal court clerk, said he had telephoned Federal Judge Ronald Davies, who retains jurisdiction in the integration case, at Davies' home in Fargo, N. D.

Davies told Miller he would confer with Federal Judge Arch Gardner of Hudson, S. D., chief judge of the U. S. Eighth District Court at St. Louis, before making a statement on the petition.

Previously, all-white Central High School in Little Rock became a racial storm center last September when nine Negro students were entered on a court order of integration.

U. S. paratroopers and national guardsmen were ordered to the scene to help keep order as mobs converged on the school.

Early this wek, Minnie Jean Brown, a Negro student, was suspended for the rest of the school year after she became involved in incidents with white students.

SCHOOL BID TO COURT

Little Rock Asks Integration Curb

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board today asked the federal courts to suspend the six-month-old racial integration at Central High School.

The requested suspension would be in effect, until the "deliberate speed" in integration ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court "can be clearly defined and effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the—school—district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

Gov. Orval Faubus said the school board's action should have been taken some time ago and added that the "situation in Central High School at present is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere."

The state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said the filing of the petition "must have been a shock to all decent-thinking people in Little Rock."

Nine Negro students have been attending the school along with nearly 2,000 whites under the protection of federal troops in compliance with a court-appointed plan for gradual desegregation in the Little Rock public schools.

One of the nine, Minniejean Brown, was expelled recently as a result of one of the many racial incidents which have plagued the school and has announced she will enter a private integrated school in New York.

The board and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom filed the petition for delay with U.S. District Court a few minutes before close of business for the day, Court Clerk Grady Miller said.

This is the second time the school board has asked that integration be postponed.

Last September, such a request was overruled by U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., here on temporary assignment.

When Central High's fall term began Sept. 3, a contingent of the Arkansas National Guard, at the direction of Gov. Orval Faubus, was on duty at the school to prevent Negroes from entering.

Later Davies issued an order prohibiting Faubus from further interference with integration at the school.

Faubus withdrew the guard and when rioting developed outside the school, the guard was federalized.

Little Rock Asks Shelve Integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UP)—The Little Rock School Board today sought court permission to suspend integration at Central High School because "defiance" by "a small group" was hampering efforts of both teachers and students.

In a petition filed Thursday in Federal District Court, the board asked the court to stay the execution of its decree issued last year calling for gradual integration of the high school. It also asked the court to define the term "deliberate speed" as applied to school integration.

Since nine Negro students were enrolled at Central High last fall under protection of federal paratroops and federalized National Guardsmen a series of racial incidents occurred, culminating in the expulsion last week of one of the nine, Minnie Jean Brown.

The board and school superintendent Virgil T. Blossom scheduled a hearing today on the suspension last Monday of two white boys accused of following up Minnie Jean's departure by displaying a banner that read "One Blossom, asked by newsmen down—Eight to go."

whether granting of the school board petition would result in removal of the eight Negroes now attending Central High, declined to comment.

No date has been set for a hearing and H. Grady Miller, clerk of court, said he did not know when a hearing might be held.

"Needs court review"—

Leaders in Little Rock ask halt to integration

Little Rock's School Board Asks Court To Suspend Integration

Definition Of Order Requested

By LEON HATCH

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board today asked the federal courts to suspend the six-months-old racial integration at Central High School.

The requested suspension would be in effect until the "deliberate speed" in integration ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court "can be clearly defined and effective legal procedure can be obtained which will enable the school district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

FAUBUS COMMENT

Gov. Orval Faubus said the school board's action should have been taken some time ago and added that the "situation in Central High School at present is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the filing of the petition "must have been a shock to all descent - thinking people in Little Rock."

Nine Negro students have been attending the school along with nearly 2,000 whites under the protection of federal troops in compliance with a court - appointed plan for gradual desegregation in the Little Rock public schools.

One of the nine, Minniejean Brown, was expelled recently as a result of one of the many racial incidents which have plagued the school and has announced she will enter a private integrated school in New York.

The board and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom filed the petition for delay with U.S. District Court a few minutes before close of business for the day, Court Clerk Grady Miller said.

This is the second time the school board has asked that integration be postponed.

PREVIOUS REQUEST

Last September, such a request was overruled by U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., here on temporary assignment.

Court Clerk Miller said he telephoned news of the petition filing to Judge Davies at Fargo. Miller said Davies told him that he woud confer with Judge Arch Gardner of Huron, S.D., chief judge of the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, before making a statement about the petition.

When Central High's fall term began Sept. 3, a contingent of the Arkansas National Guard, at the direction of Gov. Orval Faubus, was on duty at the school to prevent Negroes from entering.

Later Davies issued an order prohibiting Faubus from further interference with integration at the school.

Faubus withdrew the guard and when rioting developed outside the school, the guard was federalized to protect the Negroes.

Tonight the Governor was at Lepanto, Ark., to deliver a speech at a civic club meeting.

When newsmen told him of the filing of the petition, Faubus said: "This action of the school authorities should have been taken some time ago. I have suggested this a number of times in the past. The situation in Central High School is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere. I sincerely hope the federal courts will give the matter proper consideration."

BOARD'S PETITION

In today's petition the school board declared that opponents of integration "are continually implanting in the minds of residents of the district by all types of inflammatory publicity" the thought that the federal court order to integrate is a nullity and the board was "betraying the interest of district residents in attempting to comply with the court order."

The petition said that the U.S. Supreme Court envisioned in its original school desegregation opinion the "revision of local laws" to conform with its interpretation of the Constitution.

"Instead of revising local laws to bring them into conformity with the federal law, the State of Arkansas has enacted several laws which tend to defy the federal law and obstruct compliance by the district with the order of this court," the petition declared.

The board declared that, "The federal government, except for having placed troops around the school grounds, apparently is powerless to enforce compliance with this court's order of integration and suppress the interference now being encountered. . . ."

It charged that federal authorities had not penalized persons who defied the court's orders but "have stepped aside and placed on the district the full responsibility of compliance."

Neither Congress, by new laws, nor the federal judiciary has aided the board, which "is left standing alone, the victim of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and apathy on the part of the federal government," the petition said.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—A group of business and civic leaders yesterday asked the Little Rock School Board to seek a stay in a federal courts order for integration of Central High School.

If such a stay is granted, it apparently would mean withdrawal of eight Negro pupils now attending the big school which has been the center of an integration dispute since last September.

The 24-man committee of citizens did not indicate whether it wanted the stay to be temporary or permanent.

SPECIFICALLY, the group asked the school board to petition U. S. District Court "for a stay of compliance with the adopted schedule of integration."

In a letter to the board, the committee said that "in the light of our experiences of the past several months," the school board's plan of gradual integration at Little Rock should have further court review.

This obviously referred to a series of clashes between white and Negro students at Central High. Several white students have been suspended in the incidents. One of the nine Negroes who started attending Central High Sept. 25 under federal troop protection has been expelled.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS, informed of the group's letter, said "I think it is a very good statement."

School Supt. Virgil Blossom said he saw nothing wrong with the group's suggestion for going back into federal court soon.

The group of business and civic leaders was formed last Fall to study the integration problem.

While The Army Looks On

Negro Students Are Forced To Bear The Burden Of Enforcing U.S. Court Ordered Integration Of Schools

NEW YORK. — The failure of the Army to protect Negro students in Little Rock's Central High school presents "the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students," Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, charges in a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

The complete text of Mr. Wilkins' letter, dispatched on March 27 and made public here today, follows:

We are in receipt of a letter of March 21 from Mr. John W. Martyn, written at your request, asserting that the Federalized troops around Central high school in Little Rock, Ark., are not operating under orders to do nothing in the case of a disturbance except to observe.

We note further Mr. Martyn's assurance that "adequate provisions exist in the instructions issued by the Army to the troops on duty to insure necessary action in the performance of their mission."

However, Mr. Martyn writes that the troops "have conducted themselves in such a manner as not to usurp or interfere with the responsibilities of the school authorities" (for the discipline of the students within the sochol), and he states further that the military personnel "have been and will continue to be prepared to intervene if necessary to assist the school authorities . . ." (underscoring ours).

We submit that this language is subject to the interpretation that the troops have initiated no move in case of obstruction by white students against Negro students, and that they have waited "to assist" the school authorities, presumably on request of the latter.

The record contains forty-two incidents over an eighty-day school period with mild disciplinary action having been taken in only a very few cases. There is no record of action by military personnel after the withdrawal of the Federal troops, either original or in the form of assistance to school authorities.

We have, as you have noted, an intense interest in this matter. We believe, on the basis of the President's order and on the statements in Mr. Martyn's letter, that the presence of the troops was to effecuate compliance with the order of the U. S. District Court and that in discharging this mission, the troops were to proceed against any and all persons whose conduct tended to nullify the order.

If this interpretation is correct, the school officials who failed to exercise the authority at their disposal are as guilty of hindering the court order as are those who commit overt acts of obstruction.

We suggest strongly that the general mission of the military personnel (and we are not familiar with the detailed instructions) would seem to require that they not only assist the school authorities, but insist on affirmative action by the latter to effect the purpose of the Court's order.

It does not seem reasonable that the order of the Court contemplates only the safe conduct of the Negro students to the front doors of Central high school and abondonment thereafter to such harassment as might be devised by some white students and condoned by the officials in charge.

If this is the Army's interpretation, then we are confronted with the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students.

LITTLE ROCK — "Will Ernest make it?"

As June and commencement time draw nearer, in high schools throughout America, that same question, except for the name, might be asked about hundreds of thousands of high school seniors.

Ernest's case, however, is somewhat special, for he is Ernest Green, the only senior among the eight colored pupils at Little Rock's Central High School.

If Ernest is graduated, no matter what happens at the school afterwards, it will have been a triumph for him, the rest of the colored pupils and their parents.

CENTRAL High's hard core of segregationists know this, and as a result, have opened an intensified campaign of physical and psychological violence against him and his parents.

There have been threats of demonstrations if he attempts to march with his class.

He must attend assemblies which plan graduation events which he knows that he will not be able to attend.

At night the phone rings at the Green home and a woman's voice shrills from the receiver:

"Do you think Ernest will graduate? You don't think we'll let him get that far, do you?"

Little more than a week ago Ernest was pushed down a flight of stairs at the school.

* * *

ERNEST SMILES as though it didn't matter, but his mother shows the concern that they both feel:

"I keep telling Ernest that pioneers have to go against the odds," she declares, "Here at home we're trying to condition him that if he doesn't get to march with the class, well, it's the diploma that counts and he will have that."

SPEAKING at the "Dog House" last week, Governor Faubus attempted to pass the buck of responsibility for Little Rock's Central High School disorders on to Dr. Lee Lorch, Philander Smith College math professor, and Mrs. Lorch.

Picking up an accusation made by J. B. Matthews, ex-Dies Committee investigator, in a magazine published by the Rev. Billy Jack Hargis, a Tulsa, Okla., segregationist, Gov. Faubus declared:

"Both (the Lorches) have been identified as members of the Communist party . . . both of them were active behind the scenes and then openly in the Little Rock affair."

* * *

THE GOVERNOR'S statement was made as he addressed a Southwest Little Rock Kiwanis meeting at Hank's Dog House.

Dr. Lorch, who was contacted after the meeting, retorted: "I am not interested in engaging in any public debate with Faubus. I would like to observe, however, that unlike Faubus, neither my wife nor I have attempted the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence or any other method."

* * *

OTHER Little Rock developments included:

Herbert L. Thompson Sr., a Little Rock insurance executive proposed a "voluntary progress" plan to supplant the Little Rock School Board's gradual desegregation plan, calling for:

1. Dropping of the eight colored pupils from Central High at the end of the semester;
2. Removal of troops from the school;
3. Establishment of a commission, "with colored representation," to work with local boards to bring about "complete or partial desegregation" in those communities "where

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Integration Failed, Governor Repeats

Faubus Predicts Troop Use Will Be Restricted

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—(AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas Thursday said integration has failed at Little Rock's Central High School although Federal troops still are present.

Governor Faubus predicted the Federal Government will never again send troops into any other Southern city to enforce school integration.

The Little Rock incident, he said, "has proven it won't work by the method that has been used. The Negroes in Central High are just as alone as they were before."

Governor Faubus headed a 150-man goodwill tour to inspect New Orleans' port and industry.

He told newsmen pro-integrationists had "all the force in the world at Little Rock. They had the mayor, who controlled the police, the Federal troops, the federalized National Guard troops, the school board and its officials, the biggest newspaper in the state, and certain other influences."

But with all those favorable conditions, he said, they failed.

The opposition today, he said, "is stronger than ever, and if those troops are pulled out, I'm afraid we're in for more trouble."

Governor Faubus said he feels United States District Judge Ronald Davies was sent to Little Rock "to engineer" the school integration situation that triggered the use of Federal troops.

He said it was good news in Little Rock that Judge Davies will not be back to handle any of the pending segregation legislation in Little Rock.

Little Rock's Race Mixing Held Failure

NEW ORLEANS, April 17 (INS) Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus said today—nearly eight months after Negroes began attending Little Rock's Central High School under protection of federal troops—that integration at the school has failed.

The Governor, in New Orleans at the head of a group of Arkansas businessmen, said that "one favorable circumstance" resulting from President Eisenhower's historic order sending troops into Little Rock last September is that it resulted in a stiffening of opposition to integration.

He said: "Little Rock has proved that troop-enforced integration won't work. The Negroes in Central High are just as alone as they were before.

He said that if the 400 troops still stationed at the high school were pulled out "we're in for more trouble."

Faubus, who is seeking re-election to a third term, said that if integrationists had "all the force in the world" they would not succeed in the removal of racial barriers at the school. He added:

"They had the mayor, who controlled the police, the federal troops, the federalized National Guard, the school board and its officials and the biggest newspaper in the state."

Despite this and the fact that the Negroes are still in the school, he asserted, "they failed because opposition to integration is stronger today than ever before."

He added that because of the "adverse public opinion" to the President's troop order, "I doubt whether the government will ever try again a Little Rock in any other Southern city."

Arkansans reject surrender proposal

(Special to the AFRO)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A businessman's plan, which would take colored pupils out of Central High School here and snatch away hard-earned rights, has been flatly rejected by some 90 colored leaders of Little Rock.

Almost simultaneously with this action, a Federal court judge who didn't bite his tongue in ordering Central High to desegregate last fall, was stripped of his jurisdiction in the case.

In a meeting last Wednesday with insurance executive Herbert L. Thomas, the 90 colored leaders, mostly ministers, listened attentively to a plan by Thomas that would:

Remove the eight colored pupils from Central High School and allow the school board to start integration all over again by setting up an interracial commission to work with school districts on the segregation problem.

* * *

WHEN THOMAS finished explaining his proposal, it was turned down flatly by the ministers, 20 of whom signed a statement explaining why they rejected the plan. Four reasons for its rejection were offered.

They are:

1. The plan might have the effect of supporting segregation instead of integration.
2. It would put them (the leaders) in a position of turning their backs on school integration gains already made in the courts.
3. They could never agree to withdraw the eight pupils from Central High.
4. The compromise called for in the plan would not be in keeping "with the concepts of morality and Christianity."

"WE WOULD be held up to the world as cowards and unworthy of the respect of other people if we agreed to remove the pupils from the school," the Rev. Roland Smith stated in answer to Thomas.

The minister referred to the plan as "the Thomas Plan of Voluntary Segregation." He added:

"We are committed to give our full support to the program of desegregation of the public schools as decreed by the U.S. Supreme Court."

Several members of the Committee for the Arkansas (Thomas) Plan were seemingly surprised by the refusal of the leaders to accept the plan.

* * *

MRS. DAISY BATES, president of the Arkansas NAACP was invited by Thomas to attend the Phyliss Wheatley YWCA meeting, but was scheduled out of town when it was held.

Mrs. Bates has already refused to accept the plan, which has been termed a "peace plan for restoring racial harmony in Arkansas."

Thomas immediately declared that the present road traveled by colorel persons "is dooming yourself to a miserable co-existence with members of the Southern white race." He added:

"You may win the battle now and then, but you can never win the war. You can never be accepted into a cordial relationship with the white people."

* * *

ONE OF the colored leaders, Dr. J. M. Robinson, told Thomas that colored persons through no fault of their own, had been "subjected to debauchery and mongrelization but "as a result of slavery."

He added that colored citizens would accept his plan if:

1. It were accepted by the Federal courts.
2. The pupils were not withdrawn from Central High.
3. Integrated schools were not segregated again.

The plan would require Federal court approval, since the current integration issue was ordered by U.S. District Court

* * *

THOMAS HAD earlier presented the plan to white Little Rock leaders for discussion from the segregationist point of view.

Elsewhere in Little Rock earlier, Federal judge Ronald N. Davies, who last fall gave the order for integration at Central High, was ruled out of the case.

Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals gave the directive, saying Judge Davies "definitely" will not return to Little Rock to hear integration cases.

In his stead, Judge Gardner said last Tuesday, "an Arkansas Federal judge" is preferable to hear a Little Rock School Board petition to halt integration of public schools here.

Judge Davies was sent to Little Rock last year by Judge Gardner because of the retirement of Federal judge Thomas C. Trimble.

* * *

WHILE THERE, he ordered Central High School to desegregate. Under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, he has the right to retain jurisdiction in the case.

In ordering Judge Davies out of the case, Judge Gardner stated, "He's a busy man. I'm not going to send him back to Little Rock.

"I think an Arkansas judge would be appropriate to handle the case. Arkansas judges know the traditions, habits and so forth of the people there."

SOUTH'S SALVATION

[In two articles on the progress of integration at Central High School in Little Rock ("Little Rock: More Tension Than Ever," March 23, and "The Silent Fear in Little Rock," March 30) Gertrude Samuels reported that the segregation issue there is still very much alive, and in fact is growing worse, particularly within the school. The real crisis, she warned, may be just beginning. Here are excerpts from some of the letters from readers.—*Editor.*]

TO THE EDITOR:

If Northern reporters would stay in the South long enough, they would learn that all "decent" Southerners don't favor integration; in fact, a very small percentage of decent or indecent whites want any part of it. We deplore the violence attendant upon trial race mixing, but we nearly all want legislation and more legislation to prohibit racial intermingling. Northerners hoot at the idea of propinquity and intermarriage, yet the number of mixed marriages in the entertainment world, where the two races are so intimately associated, proves our point.

There are no race riots in the South, though our daily contact is greater than elsewhere. The fact that each race respects the color line is our salvation.

IRMA FLINN.

Birmingham, Ala.

'FATHERS' INIQUITY'

TO THE EDITOR:

I think the churches are falling down lamentably on this whole [integration] question. We are supposed to be a Christian people with Christian ideals. Slavery was wicked from the first moment that the Jamestown settlers bought the "Negars" from the Dutch in 1619. And certainly the New England traders and the Northern colonies that compromised with evil in Philadelphia in 1787 were equally responsible for the sin. Although Virginia led in the Abolitionist movement at that time, it is ironical to read today that Senator Byrd has reconsidered and is to run again for the Senate on the platform of "massive resistance."

What has happened to my country? God made the men with the black skins—others have yellow, some red, part of us white. Is there nothing we can do? Can we not be able to repeat the sixth verse of the chapter of Exodus, showing "mercy unto thousands" rather than so comporting ourselves that "the iniquity of the fathers" will never cease?

VIRGINIA L. HUNT.

Denver, Colo.

ON THE N. A. A. C. P.

TO THE EDITOR:

It was a surprise indeed to read in Gertrude Samuels' otherwise excellent article her characterization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—the N. A. A. C. P.—as an "extremist" group, equivalent to the Little Rock Capital Citizens Council, one of the White Citizens Councils, on the other extreme.

Miss Samuels misses the point of extremism. The N. A. A. C. P. supports the Constitution and the laws of the United States; the White Citizens Councils seek to obstruct the Constitution, and they often use unlawful means to frustrate its enforcement. What is the test of extremism? The N. A. A. C. P. is not a small radical group, far out and apart from the main body of respectable opinion. Quite the contrary: the advocacy of prompt compliance with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is hardly susceptible to such a description. MARVIN M. KARPATKIN.

New York

Miss Samuels replies: "Mr. Karpatkin appears to have misread words in my article. The N. A. A. C. P. is not an "extremist" group, and nowhere in the piece is this word to describe N. A. A. C. P. Both of my articles report the restraint and courage of N. A. A. C. P. in Little Rock. In contrast, the Capital Citizens Council is characterized as "white extremists" using techniques of terror. The N. A. A. C. P. is certainly at the extreme other end of the C. C. C."

Blames Faubus For Race Clashes

NEW YORK — A Negro girl expelled from Little Rock's Central High school charged today that statements by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus increased racial hostility at the school.

In a signed article in the new issue of Look Magazine, 16-year-old Minnijean Brown declared that the nine Negro students enrolled at Central High always "knew we were going to get it" whenever Gov. Faubus made a statement.

Speeches by Amis Guthridge, attorney for the White Citizens' Council, and leaders of the Central High Mothers League also intensified racial "incidents," the girl said.

WOULD KID ABOUT IT

"We could always tell when the incidents would get worse," she stated.

"We'd kid about it, and say we'd go and buy pads because we knew we were going to get it."

Minnijean, who attended school in New York after leaving Little Rock in February, said in the article that she was kicked, pushed, cursed and had soup spilled on her by white students.

She asserted that "the whole thing would have been different" if Arkansas National Guard Troops "had protected us better" and if people like school superintendent Virgil Blossom—"I'm sure he really was not in favor of integration"—had done more.

"The day the 101st (Army division) was taken off duty, inside the school, the kids 'massacred' us," Minnijean wrote in Look.

NO RESPECT

"We went to Gen. Clinger (commander of the Arkansas National Guard) and said we would have to go home, because the white kids didn't respect the National Guard.

"The officers didn't want us to leave; they put two guards with each of us. The guards acted real unhappy about their job. The next day, the 101st was brought back inside the building."

Superintendent Blossom, she said, once complained to her that he was getting threatened because of the presence of the Negro students.

"I suggested that he was older, and he ought to be able to take it as well as I could. He complained that they called him a 'nigger lover.' That he certainly was not."

Private School Plan Legal, Faubus Says

Gazette Union p.1 9-19-58

Calls On Citizens of Little Rock To Reject Integration at Polls

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18 (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus, exhorting the people of Little Rock not to accept integrated schools, assured them tonight he has a legal plan to operate the high schools as private institutions barred to Negro students.

"The plan is sound and workable," he said in a televised speech. "It is all legal."

He said the U.S. Supreme Court order may mean "the destruction of our school system, our educational processes, and the risk of disorder and violence that could result in the loss of life—perhaps your

"At this price I could not see you pay without first offering you a legal plan whereby such a catastrophe can be avoided and still provide the opportunity of an education for our children."

Outlining the plan, he said:

1. If the people vote against integration in the special referendum Sept. 27, the facilities of the public schools "will become surplus and not needed for public school purposes."

Building Lease

2. The school board, then, would be free to lease the buildings to a private agency. "I am sure you are aware such an agency already has been organized," he said. He referred to the Little Rock Private School Corp., organized yesterday.

3. He called upon the city's board of education to offer "to a private group these unoccupied buildings after the election."

He cited, as authority for this, an Arkansas law of 1875.

He said the plan is sound, workable and legal, adding, "To this the advocates of the so-called 'law of the land' can have no objection."

Faubus said "complete and total integration . . . will come sooner than you think" if the city votes Sept. 27 to reopen the schools on an integrated basis, as ordered by the Supreme Court.

He said the federal government cannot require a state to operate public schools, nor tell a state government how tax revenues may be spent. Then he said regarding integration:

"In all cases involving the public schools and integration, the federal courts have said only that an agency of the state cannot maintain segregated schools.

"This ruling does not apply in any way to private schools. Private schools are not affected by these decisions, even though the schools receive aid from state and federal sources."

Faubus placed heavy emphasis on the Sept. 27 balloting—although lawyers say they see no legal significance in it in view of the Supreme Court order last week.

He said a vote against reopening the schools on an integrated basis would clear the way for leasing the buildings to a private agency.

Those who are working for a vote for integration, he said, have as one of their objectives, "the destruction of Orval Faubus."

He told the people not to weary of the struggle, nor shrink from defiance of the federal government because of its great power.

"It could well be that the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution will be taken from us by the use of billy clubs, pistol barrels and bayonet points," he said.

"But we do not have to be parties to such methods. We can carry on the struggle in the legal and political arenas."

In an apparent reference to clergymen, Faubus said, "For those who condemn me because I decline to forcibly integrate the public schools, may I suggest that they can best demonstrate their good faith by integrating their own social and religious activities."

He did not again mention Presbyterian ministers, some of whom, he said recently, "have been very effectively brainwashed by leftwingers and Communists."

A group of Methodist clergymen has called on him for an apology to the Presbyterians.

Faubus said that if the people do not vote against integration Sept. 27, "total integration will come sooner than you think."

He cited conditions he said exist in the schools of New York City and Washington, D.C.

"All of us were made aware . . . of the terrible conditions that exist in the schools of New York City," he said.

He quoted large portions of a congressional report on public school conditions by the Committee on the District of Columbia of the 84th Congress.

After reading extensively from it, Faubus said:

"There are many things in this report which I cannot, in good taste, mention on this television program."

"Write your congressman and secure a copy of this report and read for yourself the revolting and shocking developments in Washington, D.C., schools following integration."

After pointing to the wholesale exodus of white people from Washington, he closed by asserting that between now and Sept. 27 Little Rock will be subjected to a "terrific propaganda campaign of slanted, distorted and even false versions."

Dr. T. J. Raney, elected president of the newly formed private school corporation in its first business session today, said Faubus had not suggested creation of the corporation. He said its officers have not been in contact with Faubus adding, "The governor did not select us."

Group At Little Rock Obtains State Charter For Private Schools

Meeting Is Today

New Move Hinges On Vote Sept. 27—Four Lawyers For U.S. Pull Out

(Picture on Page Two)

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 17.—A private school corporation was organized here Wednesday. Its purpose is to lease and reopen Little Rock high schools on a private basis if the district votes against integrated classes on Sept. 27.

The action, obviously related to Gov. Orval Faubus program of resisting racial integration, came as the Little Rock School Board announced it had decided to restore certain extracurricular activities, such as football and band practice. This followed an exchange of telegrams with the Governor.

All But One Leaves

On the Federal court front, the wait-and-see attitude by the Justice Department apparently is continuing. Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb's office announced all but one of the five-man team of Justice Department attorneys had left Little Rock, including Asst. United States Atty. Gen. Malcolm Wilkey.

Only Stephen Bransdorfer of the Justice Department team remains here. Mr. Wilkey was to go to Houston on another Government case before returning to Washington. He and the others may come back "if or when needed," a spokesman said.

The private school group was granted a charter in Pulaski Circuit Court by Judge J. Mitchell Cockrill, after six incorporators had filed a petition for incorporation. It bears the name of the Little Rock Private School Corp., and plans an organizational meeting here Thursday morning.

Seeks No Federal Aid

The [illegible] declares the organization "is a [illegible] with the purpose of establishing and operating private schools of the highest educational standards."

Formation of the group followed reports Tuesday that such an organization was part of Governor Faubus' overall program of re-opening the schools he closed Friday under a new state law. However, one of the group said the Governor "didn't know anything about this."

Incorporators include both active segregationists and civic leaders. They are Ben C. Isgrig Jr., Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, Dr. T. J. Raney, Herschel Goodman, Mrs. Gordon P. Oates and J. C. Mitchell.

Dr. Taylor, an osteopath, is a member of the Capital Citizens Council. Mrs. Oates is a prominent clubwoman and newly-elected member of the 1959 House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket. Dr. Raney is a physician; Mr. Isgrig a lawyer and farmer; Mr. Goodman owns a fireworks factory and Mr. Mitchell operates a tractor sales company and is a member of the Arkansas Merit System Council. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Central High Mothers League, is Mr. Goodman's private secretary.

Blossom Noncommittal

The Governor had no immediate comment on formation of the group, and school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom turned aside most questions about it. One question he was asked dealt with whether the school board would be willing to "turn the schools over to a private group."

"That hasn't been discussed and is simply a bridge we'll have to cross when we get to it," he said. He added later that he wasn't sure what role he will play, if private schools eventually are set up.

Private School Papers Filed in Little Rock

By Presto

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17 (UPI)—Six white citizens today formed with Circuit Court approval a nonprofit corporation to reopen Little Rock's four closed public high schools as private, segregated institutions.

Their action apparently was the plan of Gov. Orval Faubus to get the high schools functioning again on a segregated basis, despite a U.S. Supreme Court order to admit Negro students.

Three of the four schools which Faubus closed Monday saying he anticipated violence if they were desegregated, are white. The fourth is Negro.

Doctor Lands In Middle Of Little Rock Conflict

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A white-haired medical man, more used to professional conferences than news conferences, has carried his doctorly bedside manner into the turbulent school integration struggle here.

"All we want to do is have the kids going to school and let them (the state and federal governments) fight it out," said Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of Little Rock's newly formed Private School Corporation.

The corporation was chartered for the purpose of operating the four high schools as private, segregated institutions.

The plan was advocated by Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who closed the schools against court-ordered integration. It is vigorously opposed by the federal government and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

POLITICAL NEWCOMER

Raney, now a central figure in the emotional controversy, never before has been involved in a political dispute. He has lived here most of his adult life, prospering quietly as a general practitioner and surgeon.

He looks like the successful physician he is. Well groomed, his 6-foot frame carries a well proportioned 190 pounds.

He was born 45 years ago at Newark in northeast Arkansas, one of six brothers and three sisters.

Immediately upon graduation from the University of Arkansas Medical School, he opened a practice here.

He has continued his practice in Little Rock except for the five years he served in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. saw duty in China and the Aleutian Islands and was released as a lieutenant colonel — a rank he still holds in the inactive reserve.

He has a wife and two sons—Jeff, 13, and Glen, 10.

RAISES HORSES

For relaxation, he operates a 540-acre farm near here where he raises gaited horses which he rides in horse shows throughout the Southwest. In addition, he is an avid backer of the University of Arkansas football team.

Raney said he became involved in the integration dispute because of his keen concern over the educational future of his sons. He said he would go to jail "if I have to" in support of the private school plan for maintaining segregation.

But asked if he was a segregationist, he replied:

"I don't know."

"Are you a particular friend of Gov. Faubus" he was asked.

"No more than anyone else," he said.

Raney and his fellow incorporators have maintained that the governor had no hand in the formation of their group.

An attempt by the corporation to open the high schools Tuesday was thwarted by a federal court restraining order.

What's the next move

"I don't know." said Raney slowly. But he added cheerfully: "We ain't through. Not yet."

Private Schools At Little Rock Sign 650 Pupils

Some Classes For Seniors Are To Start Today—Others Monday

NEGROES STAY AWAY

Faubus Laughs At Threats Of NAACP To Go To Court In New Test—Courses Are Limited

By PHIL NEWMAN

United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 20. — A white citizens' corporation and a Baptist organization registered a total of about 650 white high school students Monday for private, segregated classes in a former university graduate school and three churches.

The corporation planned to start classes for seniors Tuesday. The Baptists will continue registration through Wednesday and start instruction next Monday.

Private classes are a substitute for public high school, which about 3,000 students — including 700 Negroes—can't attend because four high schools have never opened this fall in the integration dispute.

Negroes Avoid Them

The Little Rock Private School Corp. registered about 250 white seniors. Ouachita Batpist College registered 283 white students of the 10th, 11th and 12th grades for classes in Baptist churches.

Students registered by the Baptists do not include 47 who have attended a private school at Second Baptist Church a week. The school corporation's schoolhouse is the former graduate school of the state university.

Two Negro schools, Philander Smith and Shorter, were considering the idea of establishing private schools for Negro students, but it was reported the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will oppose such a move. NAACP opposition stemmed from belief it would put Negroes in a position of supporting segregation.

The University of Arkansas estimated nearly 400 high school students had applied for correspondence courses to complete high school work. School Supt. Virgil Blossom said the public schools would grant diplomas to seniors who qualify through the university's correspondence courses.

No Negroes tried to register Monday and Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who sponsored the private school plan, laughed at threats of the NAACP to go into court and demand admittance of Negroes to the private schools.

"There's absolutely no legal ground whatsoever for any such action; but, of course, the Federal courts have given the NAACP whatever they asked for," he said.

Some Criticism Heard

Governor Faubus said he can't think of any way the Government can force him to reopen the public schools and he is ready to help the Negroes set up private schools.

Students who used to attend Little Rock Technical High refused to register at the Private School Corp.'s school Monday because it had no automotive or woodwork shop facilities.

Other students said they were disappointed by the corporation's offering only subjects they had already taken.

Remarks over the courses the corporation is offering led Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of the corporation, to order all newsmen and photographers off the school grounds.

A girl who came to Little Rock from Texas told a television man in an interview: "They had everything they're offering here in the eighth grade where I came from in Texas."

Police patrolled the streets heavily around the private school building, but there was no trouble. Negroes on their way to junior high and elementary schools in the district walked by without being molested.

Supreme Bench Hits Nullification Efforts

Courier-Journal p. 1

Says Integration Decision Covers Any 'State-Participation' School

Sun-9-30-58

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Sept. 29—The Supreme Court said Monday that neither direct opposition nor "evasive schemes" could nullify its ruling that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional.

A unanimous opinion written by all nine justices gave the court's reasons for rejecting any delay of integration in Little Rock. The court had met in special term September 12 and decided against delay.

But Monday's opinion went far beyond the issue in the Little Rock case—whether violent local opposition can justify postponement of a plan to admit Negro children to white schools.

Officials' Duty Is Noted

The court laid out in strong language—stronger than the original school decisions—the duty of State and local officials to end school segregation as promptly as possible.

It warned that its 1954 decision against school segregation applies not only in formally public schools but in any school

Text on Page 11.

"where there is State participation through any arrangement, management, funds, or property." This was an evident reference to plans for setting up "private" school systems in Little Rock and elsewhere.

Finally, the opinion discussed in historical terms the power of the federal courts to interpret the Constitution and the obligation of State officials to follow those interpretations.

'Solemnly Committed'

"Every State legislator, and executive and judicial officer," the court said, "is solemnly committed by oath taken to Article VI, Paragraph 3 (of the federal Constitution) 'to support this Constitution.'

"No State legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it."

The courtroom scene Monday was one of quiet drama. Suppressed excitement could be sensed among the spectators as it became apparent, at the start of the reading by Chief Justice Earl Warren, that this was more than an ordinary opinion.

'Supreme Law of Land'

The opinion was unanimous, as have been all of those since the court first ruled in 1954 that forced segregation is unconstitutional. The opinion stressed the thesis that the 1954 opinion "is the supreme law of the land."

And, in declaring that State officials cannot nullify it, Warren quoted from two of his predecessors, Chief Justice John Marshall, who served from 1801 to 1835, and Charles Evans Hughes, who was Chief Justice from 1930 to 1941. The quotations:

Marshall: "It is emphatically the province and the duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."

"If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the Constitution becomes a solemn mockery."

Hughes: "If a governor can nullify a Federal Court order, it is manifest that the fiat of a State governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the federal Constitution upon the exercise of State power would be but impotent phrases."

All but Douglas Present

Monday's special session was attended by all the nine members except Justice William O. Douglas.

Warren took special note that three of the men now on the court—Justices John H. Harlan, William J. Brennan, and Charles Evans Whittaker—have joined since the original decision against segregation in 1954.

Then he added:

"They are at one with the justices still on the court who participated in that basic decision as to its correctness and that decision is now unanimously reaffirmed."

Warren's closing words:

"The principles announced in that (1954) decision and the obedience of the states to them, according to the command of the Constitution, are indispensable for the protection of the freedoms guaranteed by our fundamental charter for all of us. Our constitutional ideal of equal justice under law is thus made a living truth."

There was some expectation in advance that the court would say in some detail what it meant three years ago when it said public-school segregation on account of race would have to be ended "with all deliberate speed."

No Dates Suggested

The opinion was not detailed, in the sense of suggesting specific dates. It did say in effect that delay in integration might be all right in some cases, provided local authorities develop good-faith plans to proceed as they could.

On the question of immediacy, the court said:

"In many locations obedience to the duty of desegregation would require the immediate general admission of Negro children, otherwise qualified as students for their appropriate classes, at particular schools.

"On the other hand, a district court, after analysis of the relevant factors (which, of course, excludes hostility to racial segregation), might conclude that justification existed for not requiring the present nonsegregated admission of all qualified Negro children.

"In such circumstances, however, the court should scrutinize the program of the school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation, and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effective operation."

Private-Corporation Head Ready To Obey

Courier-Journal p. 1

Teachers Advised To Stay Away If Classes Open as Faubus Expects

Sun-9-30-58

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 29.—A white citizens' committee leased Little Rock's closed high schools Monday, but a United States appeals court stepped on plans to reopen them Tuesday as private, segregated schools.

Two judges of the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Omaha issued a temporary order restraining the Little Rock School Board from transferring the four schools to the Little Rock Private School corporation.

The order, retroactive to September 25, came down 5 hours after the lease was signed.

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the corporation, said he would comply with an order. There was no word from him, however, hours after federal marshals began serving copies of the order on several hundred Little Rock residents—all those directly or indirectly involved in transfer of the schools to the private corporation.

Attorneys for the teachers in the high schools said they had advised the teachers not to "participate in the operation of the Little Rock high schools by any private corporation."

Confusion Spreads Rapidly

Confusion spread rapidly, not only among the officials concerned, but among the 3,700 high-school students and their parents as to whether the schools would open Tuesday morning.

Dr. Raney said his attorneys advised him that the ruling of the federal judges did not alter the situation.

But that was before copies of the actual restraining order directed against the members of the Little Rock School Board, Superintendent Virgil Blossom, and "officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and all in active concert or participation with them."

It declared they are "restrained from taking any further action to transfer possession, control, or operation, directly or indirectly of the senior high schools of the Little Rock School District, or in any way alter the status quo of the senior high schools, insofar as their integrated status is concerned."

Judge Harvey M. Johnsen who joined Judge Woodrough in hearing the plea for a temporary order to halt transfer of Little Rock high schools to a private corporation planning to reopen them as segregated schools, said the order extends until a week from Monday, when a hearing will be held in St. Louis before a three-judge court.

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Judge Johnsen said, "An attempt is being made to reopen Central High School (in Little Rock) as a private school, but in reality one that is segregated, to be available to all previous students except Negroes." This, he said, is "not in harmony with the court of appeals' plan" for carrying out integration at Little Rock.

Would Keep Status Quo

He said all Monday's order is attempting to do is to maintain the status quo pending a full court-of-appeals hearing on the case before them.

Faubus, sponsor of the private-school plan, said he was not surprised and has further plans.

"But I don't know what my next move will be at the moment," he said. "The situation may develop pretty rapidly.

"I haven't surrendered. I am not ready to surrender and I do not intend to surrender."

But Raney said he has no further plans if the Eighth U. S. Appeals Court forces him to close the schools.

Faubus Thinks They'll Open

Governor Orval Faubus said he believed the schools could open Tuesday morning and classroom work go on while the court actions are being fought out.

The order issued by the two federal judges, however, said the high schools must maintain their integrated status.

If it is obeyed, that presumably would preclude any Tuesday opening.

Raney said he would comply with an order. There was no word from his office, however, hours after copies of the restraining order were in Little Rock.

The order signed by Judge Joseph W. Woodrough, was di-

Associated Press Wirephoto

LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENT Wayne Upton, seated, center, checks a legal point with Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, left, in dark suit, at a Little Rock meeting yesterday at which the City's four closed high-school buildings were leased to a private school corporation. T. J. Raney, left, rear, heads the corporation. At right, wearing glasses, is Virgil Blossom, schools superintendent.

300 Enter LR Private School

200 More Expected in Segregated Plan

By CLIFTON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Little Rock's white high school students prepared to take up private, segregated studies Monday after seven weeks without public schools.

Approximately 300 seniors registered with the Little Rock Private School Corp., for classwork beginning Tuesday. Another 200 may be enrolled when registration is completed.

Another 300-students of all grade levels—enrolled for classes to begin next week in a Baptist high school set up here as a division of the church's Ouachita College.

WELCOMED BY PARENTS

Negro students—like their white counterparts, shut out of public high schools by Gov. Orval E. Faubus' anti-integration closing order—made no attempt to register. They would have been barred if they had tried.

Many white parents welcomed the private school registrations as the best way to "satisfactory meet an emergency."

"Any time the federal government starts meddling in our state schools, I will cheerfully accept the extra financial burden of sending my son to a private school," said one father.

LIMITED TO SENIORS

The corporation's school for seniors, made possible through contributions of people across the nation who support Gov. Faubus' stand, plans no tuition charge. The Baptist school charges $20 per month.

The corporation limited its first classes to seniors because of a lack of facilities. Expansion to include all grades is planned later.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said it would attempt to throw a legal roadblock in front of the private school corporation — the cornerstone of Gov. Faubus' plan to replace public schools with private institutions.

In New York, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said the organization was preparing legal moves against the corporation. He did not disclose what action was contemplated.

3,600 STUDENTS AFFECTED

About 3,600 students were affected when Gov. Faubus closed Little Rock's four high schools to prevent court-ordered integration.

About 600 students have since entered schools in other parts of the state and nation, and about 350 are working toward high school diplomas through correspondent courses.

In addition to those who enrolled for private classes here, a group of 30 began commuting 42 miles to Hazen, Ark., to attend the white high school there. They were invited by the town as a display of support for the governor.

NEGROES NIP PLANS

Although no private groups have planned schools for Little Rock's 700 Negro students, the two Negro colleges here are considering opening high school branches which could accommodate about 250. About 200 Little Rock Negroes already rae enrolled in nearby rural schools for their race.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, has said Negroes will make no attempt to enter the private white schools as long as public buildings and public funds are not used.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis now has under advisement an NAACP petition for a permanent injunction to prevent the Little Rock School Board from leasing the empty high school buildings to the private corporation.

No plans for Negroes

LR private school group has big task

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2—(AP)—The Little Rock Private School Corp. today faced the stupendous task of organizing an educational system for 2600 white high school students within days. The corporation has no plan for educating Negroes barred from their high school.

After announcing yesterday that it will seek to set up high school classes in private buildings and operate them with donations, the corporation issued an appeal for funds and facilities.

DR. T. J. RANEY, corporation president, said money is coming in rapidly and "the chances are good that the private schools can be opened next week."

"Money is pouring in from all over," Raney said. He would not say how much has been received.

Yesterday, Raney appealed for public contributions to support the proposed private school plan.

Dr. Raney revealed yesterday that the program does not include any plans for the 700 Negroes who normally attend Horace Mann High.

THE CITY'S senior high school students now have been out of classes five weeks past the normall Fall opening. Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the high schools before they opened. He said he did so to prevent violence such as occurred at Central High a year ago when integration took place with military support.

The U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals holds a hearing Monday on a petition for a temporary injunction to bar the school board from leasing the four high schools to the corporation.

A leasing plan would have gone into effect Tuesday. But the circuit court issued a restraining order preventing any transfer of schools, pending Monday's hearing.

Under the original plan, the private corporation would have taken over the high school system intact, including buildings, teachers, administrators and facilities. The program included Horace Mann High.

It was one of the South's key plans to circumvent federal court orders for integration.

IF THE APPEALS COURT is sued an injunction to replace last Monday's restrainer—as appears likely—the corporation faces a seemingly super-human task.

It must find makeshift classrooms, adapt them and procure desks, chairs, books, blackboards and other aricles necessary for teaching.

It also must find money and teachers.

Public school administration figures indicate Little Rock spends about $15,000 each week for white high school education.

DR. RANEY said that within hours of his appeal, offers of use of an old rental building, a union hall and three churches were made to the corporation. He said an individual whose identity was not disclosed had donated $5000 and other contributions had been received.

"Teachers will be no problem," he predicted. "There are a lot of retired teachers who would help."

The segregationist Capital Citizens Council issued a statement declaring, "We can raise the money to educate our children. We are not beholden to the mighty tax trough." A council spokesman said the organization has no available funds but will aid in raising money.

Dr. Raney said, "We are studying several plans for public appeals for funds," an indication the corporation may be considering an organized campaign similar to those staged by Community Chests and other agencies.

NEW PLAN TOLD AT LITTLE ROCK

Corporation Would Use Private Resources

By RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A new maneuver was started Wednesday to put Little Rock high schools beyond the reach of federal courts, by using private resources to operate them as private, segregated institutions.

Dr. T. J. Raney appealed for money and for space in buildings.

Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., announced the new plan.

He said one vacant building already has been examined and three churches had offered facilities. Raney declined to name the churches.

In a statement issued Wednesday, Raney asked that anyone owning an available building which might be used for classroom purposes call the corporation offices. Financial contributions, he said, should be sent to the bank where the corporation has an account.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

Raney's statement attacked President Eisenhower, saying: "Federal officials, from the President on down, must be made to understand that the course they have chosen is leading the nation to destruction."

So began the newest move to circumvent federal courts. Last Monday, the Supreme Court ruled that integration must proceed in Little Rock without further delay. A few hours later, two federal circuit judges said public school buildings and facilities may not be taken over by the private corporation.

Raney said, before issuing his statement, he would not answer any questions about it, and he didn't.

Matters relating to Little Rock teachers, and the operation of the all-Negro school, Horace Mann remained unclarified.

TEACHERS BEING PAID

The teachers are being paid now although they are not working. They are under contract to the school board, and they get pensions and other fringe benefits.

They are among others enjoined by the federal court from working for the corporation. Their attorney, Bruce Bullion, said they agreed unanimously to comply with the order.

Reporters had no opportunity to ask Raney whether funds collected through public contributions, would be used to support Horace Mann as a private school.

It costs $19,000 a week to operate the four high schools on the present basis, Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom said.

UNSOLICITED GIFTS

Even before Raney's appeal today, money had come into Arkansas from other Southern states—unsolicited.

Rainey made his appeal contingent on the action, scheduled next Monday by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The court is to rule on making the temporary restraining order, blocking the corporation from using public school facilities, a permanent order.

"If the court enjoins our use of the high school buildings . . . we will immediately begin school in other quarters.

"We have chosen our course, and as long as the people of Little Rock and our public officials give us their support, there will be no turning back."

Funds Coming In

Leaders Plan To Beat Oct. 15 Appeals Court Hearing But Date Isn't Firm

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From the Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 2.—Gov. Orval Faubus and officials of a private school corporation here expect to have privately financed, segregated schools open by Oct. 15.

Both the Governor and Dr. T. J. Raney, preident of the Little Rock Private Schools Corp., said they didn't expect to wait until the Oct. 15 Circuit Court of Appeals hearing in St. Louis before opening some kind of school system.

Both men declined to set a positive target date for school opening and both were vague on details as to how much money has been donated to finance privately operated schools.

Receives $3,000 In Day

The Governor said his office received about $3,000 Monday, but Dr. Raney declined to give out a total figure.

Both intimated a meeting of the corporation and the Governor will be held this week, possibly in the next few days.

Their comments followed action of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis in extending for two weeks a temporary restraining order against use of the four public high school buildings here as private schools. The court set Oct. 15 for further hearing, which means at least two more weeks before final ruling on the restraining order.

The Governor and the private schools corporation had been awaiting a ruling from the court as a possible indication of how they should move next in the closed-schools controversy.

Pleased By Donations

Governor Faubus said it was his belief the private school group will set up privately conducted classes before Oct. 15. Not to do so would result in two more weeks of inactivity for students, he said.

The Governor said donations were coming in well.

"Just to give you an idea, we received about $3,000 in my office Monday. The corporation is receiving more daily," he said.

The Governor said he also was receiving donations daily at the Executive Mansion, and sending them to the corporation.

That was the first figure given out on donations. Dr. Raney said he didn't know the total received.

He also said he didn't know exactly when schools would open. But he said the corporation won't wait for further rulings from the Court of Appeals.

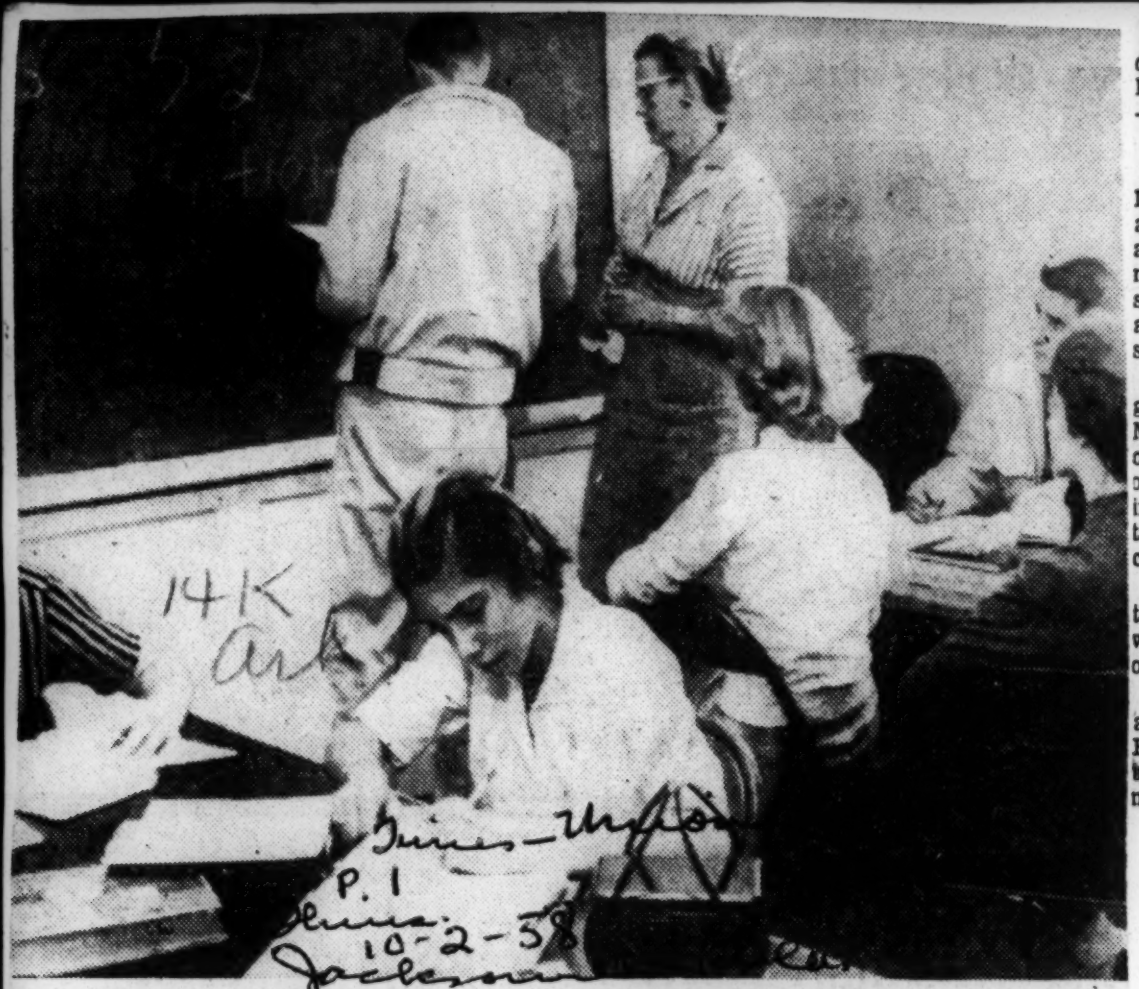
"We're going ahead with our plans," he said.

Government Waiting

Dr. Raney, who said he had just returned from a week-end trip to Dallas, also declined any information on buildings available or when a meeting is planned. He said a meeting was possible Tuesday.

Meanwhile Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb's office continued its policy of official silence.

A Federal Court official interpreted the policy as one of "waiting it out" by the Justice Department. He said it appeared the Justice Department might be hoping the Court of Appeals continuation of enjoinder action for another two weeks would bring pressure on Governor Faubus and segregationists here for a reopening of the public schools.



STUDENTS KEEP UP STUDIES

These students are shown attending Trinity Interim Academy, set up in Little Rock by the Trinity Episcopal Cathedral after closing of public high schools in the fight against integration. Mrs. James B. Gates, a housewife and volunteer teacher, is shown instructing in algebra. (AP Wirephoto)

Little Rock School Operation Planned in Private Buildings

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1 (AP) A maneuver started today to put Little Rock high schools beyond the reach of federal courts by using private resources to operate them as private, segregated institutions.

Dr. T. J. Raney appealed for money and for space in buildings.

Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., announced the new plan.

He said one rental building, a union hall and three churches have been offered. He declined to name the churches.

"There has been quite a lot of money contributed — $5,000 from one person alone here in Little Rock," Dr. Raney said. He reported earlier that the corporation received about $1,500 even before it announced the school-leasing plan last week.

"Teachers will be no problem," he predicted. "There are a lot of retired teachers who would help."

Asked if any program is in the offing to teach Negroes of Horace Mann High School, which also is closed, Raney said, "not in our corporation." He said he has no knowledge of any offers of money or facilities for the schooling of Negro high school students.

Ike Attacked

Raney's statement attacked President Eisenhower, saying:

"Federal officials, from the President on down, must be made to understand that the course they have chosen is leading the nation to destruction."

So began the newest move to circumvent federal courts. Last Monday, the Supreme Court ruled that integration must proceed in Little Rock without further delay. A few hours later, two federal circuit judges said public school buildings and facilities cannot be be taken over by the private corporation.

Teachers Paid

City teachers are being paid now, although they are not working. They are under contract to the school board, and they get pensions and other fringe benefits.

They are among many others enjoined by the federal court from working for the corporation. Their attorney, Bruce Bullion, said they agreed unanimously to comply with the order.

It costs $19,000 a week to operate the four high schools on the present basis, Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom said.

Even before Raney's appeal today, money had come into Arkansas from other Southern states —unsolicited.

Private Contributions

The newspaper The Arkansas Democrat has received currency and checks from private individuals. Georgia and Mississippi segregationists bought advertising space urging people to vote against integration in the special school election last Saturday.

Raney made his appeal contingent on action scheduled for next Monday by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The court is to rule on making the temporary restraining order blocking the corporation from using public school facilities a permanent one.

"If the court enjoins our use of the high school buildings ... we will immediately begin school in other quarters.

"We have chosen our course, and as long as the people of Little Rock and our public officials give us their support, there will be no turning back."

IN CHURCHES, HALLS—

L. R. Citizens Plan To Commence Classes

BY PRESTON McGRAW
United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6—The Little Rock Private School Corp.'s lawyer said today he expects the corporation to try to open classes in churches, lodge halls and rumpus rooms this week.

"The decision of the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals today is not going to make any difference," Leon Catlett, the lawyer, said.

"I think we can get the schools opened this week, but I doubt that there is any way right now to detail our plans.

"There is nothing more that either I or Dr. T. J. Raney could say at this time."

Dr. Raney is president of the Private School Corp.

The Appeals Court extended until Oct. 15 a restraining order that was issued Sept. 29 to keep the Little Rock School Board from turning the closed high schools over to the corporation for operation as private, segregated institutions.

The plan to start classes around Little Rock in private quarters with publicly subscribed funds is an alternative to the plan of leasing the public schools and operating them privately with tax funds.

There is always the possibility that the Appeals Court would let the public high schools be leased, but the Private School Corp. apparently did not think it promising enough to wait for.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus did not put much stock in the possibility, however. He said the Appeals Court would extend the restraining order two hours before it did.

Faubus, speaking in Hot Springs, also raised the possibility that Little Rock's high school students may not go to school at all this year.

"Suppose the children of Little Rock missed a year of school; they still wouldn't be as far behind as the children of Washington, D. C.," Faubus said.

He made this reference to the possibility of the children missing a year of school after an illusion to a report by a congressional subcommittee.

The report, on the effect of integration in Washington's schools, said students there are two years behind.

He said he has no plan to do

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MOVE IN COURT BY GOVERNMENT HITS ARKANSAS

Circuit Judges Today Will Be Asked to Block Private School Plan

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Three judges of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals will hear a government brief Monday asking for an injunction to prevent Little Rock, Ark., schools from operating on a private, segregated basis.

Attorneys for the Justice Department have filed a 25-page brief with the court supporting a request that the court enjoin the Little Rock School from leasing the city's four public high schools to a private corporation.

The hearing will be before Judges M. C. Matthes, Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodrough.

Restraining Order.

They will decide whether a temporary restraining order, issued last Monday at Omaha, Neb., by Judges Johnsen and Woodrough, should be continued.

The injunction was requested by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP has appealed an order of U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller of Arkansas which dismissed its suit to declare the Little Rock school lease plan unconstitutional.

The Justice Department, acting as a friend of the court, vigorously supported the NAACP request. "The Negro children have suffered long enough," part of the brief read.

The government said a comprehensive injunction is needed to prohibit the "existing or potential schemes" to evade desegregation mandates of the U.S. Supreme Court.

There was no suggestion how the injunction would be enforced if it was granted.

Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus has bluntly said that high schools in Little Rock will never be opened on an integrated basis by him.

Government Contention.

The government brief contended that Judge Miller erred when he ruled that he didn't have jurisdiction to grant the NAACP injunction.

He ruled that a three-judge court was necessary to rule on the matter.

Lawyers for neither the school board nor the Little Rock Private School Corp. have filed briefs or intervening pleadings with the circuit court. But if they should appear at Monday's hearing, the court is expected to allow them to present oral arguments in opposition to the application for an injunction.

The strongly worded government brief said in part: "If Central High School were reopened on a segregated basis . . . the harmful effects both to the children and to the country could in no way be undone by the courts.

"The courts cannot allow the process of law to be subverted in such fashion, for otherwise legal rights and judicial remedies would become meaningless forms."

U. S. To Ask Court To Halt Faubus' Plan

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CONTINUE ORDER?

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STRONG WORDS

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"The courts cannot allow the process of law to be subverted in such fashion, for otherwise legal rights and judicial remedies would become meaningless forms."

The brief claimed a segregated Central High School would mean victory for "the persistent and resourceful schemes which have been devised for evading decrees of the federal courts enforcing those rights."

The brief concluded that issuance of the injunction "is vitally necessary to maintain the supremacy of the federal Constitution and the integrity of the federal judicial process against challenges by officials of the State of Arkansas."

ARKANSAS

OCTOBER

LITTLE ROCK

THREE JUDGES-8th U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS WILL HEAR A GOVERNMENT BRIEF ASKING INJUNCTION TO PREVENT LITTLE ROCK, ARK FROM OPERATING ON A PRIVATE, SEGREGATED BASIS

Order Extended On School Lease

U.S. Court Keeps Ban On Little Rock Scheme

NEXT HEARING OCT. 15

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A Federal Court extended the order Monday that prevents a Little Rock corporation from leasing the city's high schools and operating them as private, segregated institutions.

It scheduled the next hearing on the case for Oct. 15 in St. Louis.

Legally, this freezes the situation in Little Rock. The schools remain closed and beyond the reach of the Little Rock private school corporation.

Three judges of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals heard attorneys representing the Federal Government, the Little Rock School Board and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Monday.

The pleadings lasted exactly one hour.

Concern NAACP Request

They concerned an NAACP request for a preliminary injunction to freeze the situation in Little Rock, pending action on an appeal from an earlier ruling in the case.

Two weeks ago, the NAACP challenged the constitutionality of the Arkansas law, authorizing private corporations to lease the building and facilities of the public schools, and to use state funds for their support.

Federal District Judge John E. Miller declined to accept jurisdiction. He said the Appeals Court would have to take the case. The NAACP appealed Miller's ruling and got a temporary restraining order.

The order of the three judges Monday said in part.

"As the simplest and most effective way of continuing the necessary protection to appellants until the hearing of the case on its merits, said temporary order is hereby renewed and extended to and including Oct. 15, in all its terms and prohibitions" (and applies to) "appellees, their officers, agents, servants, employes and attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with them."

Three Main Points

Donald MacGuineas, Justice Department attorney, said the Oct 15 hearing will cover three main points:

1. Was Judge Miller correct in his ruling that the Appeals Court must decide on the constitutionality of Arkansas's private school law?

2. Whether Miller, having so ruled, should have asked the Appeals Court to convene and hear the case? Miller made no official request.

3. Is the lease, by which the private group acquired title to the high schools, invalid because it was designed to frustrate the orders of the Supreme Court to procede with integration in Little Rock?

Kenneth Coffelt, a pro-segregation attorney in Little Rock, said of Monday's ruling:

"There is not a bit of law for what they're doing up there in St. Louis."

But Clarence Laws, NAACP field representative, commented:

"It is our view that the Supreme Court, in its opinion last week, made it crystal clear that the court will not permit a community to use subterfuge to circumvent the Supreme Court decision."

The courtroom was completely filled and overflowing Monday. Most of the spectators were Negroes. They listened intently to the swift exchange of arguments.

The three judges — M. C. Matthes, Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodrough—asked frequent questions.

Sees Closed Schools

Richard Butler, attorney for the Little Rock School Board, told the judges:

"If you restrain (the corporation), there will be no high schools in Little Rock for some indefinite time."

In reply, Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP said:

"We are not contesting, as yet, the Governor's power to close the schools." He emphasized, with a slight pause, the phrase, "as yet." Then he added, "We are asking solely for relief from the action turning over the schools to somebody else."

Three hours later, the judges ordered the case to remain unchanged, and told the lawyers to come back Oct. 15 prepared to argue "the merits of the case."

Federal Schools Denied

Attorney General Says Columnist Is All Wrong

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (Special) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers categorically denied Monday that he had obtained presidential approval of a program for establishment of a federal school system in the South, or that he had even discussed such a program with the President "or anyone."

COLUMN IS UNTRUE

Rogers said that a syndicated newspaper column by Robert S. Allen, veteran Washington writer, was untrue when it said he was "going ahead" with such a program after having obtained the "reluctant consent of President Eisenhower" to its use as "a last resort."

Allen wrote that Rogers was planning the construction of fed-

eral schools in southern areas where state and local officials have refused to racially integrate public schools. Allen said that under the plan, federal levies of local taxes to support such schools was contemplated.

QUOTED ROGERS

The writer quoted Rogers as saying that no new federal enabling legislation would be necessary to permit federal construction of public schools in unintegrated areas, although congressional appropriation of funds to operate a federal system would be needed.

Rogers said Monday he didn't say "any of the things" Allen attributed to him.

In a formal statement issued at his office Rogers said this of the Allen column:

GIVES STATEMENT

"The attorney general has never at any time talked with the President about any plan to have the federal government operate integrated schools in the southern states, nor has he talked to anyone else about any such plan.

"The article (Allen's column) purports to quote Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers never said any of the things attributed to him in it."

FEDERAL COURT EXTENDS ORDER

Clinton High Students to Occupy School Buildings In Oak Ridge

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A private school corporation in Little Rock, Ark., announced plans Monday to operate high schools for white children in private buildings. The schools would be financed by private donations.

The announcement came shortly after a federal court ban on operation of four Little Rock high schools as private, segregated institutions, was extended until a further hearing Oct. 15.

As the Little Rock school crisis ground to a new climax, federal and state authorities looked for clues to the identity of dynamiters who wrecked the Clinton, Tenn., high school early Sunday.

The 850 white and 11 Negro pupils of Clinton high will be sent in buses to a vacated school building in Oak Ridge, six miles from Clinton.

"The Clinton school was desegregated by federal court order two years ago and several racial incidents occurred during the first year. The situation quieted down after race agitator John Kasper was given a federal sentence for stirring up violence.

Little Rock segregationists initially planned to lease the four Little Rock high school buildings for use as segregated private schools. Gov. Orval Faubus approved a substitute plan calling for private buildings and donations after the lease plan was temporarily enjoined by Court of Appeals justices in Omaha, Neb. The restraining order was extended for a nine-day period Monday by a three-judge federal Appeals Court in St. Louis.

The Little Rock Private School Corp. hopes to open classes this week or next. Dr. T. J. Raney, head of the group, said the privately supported institutions would open "as soon as we get things rolling."

Justice Frankfurter of the U.S. Supreme Court released an eight-page opinion Monday concurring with the unanimous decision of the court last week in the Little Rock case. The court said then that states cannot use evasive schemes to halt integration.

Frankfurter's opinion said critics have a right to disagree with the court's integration rulings. But he added "active obstruction or defiance is barred."

Troops To Stay On At Arkansas School

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS
Clarion Ledger Bureau

White House is just about reconciled that it can find no way of getting off the hook at Little Rock and will have to keep troops there the more than four months remaining of this school term. What to do about the new term in September? General feeling in Administration is that if there are more incidents there may be another court order and then a Presidential decision on sending troop again. tration wishes on some points to escape a Presidential veto.

Faubus estimates—

Little Rock troop costs top $4 million

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12—(AP)—So far the federal government has spent more than $4 million to keep troops on duty in the Little Rock integration crisis, Gov. Orval Faubus estimated yesterday.

Faubus computed the amount at the request of Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D-Miss.) who wrote the governor that he was unable to obtain an estimate from other sources.

Abernethy did not indicate why he wanted the information.

Since Sept. 25, the day President Eisenhower ordered 1000 federal paratroopers to Little Rock and federalized the 10,500 members of the Arkansas National Guard, Faubus figures that at least $4,280,000 has been expended on troops.

This includes only Guardsmen, the governor pointed out.

In the past few months the number of troops on duty in connection with the integration crisis at Central High School has been whittled down to 432 federalized Guardsmen. At present the Army stations about a dozen soldiers at the school during class hours.

Nine Negroes attend Central High with about 1900 white pupils.

A railroad flare was found in a corridor at the school yesterday and the two boys who discovered it thought at first it was a stick of dynamite. Police said it was non-explosive "fuse" used for signaling and probably was placed in the school by pranksters.

FEDERAL TROOP USE PROTESTED IN APPEAL

Arkansas Supreme Court Hears Little Rock Case

CITY IS 'PARTICIPANT'

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 24.—The Arkansas Supreme Court heard oral arguments Monday on a case growing out of the Central High School integration dispute.

It is the first case to reach the state's high court on the school integration issue.

The appellant is Vernon Duncan, Little Rock lumber dealer, who's appealing a $51.50 municipal court fine levied against him for resisting the order of an Army officer shortly after Federal troops had been sent here to enforce the integration decree.

Refused To Move

Mr. Duncan, who contended he was getting his automobile filled with gasoline at a service station near the school, refused to "move on" when ordered, and was arrested.

His attorney, Kenneth Coffelt, argued his client's constitutional rights were violated. The attorney is trying to get a state ruling on validity of orders which President Eisenhower issued in dispatching troops here.

The city of Little Rock is an "unwilling" participant in the case. City Attorney Joe Kemp tried to have the case dropped, but the Supreme Court ordered briefs on jurisdictional questions which court spokesmen have said will go to the "merits" of the case itself.

Among rulings which were handed down Monday, the court upheld a Mississippi Chancery Court ruling in a dispute between the City of Blytheville and the Blytheville Housing Authority.

The court held the housing authority liable for a judgment of $1,634 on sewer charges applied to customers throughout the city when the city expanded sewer facilities in 1955.

Exempt From Fee

The housing authority argued that under 1941 and 1950 agreements, it was "exempt" from the fee. The court however held that the $1.80 monthly fee applied to houses in the housing authority the same as other customers throughout the city.

Proceedings follow:

Chief Justice Carleton Harris:
Mary Tygart White vs. Sam White, Yell Chancery, Danville District, affirmed.
Justice J. S. Holt:
Housing Authority City of Blytheville vs. City of Blytheville, Mississippi, Chancery, Chickasawba District, affirmed. Justice McFaddin dissents.
Justice Ed F. McFaddin:
Vivian Adams, et al. vs. Hazel Adams, excd., Pulaski Chancery, First Division, reversed and remanded with directions.
Justice Minor W. Millwee:
Valentine Pardo vs. Effie W. Creamer, Monroe Chancery, affirmed.
Justice George Rose Smith:
Charles Mankin, et al, vs. William Dean, et al, Sebastian Circuit, Fort Smith District, reversed. Justice McFaddin dissents.
Justice Paul Ward:
Otis N. Harper, et al, vs. Carl Albright, Chicot, Chancery, affirmed.
Justcie Sam s Robinson:
Benefit Association of Railway Employees vs. Otis France, Crawford Circuit, affirmed—.

Not Participating

Nabors Shaw, special justice:
Glynn Bailey, et al, vs. Arkansas State Game & Fish Commission, et al, Pulaski Chancery, First Division, modified and affirmed. Jusitce McFaddin and Ward dissent, Justice Harris disqualified and not participating.
Orders per curiam:
H. D. McDaniel et al, vs. C. H. Tolbert, et al, Craighead Chancery, Western District, rehearing denied.
A. C. Woods, DBA Woods Equipment Co., vs. Augustine Bournes, et al, Randolph Chancery, rehearing denied.
Submissions:
E. G. Miles, et al, commissioners, vs. Peter A. Deisch, et al, commissioners, Phillips Chancery.
Helen McPherson vs. W. E. McPherson, Desha Chancery.

Little Rock Troop Use Case Appealed

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 11 (AP).—The authority of President Eisenhower in sending Federal troops into Little Rock, Ark., was challenged in the United States Court of Appeals today in a hearing on a suit that stemmed from integration of Central High School.

The suit, which sought an injunction for removal of the troops, was dismissed in Little Rock in September by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies. Mr. Eisenhower sent troops into the city to enforce a Fderal Court decree which ordered the admission of nine Negro students to the school.

Attorney Kenneth Coffelt, in urging the Appeals Court to overrule Judge Davies' action, argued that the President's power to send troops was limited to cases where there was an obstruction of Federal law. He said a Federal decree was not in fact a Federal law.

Attorney Donald B. MacGuineas, representing the Department of Justice, told the Appeals Court that there must be broad construction of the law to include court decrees and not merely legislative actions. He said the President had the authority to dispatch troops in cases involving an unlawful obstruction of Federal laws.

GOP chairman here—

Alcorn approves use of U. S. troops

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn, who said he approved President Eisenhower's use of troops to force school integration at Little Rock, declared "I think the Republican Party was—and is—on the rise in the South.

He conceded that the Little Rock action had interrupted the upsurge of the GOP in Dixie, but said that "the long-range impact of the Little Rock situation was substantially less than I and many others first thought it would be."

ALCORN MADE these statements at a press conference before addressing a statewide $25-a-plate dinner rally of Republicans from over Alabama at Tutwiler Hotel Friday night when he lauded President Eisenhower's leadership and lambasted the Democrats.

He said he believed the recession is "about over" and predicted Republicans will win control of the House "by a small margin" in this year's elections, 'if business conditions will begin to improve."

"But I cannot be that optimistic about the Senate," Alcorn added, pointing out it would be difficult for the GOP to overturn senators who come up for reelection in Southern states.

Chairman Alcorn, who emphasized that he "believes in party loyalty," added that "I wouldn't be much of a party chairman if I didn't."

"And I certainly believe in a two-party system," he declared "I believe implicitly that the cause of good government demands a two-party system in the South and in every section of our great country."

ALCORN DECLINED comment on the fight over the Alabama Democratic loyalty oath for candidates in primary elections, which the State Republican Executive Committee and the Jefferson County Republican Executive Committee have denounced as "political tyranny." He added that he wasn't familiar enough with the loyalty oath tussle to discuss it.

The national GOP head, in addressing some 300 Republicans from over the state, said I am extremely hopeful that this year will see more Republican candidates challenging the incumbent Democrats."

But Alcorn declined to comment on prospects of the GOP holding a statewide primary election in Alabama. He said this should be left up to state Republican leaders.

He predicted that Republicans would hold the congressional seats they now have in Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina and other Southern states and possibly win additional ones.

WHEN ASKED if he approved Eisenhower's action in sending troops to Little Rock, Chairman Alcorn said "Of course, I approve any action to maintain the authority of our courts. If we permit the flaunting of our judicial sytem, then the whole concept upon which our republic is built will fall apart."

The ruddy-faced GOP chairman from Connecticut, who bears a slight resemblance to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, said he doubts that the president's veto of the "farm freeze" bill will hurt chances of Republicans in congressional elections.

"The average farmer now realizes that there is no substitute for a customer to buy his products and that government storage bins are not the answer to the farm problem," he said.

IN POUNDING the Democrats, Alcorn declared that a two-party system in the South "would put a damper on the Hubert Humphreys, the Soapy Williamses and the Walter Reuthers."

He told the Republican rally,

amid repeated applause, that "this left-wing element controls the Democratic Party, and they consider the South safe territory, no matter how far to the left they pull the Democratic Party."

Alcorn, in stressing the importance of the GOP in Dixie, declared that "many Democrats don't yet seem to realize the Republican Party is already an effective instrument in the South, and is here to stay."

Alcorn said "on the basis of leadership alone, certainly the people of this nation would prefer to entrust their government to President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, and a cabinet such as we now have, rather than to an administration composed of such left-wing Democrats as now control that party."

ALCORN SAID, "the greatest hope for individual freedom and private enterprise rests with the continuance of a Republican administration.

"For these reasons, I believe the Republican Party is the party of the future—the party best able to meet the challenges, the uncertainties and also the opportunities which lie ahead."

State Chairman Claude O. Vardaman, who presided at the dinner, told the GOP gathering that "a lot of Democrats will run for cover when they see the Democratic platform of 1960. They'll be looking for a home and the doors of the Republican church will be open."

Vardaman said "when the Democrats see Williams, Walter Reuther and that crowd coming at them, they're going to hide."

LEE POTTER, Virginia Republican chairman, who accompanied Alcorn to Birmingham, spoke briefly. He and Alcorn went to New Orleans Saturday for another GOP rally.

Army Is Mum On Little Rock Troop Role

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Army, apparently adopting a new information policy, declined again Thursday to say whether troops have shown up at integrated Central High School this week.

Several federalized National Guardsmen were inside the school the past three days, pupils reported.

But an Army spokesman, in contrast to his freely released information about troops last week, declined all comment except to reaffirm the Army's mission:

"To insure that all properly enrolled students are allowed to attend school without interference."

Last week the Army disclosed that on Thursday none of the 10 to 20 soldiers usually at the school appeared. It was the first day since last fall that no troops were at the school during class hours.

Newsmen and pupils have been curious to see if the Army would try it again. But jeep patrols and movements of soldiers to and from the school have been evident since Monday.

At night watchmen hired by the Little Rock school board guard the massive building, scene of numerous bomb scare hoaxes and the planting of one real stick of dynamite that was unarmed.

The orders and activities of the token soldier force at the school also are hidden by silence.

Expanding on the statement about the Army's mission, the spokesman said:

"The Army remains responsive to requirements and makes redispositions, alterations and troop relocations as they become necessary."

Translated, this means sometimes the soldiers are in the basement, sometimes they are on classroom floors, sometimes they are outside, sometimes they are hidden from the view of pupils and sometimes they are everywhere at the same time.

As for whether soldiers are under orders merely to observe disturbances, an Army official at Washington has reiterated that the Army will discharge its duties at Central "without fear or favor" until relieved.

An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has charged that the Army now was maintaining a hands-off policy in interracial incidents involving any of the eight Negroes among the 1,900 whites at the school.

Privately, the word from the troops is that there have been few such incidents lately that would merit discipline from school authorities—a sharp departure from the internal near-chaos that reportedly prevailed several months ago.

Won't Protect Negroes If Troops Go—Faubus

By Herald Wire Services

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS of Arkansas, key figure in the Little Rock school integration crisis last year, says he will not protect Negro pupils if federal troops are removed from Central High School.

PEOPLE

Faubus declared:

"It is improper to put police force in the schools." He added, it "isn't my role to promote social change."

The Arkansas chief executive said 80 to 85 per cent of his state's citizens are behind him on his integration stand and added that reports that violence would break out if federal soldiers were removed come from both "parents and students" at the school.

No Troops Withdrawal Schedule Yet Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP) — Rep. Hays (D.-Ark.) said after a conference with Sherman Adams Thursday that it still isn't possible to fix a schedule for withdrawal of troops from Little Rock, Ark.

Hays was accompanied to the White House meeting with Adams, President Eisenhower's No. 1 aid, by C. E. Lowry, described by the congressman as "one of Little Rock's foremost citizens."

They met with Adams to discuss Little Rock's Central High school integration controversy which resulted in Eisenhower ordering federal troops into that city last September.

Lowry, an insurance company executive, is former head of Little Rock's Good Government League.

In response to a question, Lowry said he and Hays met with Adams to try to find out just what Eisenhower had in mind in connection with a statement he made at his news conference last week.

At that time, Eisenhower was asked what he thought "the wisest next step" would be in the Little Rock school situation. He replied he hoped that Little Rock officials could "soon express their confident intention of maintaining order and peace in their town" to clear the way for withdrawal of the federalized National Guardsmen still patroling the school area.

In response to a question, Lowry said he did not meet with Adams to convey any assurance such as Eisenhower mentioned.

Adams was not available to newsmen for comment.

Army Spikes Little Rock Troop Rumors

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Army told Sen. Olin D. Johnston Monday it has no plans now for pulling out of Little Rock.

It will make no such plans until directed by President Eisenhower to do so, Johnston was told.

Johnston asked the office of Maj. Gen. C. D. Eddleman, deputy chief of staff for operations, whether the troops assigned to enforce integration of Central High School at Little Rock would be removed when the school session ends May 28.

The reply was that troops would not be pulled out of Little Rock "until an order to relieve them comes down from appropriate authority."

In response to a question, Johnston was told that "appropriat authority" meant the "person who sent them there." That, of course, was President Eisenhower, acting in his capacity as commander in chief.

Johnston then inquired if those in Eddleman's office directly responsible for the handling in Washington of the Little Rock maneuver—"I suppose you'd call it an operation," an Eddleman aide said dubiously—had had any indication that preliminary plans should be made for the removal of Little Rock troops.

"There has been no such indication," was the reply. "We only carry out orders, and until such time as we have been ordered to relieve the troops now on duty at Little Rock, we will maintain them there."

Eddleman's aide said that his schedule shows that commencement exercises will be held at Central High School May 27, but that students will return the following day to pick up their final reports and other such matters.

"To all practical intents and purposes, May 28 is the last day of the school session," Johnston was told. "We have no way of knowing now what will happen to the troops May 29."

Speculation that the Army might be preparing to relieve the troops on duty at Little Rock was aroused last week when for a full day—the first since the "occupation" of the Arkansas capital began last year—there were no soldiers on duty at Central High.

Guard Ban Appeal Lost By Faubus

Use Of State Troops At School Opposed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28 (U.P.) —The United States Court of Appeals today upheld a Federal judges ban against the use of Arkansas National Guardsmen to bar Negro children from the Little Rock Central High School.

The court rejected an appeal filed by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus against the anti-troop injunction issued last September by U. S. District Judge Ronald M. Davies.

The court ruled that a state government does not have the right to call out troops to suppress "rights which it is the duty of the state to defend."

Allied appeals filed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, both members of the pro-segregation League of Central High Mothers, also were rejected.

The legal actions were followups to the controversy which raged about Central High School last year over the issue of racial integration of the students.

Faubus called out Guardsmen to prevent Negro children entering the school after anti-integration mobs had gathered about the building. President Eisenhower then ordered Federal troops into Little Rock to enforce integration.

In today's opinion, the court said that a state government cannot suppress disorders, "the object of which is to deprive citizens of their lawful rights, by using its forces in carrying out the unlawful purposes of those who create the disorders, or by suppressing rights which it is the duty of the state to defend."

Use of state troops for such purposes, the court stated, would breed violence. It would constitute an assurance to those who resort to violence to obtain their ends, that if they gathered in sufficient numbers to constitute a menace to life, the forces of law would not only not oppose them, but would actually assist them in accomplishing their objective."

The court decision upheld a temporary injunction against Faubus, the Arkansas adjutant general, and the unit commander of the Arkansas National Guard.

14k 1958

A Government of Laws

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis in the Little Rock school desegregation case is a striking reaffirmation that ours is a government of laws: *"We say that the time has not yet come in these United States when an order of a Federal court must be whittled away, watered down, or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens in opposition thereto."*

There can hardly be any question that if the court had granted the Little Rock school board's petition to defer its integration plan because of the artificially instigated turmoil that took place last year, an "impossible situation"—even an anarchic one—might have developed throughout the South. As the court noted, an "affirmance of 'temporary delay' in Little Rock would amount to an open invitation to elements in other districts to overtly act out public opposition through violent and unlawful means." While the fullest consideration must be given to the revolution in Southern mores being brought about by the desegregation decision of 1954, that cannot mean yielding to mob rule.

There also can be no question that the Court of Appeals decision, logical and inevitable as it was, presents the people of Little Rock and the Administration in Washington with tough and urgent problems. The original integration plan is still in force, and—unless there is a stay of the Circuit Court's order—will still be two weeks hence when the schools of Little Rock reopen. It is perfectly evident from Governor Faubus' attitude, strengthened by his recent smashing electoral victory, that he will do everything in his power to prevent those schools from opening in even a minutely integrated form. Another clash between state and Federal power seems sadly inevitable; and plans had better be more carefully laid in Washington now than they were at this time last year to cope with it.

The overwhelming mass of moderate opinion throughout the nation recognizes that the element of deliberateness in the Supreme Court's 1954 opinion must be recognized, in some areas and under certain circumstances, as more binding than the element of "speed." The lower Federal courts certainly recognize this fact, too; and there has been no disposition to force this basic change with undue haste. But come about it must, under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and violence and intimidation will not prevent it. That is the meaning of Judge Matthes' decision; and sooner or later Gov. Orval Faubus must understand it instead of leading his people, as he is now doing, backward into the nineteenth century, with potentially disastrous consequences to Arkansas and the nation.

ARKANSAS

Finally, Governor Faubus and all who hold with him may be reminded that wherever there has been an honest and sober attempt to carry out the spirit of the 1954 decision there has been progress.

Judges In Little Rock Case Are From Midwest

By AL DOERING

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The seven judges who will hear the Little Rock intregation case appeal Monday come from states where racial problems are remote.

But they are not strangers to the Little Rock case. As members of the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, they have dealt with it three times. Each time they ruled in favor of integration.

This time, the case is back on an appeal by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from a U. S. District Court order postponing integration at Little Rock's Central High School for 2½ years.

The Supreme Court is in recess until October and the appellate court's decision will decide whether seven Negro pupils can return to Central, where integration was enforced last year with federal troops.

Judges Listed

Who are these seven judges?

Most of them come from the upper Midwest. Of the seven states in the district, Arkansas lone has no member of the bench.

There is the chief justice, Archibald K. Gardner of Huron, S. D. at 90, he is the oldest active federal judge in the nation.

Other members of the court are Joseph E. Woodrough, Omaha; John B. Sanborn, 74, St. Paul; Harvey M. Johnsen, 63, Hastings, Neb.; Charles J. Vogel, 60, Fargo, N. D.; Martin D. Oosterhaut, 58, Orange City, Iowa; and Martin C. Matthes, 52, St. Louis.

Gardner, Sanborn, Oosterhaut and Matthes are Republicans.

Sanborn, a widower, points out rather tartly he was around long before the integration cases. He and Johnsen upheld the original Little Rock integration order. They also upheld Dist. Judge Ronald E. Davies of Fargo, N. D., in enjoining Gov. Orval Faubus from using National Guardsmen to keep nine Negro students out of the school last fall.

Johnsen, slim and gray-haired with a squarish, rugged jaw, is known for his early and late hour working habits. He often is at his desk in the Omaha Post Office Building by 7 a. m. The bald, 6-foot-2, 250-pound Oosterhaut was a football letterman with University of Iowa. He considers his $17,500-a-year job on the bench 'an excellent opportunity to serve the people."

Vogel was elevated to the circuit bench by President Eisenhower in 1954. A year before his U. S. District Court appointment in 1941, Democrat Vogel tried to beat Republican William Langer for the U. S. Senate and failed.

'Walking Judge'

Woodrough is called the "Walking Judge." Throughout his long career (he was named to the District Court in 1933) he has walked part of the way to work from his suburban home in Omaha.

No one expects a decision Monday. It generally takes several weeks. In this case, it may come within days. The Circuit Court has been reminded by the Supreme Court that time is important because of the approaching school term.

The integration delay was ordered by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., at the request of the Little Rock school board to allow a peaceful interlude.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

All 7 Judges Told To Rule On Little Rock

St. Louis, July 21 (AP) — All seven judges of the U.S. District Court here have been ordered to rule on the appeal from an order delaying integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

Chief Judge Archibald A. Gardner today ordered all the judges to sit in on the hearings, which he set for the morning of August 4.

The appeal was filed Saturday on behalf "of the Negro students and pupils of the Little Rock School District."

It asked the court to set aside and reverse an order by Federal District Court Judge Harry J. Lemley on June 23.

Saturday's brief was filed by Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Thurgood Marshall, representing the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. On July 9, Branton had filed a brief calling for a stay of Lemley's order.

To Rule On Merits

Gardner told the appeals court to "hear the case on its merits," which indicated that Saturday's appeal would include the coverage of Branton's stay motion.

Earlier this month it was understood that only three of the seven judges would hear the motions.

In Lemley's decision, the integration of Central High School, which started in 1957, was delayed until January, 1961. It was in 1957 that nine Negro students entered Central High under the protection of Federal troops.

The seven judges who will hear the appeal are Gardner, from Huron, S. D.; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, Omaha, Neb.; Harvey M. Johnsen, Omaha, Neb.; Charles J. Vogel, Fargo, N. D.; Martin D. Van Oosterhout, Sioux City, Iowa; Marion C. Matthes, St. Louis.

Little Rock Judges Get Strong Letter

Many Protest To Federal Jurists, Hearing Appeals

ST. LOUIS, Aug 1 (AP)—Mail is pouring in on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear an appeal in the Little Rock school integration case Monday.

Every day brings more letters, mainly from the South. Robert C. Tucker, clerk of the appellate court, says they are bitter and frequently vicious.

Some are addressed to the court; others to the seven judges.

The judges are reluctant to discuss the mail.

Regardless, the bundle of letters mounts. It will be quite a stack when the judges convene Monday in a small courtroom in the Federal Building to hear arguments on a U. S. District Court's order postponing integration at the Little Rock Central High School for two and one-half years.

The delay was granted by U. S. District Judge Harry L. Lemley of Hope, Ark., at the request of the school board. Lemley said he granted it to provide a "peaceful interlude."

Ordinarily, three judges hear an appeal but the court's 90-year-old Chief Justice, Archibald K Gardner of Huron, S. D., decided all seven would hear this one.

The others are Joseph Woodrough, 84, Omaha; John B. Sanborn, 74, St. Paul; Harvey M. Johnsen, 63, Hastings, Neb.; Charles J. Vogel, 60, Fargo, N. D.; Martin D. Van Oosterhout, 58, Orange City, Ia., and Martin C. Matthes, 52, St. Louis.

The court has dealt with the Little Rock case three times and has upheld integration on all points, including the original court-approved plan permitting nine Negroes to enroll last Fall.

The Supreme Court is in recess until October and the appellate court's decision will determine whether seven of the Negroes can return to the school this Fall. One Negro was graduated. Another was expelled.

Little Rock Case Coming Up Today

ST. LOUIS (UPI)—The appeal of a Little Rock, Ark., school segregation case, in which integration was ordered delayed until 1961, will be heard Monday by all seven judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals. It will be the first time in 30 years that all the judges have sat at a hearing.

The court, which is in the Eighth District Circuit, is made up of Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. Arkansas is the only state in the circuit that is not represented on the bench.

Sufficient Reason.

Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner, who called for Monday's en banc hearing of the case, said there was "sufficient reason" for the unusual procedure.

The importance of the decision is pointed up by the position of Gov. Orval Faubus.

Faubus, who recently won the Arkansas Democratic primary and is virtually assured of election in Democratic Arkansas, is a leader in the fight against integration. He has said that desegregation would lead to violence and disorder.

Last fall, federal troops were ordered to Little Rock by President Eisenhower to enforce a Federal Court order which allowed nine Negro students to enter Central High School. On April 26 of this year, the court upheld a ruling of U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies enjoining Faubus and Arkansas National Guard officers from barring the school to Negro students.

Ordered A Delay.

But U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Arkansas, following a request by the Little Rock Board of Education, ordered a delay in integration to allow "a peaceful interlude."

Wiley Branton, attorney from Pine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood Marshall, representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appealed Lemley's order "on behalf of the Negro students and pupils of the Little Rock schol district."

Earlier, the NAACP tried to bypass the Court of Appeals and take the case to the Supreme Court. The high court refused to consider the case because preliminary steps were not taken, but emphasized the need for a speedy decision because of the coming school year.

JUDGES IN SEGREGATION CASE—Here are four of the figures in the Little Rock school segregation appeal that will be heard today at St. Louis. Top, left to right: Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., who granted the stay for the Little Rock school, and Judge John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn. Bottom, left to right, Judges Joseph W. Woodrough of Omaha and Martin C. Matthes of St. Louis.

Court to Hear Little Rock Case Monday

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—A case which could affect the speed of public school desegregation throughout the South will be argued Monday before the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

All seven judges of the court—instead of the usual three—are meeting in special session during their summer recess to hear the important case.

At issue is an appeal from an order by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley, Virginia-born and a resident of Hope, Ark., suspending racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock for 2½ years.

The appellate court, which in previous rulings has upheld the Little Rock integration plan, is acting this time with unaccustomed haste. A ruling is expected before the start of the fall school term next month.

JUDGE LEMLEY'S suspension order was requested by the Little Rock School Board. The board cited unrest and disciplinary problems which marked the first phase of the gradual integration plan, enforced with the use of federal troops.

It was appealed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which calls Judge Lemley's order "an invitation to violence."

Arkansas is the southernmost of the seven states in the Eighth Circuit and the only one without a member on the bench. The other states are Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

The court is headed by 90-year-old Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of North Dakota, a Republican. Judge Gardner and John B. Sanborn, 74, a Minnesota Republican, were appointed by former President Hoover.

Harvey M. Johnsen, 63, and Joseph W. Woodrough, 84, Nebraska Democrats, were named by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CHARLES J. VOGEL, 60, North Dakota Democrat; Martin D. Van Oosterhout, 58, Iowa Republican, and Martin C. Matthes, 52, Missouri Republican, are appointees of President Eisenhower.

These are the men who are called upon to decide the proper application, in the complex Little Rock case, of the Supreme Court's 1955 order for an end to segregation in public schools with "all deliberate speed."

Judge Lemley held that Negroes have a constitutional right to attend Central High. But, citing deep-rooted opposition to integration in the area, he found the school board had "convincingly shown that the time for the enjoyment of that right has not come."

The NAACP's attorney, in their brief, argue that Judge Lemley's order, if permitted to stand, "as a precedent will be disastrous to our whole concept of constitutional government."

Little Rock to File Brief on Delay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 2 (AP). The Little Rock School Board made public a legal brief it will file next week in its effort to gain a respite from school integration.

The board will file the 80-page brief with the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis Monday, the date set for a hearing on an appeal from a 2½-year integration delay here ordered by U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People filed the appeal.

Richard C. Butler and A. F. House, attorneys for the school board, declared in the brief that the central question which the appellate court must decide is whether a school district is responsible for enforcing district laws.

The brief cited instances of violence that erupted throughout the past school year after nine Negro children entered Central High School under protection of federal troops.

FBI Probes Dynamite In Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—FBI agents had orders today to investigate the discovery of a stick of dynamite in a basement locker at Little Rock Central High School.

An anonymous telephone call yesterday sent city policemen and federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen on a 1½-hour search. They found the dynamite, which had no cap or fuse, in an otherwise empty locker.

The Justice Department said at Washington last night that the FBI would find out whether any federal law had been violated.

The telephone caller's tip said two sticks of dynamit had been placd at the school but only one was found.

NOT DANGEROUS

An explosives expert said it was possible but difficult to set off unfused, uncapped dynamite.

It was the second bomb scare in recent days at the school, where nine Negro students were integrated under the protection of federal troops Sept. 25. Last Thursday night federalized guards men combed the huge building in an unsuccessful search for explosives after an anonymous call.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom told a news conference several hours after the dynamite discovery that he considered it a terror weapon aimed at shutting the doors of the school to all students. He said he definite planned to keep Central open.

About 25 federalized guardsmen are stationed at Central on each class day. They are drawn from the last 432 guardsmen still on duty in connection with the integration crisis.

DYNAMITE CACHE STIRS LITTLE ROCK

Stick of Explosive Found in Locker at Central High—Negro Pupil Assaulted

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20 (AP)—A stick of dynamite, uncapped and unfused, was found in an empty locker at Integrated Central High School today. Virgil Blossom, Superintendent, called it a weapon of terror "to force us to close the school."

The dynamite, relatively harmless in its unfused, uncapped state, was found after an hour and a half search by city police and federalized National Guardsmen. An anonymous telephone call to a local radio station manager, Ray Bartlett, started the search.

Mr. Bartlett said the caller asked for him by name and told him there were two sticks of dynamite planted in the basement of the 2,000-student school "in a locker." No second stick was found.

In Washington, the Justice Department announced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been authorized to investigate "to determine if there had been any violation of federal law."

The discovery of the dynamite highlighted a hectic first day of the new semester that was filled with rumors and tension. Earlier in the morning a Negro student—one of the nine whose integration into Central High started the Little Rock crisis—was knocked down by a white boy. Both were sent to the principal's office and Mr. Blossom said an investigation of the incident was pending.

The search for the dynamite was carried out while some students were attending classes and others were lunching in the basement cafeteria, just a few yards from where the stick was found.

Acting Police Chief Eugene Smith said he believed the dynamite was put there "not to blow up anything but to create hysteria."

Mr. Blossom commented:

"It appears that this is a part of a campaign to try to force us to close the school. This is an opinion on which the police, F. B. I. and military agree.

"We further feel that no one in this community would actually carry out anything of this sort that would result in harm to the children.

"Every precaution is being taken for the safety of the children and at the same time carry on their educational program."

It was the second explosion scare in five days. Last Thursday night a platoon of federalized Guardsmen searched the huge high school for explosives after an anonymous call. They found nothing.

At a news conference, Mr. Blossom said he first heard of the dynamite report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation this morning.

Questioned about steps taken to insure the safety of students, Mr. Blossom said he could not reveal the measures but added no increase in the number of troops was anticipated.

Central High School now is guarded on school days by federalized Guardsmen of the Arkansas National Guard. Without comment, the military resumed its outside patrols this morning. They had been discontinued about ten days ago.

NASHVILLE INVOKES STATE SCHOOL LAW

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 20—The Nashville School Board invoked Tennessee's new Pupil Placement Law today as a defense against complete and immediate integration of the city's public schools.

In a brief filed in United States District Court the board asked dismissal of a suit in which the National Association of Colored People is asking for complete desegregation.

By court order, the city schools' first grade was desegregated last fall after an outbreak of racial violence. The board was given until Dec. 31 to submit a plan for desegregating the remaining eleven grades.

At the insistence of a local segregation organization, the Parents School Preference Committee, the board proposed a "voluntary integration" program. This was similar to a "voluntary segregation" program previously rejected by William E. Miller, Federal District judge.

A hearing on the new proposal is set before Judge Miller for Jan. 28.

Dynamite Found At Central

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Bartlett said the caller asked for him by name and told him there were two sticks of dynamite planted in the basement of the 2000-student school "in a locker". No second stick was found.

Earlier in the morning a Negro student—one of the nine whose integration into Central High touched off the Little Rock crisis—was knocked down by a white boy. Both were sent to the principal's office and Blossom said an investigation of the incident is pending.

Acting Police Chief Eugene Smith said he believed the dynamite was put there "not to blow up anything but to create hysteria."

Blossom commented: "It appears that this is a part of a campaign to try to force us to close the school. This is an opinion on which the police, FBI and military agree.

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LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock High Yields Dynamite

Superintendent Calls Incident 'Weapon To Force Closure'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20 (AP)—A stick of dynamite, uncapped and unfused, was found in an empty locker at integrated Central High School today. Supt. Virgil Blossom called it a weapon of terror "to force us to close the school."

The dynamite, relatively harmless in its unfused, uncapped state, was found after a 90-minute search by city police and federalized National Guardsmen. An anonymous telephone call to a local radio station manager, Ray Bartlett, started the search.

Bartlett said the caller told him there were two sticks of dynamite planted in the basement of the 2,000-student school "in a locker." No second stick was found.

The discovery of the dynamite climaxed a hectic first day of the new semester that was filled with rumors and tension. Earlier in the morning a Negro student — one of the nine whose integration into Central High touched off the Little Rock crisis — was knocked down by a white boy. Both were sent to the principal's office. Blossom said an investigation of the incident is pending.

The dynamite search was carried out while some students were attending classes and others were lunching in the basement cafeteria, just a few yards from where the stick was found.

CREATE HYSTERIA

Acting police Chief Eugene Smith said he believed the dynamite was put there "not to blow up anything but to create hysteria."

Blossom commented: "It appears that this is a part of a campaign to try to force us to close the school. This is an opinion on which the police, FBI and military agree.

"We further feel that no one in this community would actually carry out anything of this sort that would result in harm to the children.

"Every precaution is being taken for the safety of the children and at the same time carry on their educational program."

Blossom told a news conference he first heard of the dynamite report from the FBI this morning.

Questioned about steps taken to insure the safety of students, Blossom told reporters he could not reveal the measures but did say no increase in the number of troops was anticipated.

Central high now is guarded on school days by federalized Guardsmen of the Arkansas National Guard. Without comment the military resumed its outside patrols this morning. They had been discontinued about 10 days ago.

Blossom said there was no indication any additional Negroes would enroll for the second semester. That, too, was rumored at the school this morning.

FBI Given Orders To Probe Dynamite

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Justice Department today authorized the FBI to investigate the finding of dynamite in a locker at Little Rock's Central High School.

The department said the FBI would "determine if any violation of federal law was involved."

Officials declined to elaborate.

The FBI made an investigation of disorders at the school last September when nine Negro children enrolled under a federal court desegretation order.

After getting a lengthy report on these disorders, the department adopted a mark time policy with respect to possible federal prosecution of those involved.

But officials indicated that if further disorders occurred involving the same persons this policy might be changed.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

NEGRO TROOPS BEATEN

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Violence flares at Ft. Chaffee; soldiers beaten

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Reports that two colored soldiers were beaten by a group of white persons in an army barracks at nearby Fort Chaffee, Ark., were confirmed Friday by the Washington Bureau NAACP.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP branch, said a complaint of the attack had been filed with Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP. He said the action was presently in her hands.

• • •

EARLIER REPORTS stated that Pvt. Vernon Lewis and Specialist Lester Minor were attacked in the army barracks and then reprimanded by their commanding officer.

The statements say that both Lewis and Minor have been charged with assault and battery and held for courtmartial while no action has been taken against their assailants.

According to reports, the soldiers claim they are being denied justice and have asked an NAACP investigation. Mr. Mitchell's office said that as of Friday it had not received a report in the matter.

16-Year-Old Girl Hate Target

Pressure Is Mounting In Little Rock on Minnie Jean, NAACP

She Commits 'Crime' Of Talking Back to Her White Tormenters

Courier

NEW YORK—"A battle lost and a new one begun" characterizes the plight of plucky Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old student of Little Rock's infamous Central High School. P. 3

• As if she hasn't gone through enough humiliation gaining entrance to the previously all-white high school, now it has become necessary for the NAACP to urge that the Little Rock Board of Education "reject the recommended suspension" of Minnie Jean.

• It seems her only "crime" was "talking back" to a white girl who had harassed her recently in the school.

By orders of Principal Jess W. Matthews she was not to "retaliate, verbally or physically to any harassment" which might be heaped upon her by any white student in the school.

Pittsburgh

THIS ORDER came despite the fact that Minnie Jean apparently is the object of a movement to have her removed from the integrated school.

She was suspended for calling a girl student "white trash" after the latter repeately called her "n——r bitch," and had struck Minnie Jean on the head with her pocketbook.

Sat 2-22-58

The white girl was not suspended and superintendent of schools, Virgil Blossom, praised her for having "a good citizenship record."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in a telegram to Little Rock board chairman Wayne Upton, cited the abuse to which Minnie Jean and other Negro students at the school have been subjected.

Sat 2-22-58

MINNIE JEAN, who dared fight back, and consequently has been suspended twice, now faces expulsion from Central High School for the rest of the year at the recommendation of Mr. Blossom.

Shorts About Little Rock's Situation

Courier

In North Little Rock, Wilbert Williams Jr. was fined $53.25 after fighting with a white boy . . . Two students found what they thought was a stick of dynamite in Little Rock's Central High School, but the object was a railroad flare . . . Three appeals on behalf of pro-segregationists have been filed before the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Governor Faubus is asking relief from an order which forbids him to interfere with integration at Central High . . . Other appeals have been made by Mrs. Clyde Thompson, an official of the League of Central High Mothers, and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers' group . . . It cost the U. S. Government $4,237,996 to take action in Little Rock through Jan. 31. Army costs amounted to $3,802,284, and Air Force costs were pegged at $435,712 . . . Little Rock superintendent of schools Virgil T. Blossom says he has no feeling of alarm over the situation at Central High . . . Governor Faubus estimates that it cost $4,285,000 to keep the federalized Arkansas National Guard on duty at Central High . . . Arkansas State Police, under the jurisdiction of a legislative subcommittee are currently probing the "racial" situation at Central High.

P-3

Faubus Picks Birthday Of Abe Lincoln to Nix NAACP's Franchise

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—On Lincoln's Birthday, Gov. Orval Faubus signed a proclamation revoking the Arkansas state franchise of the NAACP, after telling newsmen the day before that he "probably" will call a special session of the Arkansas Legislature before next fall to prohibit use of Federal troops to enforce integration in the public schools. P-3

Courier

• Governer Faubus's declaration that the NAACP was "out" came after the NAACP was pitched a "strike" by Pulaski Circuit Judge William J. Kirby upheld the validity of the Little Rock "Anti-NAACP" Ordinance and fined Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, $25 and costs on a charge of not complying with it.

Pittsburgh

The ordinance requires certain organizations, mainly aimed at the NAACP, to file their membership list and financial data with the city of Little Rock.

Sat 2-22-58

THE JURIST let the television cameras, usually banned from courtrooms in the state, whirr in the background as the case proceeded.

The next day, Minnie Lee Brown, was expelled from Central High School as another "strike."

Mrs. Bates had originally been fined $100 and costs in Little Rock Municipal Court but attorneys for the city of Little Rock had agreed that $25 was the maximum fine she could be fined because of a state law which limits the amount of fines which may be assessed under certain kinds of ordinances.

NAACP Urges School Board

Halt Suspension Of Minnie Jean

New York - The NAACP today urged the Little Rock Board of Education to "reject the recommended suspension" of Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro student of Little Rock's Central High School.

In a telegram to Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock board, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, cited the harassment to which Miss Brown on the charge of "talking back to a white girl," Mr. Wilkins pointed out "is an absurdity which your board cannot accept. . .in the extraordinary situation obtaining at Central High School."

Sat 2-22-58

Roy Wilkins

The complete text of Mr. Wilkins' telegram follows:

Your records will show that the New York office of NAACP has refrained from injecting itself into the Little Rock situation. However the threatened permanent suspension of Minnie Jean Brown impels us to suggest that in the interest of fair play in which Americans everywhere have a stake the board of education reject the recommended suspension. Minnie Jean Brown is fomally charged in a letter from her principal with "talking back to a white girl." We submit that in an ordinary situation this would be an unthinkable basis for explusion and that in the extraordinary situaton obtaining at Central High school it is an absurdity which your board cannot accept. Making due allowance for the pressures under which you are operating we nevertheless feel that as responsible citizens you cannot approve of this tactic. In his letter the principal admits by inference that there was provocation in the Brown case yet the provocateur has not been penalized in any fashion while it wrestles with a situation more difficult than it has been recommended for Minnie Jean. It has been evident for several months that the coordinated harassments at Central High have been the work of a few students. the tiny minority and thus permitting majority of white students who might the more than 1,900 students have been fair. The nine Negro board as to attend classes in peace. In-students have conducted themselves admirably under trying circumstances. We express the fect that the Board of Education in considering the penalty of exclusion to be imposed for even matter will match this record.

Minnie Jean out! Is Thelma next?

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Ouster of Minnie Jean Brown from Central High for talking back leads to belief that segregationists have time table for Little Rock Nine.**
- **NAACP hits expulsion reason as an "absurdity"; calls on school board to reinstate pupil.**
- **Thelma Mothershed appears to be new target; Minnie Jean's parents to fight ou**

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LITTLE ROCK—Do a handful of segregationists inside Central High School have a time-table by which they hope to have the nine colored pupils ousted one by one?

That was the question in minds of fair-minded citizens here after the unprecedented suspension of Minnie Jean Brown, the most spirited of the Little Rock Nine.

Her offense: she talked back to one of her white tormentors after admittedly extreme provocation.

Hardly had Minnie Jean been told she faces possible expulsion before another of the youngsters, Thelma Mothershed, became the target of the "Faubus forces."

And on the same day, a third student, 15-year-old Jefferson Thomas, was choked by a white pupil in a gymnasium incident.

* * *

IN A WEEK rampant with reprisal against Minnie Jean, Thelma was accused of kicking a white girl.

The white girl, identified as Florence Calloway, 15, said Thelma kicked her on the knee as they climbed a stair in the school.

The Calloway girl said she called Miss Mothershed "something I shouldn't have," in reference to the kicking incident.

Almost simultaneously, 15-year-old Jefferson reported that an unidentified white boy kicked him by the throat and choked him near the school gymnasium after threatening him.

He said the youth accused him of "bumping into me in the hall."

Ellis Thomas, young Thomas' father, said his son told the white boy he hadn't "bumped into him," that he "didn't even know him."

Principal Jess Matthews turned aside the incident, saying he had no knowledge of it.

* * *

JEFFERSON IS ONE of three colored boys enrolled at Central High School. The other six pupils are girls.

With Minnie Jean suspended effective Feb. 17, only eight colored children are left at the integrated high school.

Blossom extended Minnie Jean's original three-day suspension to two weeks because the 16-year-old child called Frankie Ann Gregg "white trash," after the Gregg girl called her a "n . . . . r" and attacked her with a purse.

On the same day she was attacked by the Gregg girl, Minnie Jean was doused with scalding hot soup by a white boy identified as Lester Judkins Jr.

Another of the Little Rock nine, Carlotta Walls, was also kicked by a white pupil.

In a conference with the parents of the children, Blossom announced his intention to recommend to the school board permanent expulsion of Minnie

Mrs. W. B. Brown, Minnie Jean's mother; the NAACP and the New York Herald Tribune (editorially) immediately came to the attack.

MRS. BROWN SAID SHE would resist any effort to remove Minnie Jean from the school.

Clarence Laws, NAACP regional director, said:

"Minnie Jean's parents plan to appeal to the school board any action to remove her from Central High School.

"And the NAACP is going to go all the way in support of the parents."

Lashing out at the action against Minnie Jean editorially, the New York Herald Tribune declared:

"She was suspended for talking back to a white girl. Principal J. W. Matthews says Minnie Jean had no right to retaliate.

"To expect a 16-year-old high school girl to turn the other cheek under constant provocation is to expect too much."

"I will appeal to the school board. I'll try to get a hearing just as soon as I can," Mrs. Brown stated, adding:

"We feel like we're not getting a fair deal. It's all part of the pattern of harrassment."

In a telegram to Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock school board, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated:

"The suspension of Miss Brown on the charge of talking back to a white girl is an absurdity which your board cannot accept.

"We urge the Little Rock Board of Education to reject the recommended suspension of Minnie Jean Brown."

Miss Brown said Blossom suggested that Minnie Jean take correspondence courses and go to summer school to make up her classes or go to Horace Mann High School for colored pupils.

Said Mrs. Brown of the suggestions:

"We haven't even discussed the possibility." Minnie Jean said, "My parents don't like the idea and neither do I."

She added:

"For five months the situation has been almost unbearable. I don't think people realize what goes on at Central.

* * *

"THEY THROW ROCKS, they spill ink on your clothes, they call you n . . . . r, they just keep bothering you every five minutes.

"All of us were ordered to be humble to the white pupils."

"They hate me and I know it. No matter what I do that happens to be good, they keep hating me.

"Once I had several white acquaintances, but now I have only one, a girl.

"Make that a half a friend. When she's with me she's my friend. When she's with the white students, she acts differently."

School officials sent a letter to Minnie Jean's parents which which said in part:

"Minnie Jean Brown was reinstated on probation Jan. 13 (from a previous suspension) with the agreement that she would not retaliate verbally or physically to any harrassment, but leave the matter to school authorities.

"After provocation of the (white) girl student, she called the girl "white trash" after which the girl threw her purse at Minnie Jean."

* * *

OF THE LETTER, Minnie Jean said:

"I just can't take everything they throw at me without fighting back."

In provoking Minnie Jean to the point of exasperation, the Gregg girl followed her inside the school for a week calling her "n . . . . r b . . . h" and then attacked her, Minnie Jean declared.

Mr. Laws said the parents of the children met with the principal and assistant principal of the school for two hours last Sunday and another meeting is slated for Feb. 16.

* * *

THE NAACP officials said the parents asked that permanent suspension of Minnie Jean be dismissed because it would make all the pupils targets for abuse.

Principal Jess Matthews said of the suspension:

"She was suspended for talking back to a white girl. Minnie Jean has no right to retaliate."

In telling the colored parents of his intention to recommend permanent expulsion for Minnie Jean, Blossoms stated:

* * *

"IT IS NOT a definite conclusion yet, but it is being decided. I must talk with two other people before I make up my mind."

Under local laws, the school superintendent can only suspend pupils up to two weeks. For permanent expulsion, authority rests with the School Board.

If she is expelled permanently, Minnie Jean would not be eligible for admission to any other Little Rock public school for the remainder of the year.

Nor could she enroll in any other Arkansas public school.

No action was taken against the Gregg girl. In fact, Blossom praised the girl as having "a good citizenship record."

* * *

MR. LAWS SAID the Arkansas National Guard troops inside the school were "not at all effective" and the pupils were "threatening them."

He said the troops were not allowed to touch the pupils no matter what they did.

The NAACP leader said one pupil at the school became irate last week and threatened to attack a guardsman.

He emphasized that inside the school there are about "six to twelve" troops to maintain order.

As had earlier been predicted by political observers, state police here launched an investigation into the integration situation at the high school for the Legislative Council.

Observers have speculated all along that Faubus forces working for his election to a third term as governor of Arkansas, were behind the stepped up campaign of violence at the school.

The gubernatorial primaries of the state will be held this summer as well as a possible session of the legislature for what could be more segregation school laws.

This strategy of keeping things in an uproar at the school is seen by observers as Faubus' hopes for reelection.

A Central High teacher, questioned by the investigators for the state, said questions dealing with the discipline of white and colored pupils were stressed.

STILL BUILDING—Despite the 1954 Supreme Court ruling calling for integrated schools, Arkansas school districts since that year have stepped up construction of new Negro schools in the hope the segregated pattern will continue. This is Horace Mann High School, Negro facility at Little Rock, which is among the larger schools built during the past few years.

Building Of Negro Schools Has Quadrupled In Arkansas

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—Arkansas school districts, stung by the impact of the Supreme Court's 1954 anti-segregation ruling, have stepped up the construction of Negro school facilities by about four times the building rate of 10 years ago.

Figures compiled in the State Department of Education Thursday showed that since September of 1954, about $7,228,000 has been expended on construction of new Negro facilities.

While construction totaled roughly 17 million dollars, for a ratio of about two and a half to one. Ten years ago, however, construction was running at the rate of about 10 to 1 in favor of white schools, said Assistant Education Commissioner Ed McCuistion.

Court Defied

The figures indicated that despite the Supreme Court's throwing out the idea of "seperate but equal facilities," Arkansas school districts still apparently are preceeding under that policy.

Department records showed that much of the new Negro building has been concentrated in East Arkansas, which is heavily populated with Negroes and where schcools still almost solidly are operating under separate facilities for the races.

The present ratio of new school construction is actually tilted a little in favor of the Negroes, since the population rati statewide is threew hite students to one Negro.

Mr. McCuistion said the department doesn't have current figures on the "differetiail" between facilities for the two races. The department has discontinued keeping figures on that item since the Supreme Court's ruling. However, about three years ago it was estimated that from 22 to 25 million dolalrs was needed ot "equalize" Negro facilities with that of white schools.

Closing Gap

"Since then we've been closing the gap mighty fast," said Mr. McCuistion

One of the new Negro schools built in the state since the high court ruling is the new Horace Mann High School in Little Rock, which cost about a million dollars, and which has figured indirectly in the Little Rock integration controversy.

The Horace Mann School, authorized by local district officials in 1953, first as an elementry school, went into operation last year as a high school. Opponents of integration have contended the nine Negro students now attending previously all-white Central High should be attending the new Horace Mann School.

As to white-Negro teacher salaries, Mr. McCuistion said, "those are practically equal now, or are in the process of being equaliized in the various districts."

Complaint Dropped

Negro plaintiffs recently withdrew a complaint in Federal court toward equalization of Negro teacher salaries with a statement that there was now little difference between the level of white and Negro teachers' pay.

During the 1955-56 school year, white teachers with bachelor's degrees were being paid an average of $2,486 a year, with Negroes $2,195. Since then, and including a teacher salary increase to all teachers in September, the salary differential has been virtually wiped out, said Mr. McCuistion.

Figures showed that where Negro school construction was undertaken, emphasis has been on providing new classrooms. Other additions or improvements have ranged from new gymnasiums to teacher residences. Both high schools and elementary additions have been made.

Marianna Leads

The single largest Negro construction expenditure in East Arkansas counties since 1954 has ben at Marianna, wher edepartment records showed $400,000 spent for a new Negro school there.

Other Negro construction, some of it still in the planning or building stage, has included the following:

$250,000 in new facilities at Lake Village, $50,000 at Clarendon, $250,000 at Blytheville, $260,000 at Forrest City, $111,000 at Crawfordsville, $175,000 at Huber-West Memphis, $135,000 at Marion, $140,000 at Earle, $75,000 in Phillips County special district, $100,000 at Watson Chapel in Jefferson County, $270,000 at Camden and $206,000 at Texarkana.

26 Quit Speech At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11 (AP)—A Denver publisher deplored the international repercussions of the Little Rock school integration crisis during an address at an Arkansas Press Association banquet last night, and 26 persons walked out while he was speaking.

Palmer Hoyt, publisher and editor of the Denver Post, made no comment on the silent protests—not even when Keith Tudor, a vice president of the association, left the publisher's own table.

The 225 persons who remained sat in silence as Hoyt termed the Little Rock crisis one of three great dangers to the American way of life.

Hoyt said the two other major perils to U. S. civilization were contained in Russia's economic challenges and her supremacy in space-age arms and sciences.

Gov. Orval Faubus, one of the key figures in the integration crisis, introduced Hoyt and listened to the speech placidly.

The publisher said he would not presume to pass judgment on Faubus, whose action in stationing Arkansas National Guardsmen at Central High School ignited the explosion over integration. The soldiers kept nine Negroes from entering the school.

The world believes an American state tried to use its armed forces in preventing a handful of Negro children from getting an education, Hoyt said.

And, Hoyt added, it should be borne in mind "what an education means to the world's backward millions struggling for human identity, the great majority of whom are of the so-called colored races."

White Girl Suspended For Pushing Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan 11 (AP)—A white girl student reported yesterday that she was suspended from Central High School because she pushed a Negro girl who got in her way in a corridor.

Darlene Holloway, 17-year-old junior, told her mother that Principal Jess Matthews suspended her immediately after the incident but did not suspend the Negro girl.

A reliable source quoted School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom as saying he had heard something about an incident but knew no details.

The girl's mother said "There would have been nothing to it if Elizabeth Eckford had not started to hit Darlene." She said her daughter had identified the Negro girl as Elizabeth Eckford.

Mrs. Gist said a federalized National Guardsman took both girls to the principal's office.

Blossom yesterday reinstated Minnie Jean Brown, one of the school's nine Negro students, who was suspended last month for throwing food at two white boys in the Central High cafeteria.

New Appointment Considered In Faubus Safety Program

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—Gov. Orval Faubus said Friday he was considering the appointment of a "co-ordinator" to work with various agencies in a traffic safety program he is sponsoring.

He would have to tap his emergency fund to pay the salary of such an official, but the Governor said he was going to investigate the feasibility of doing that.

He made the disclosure after heads of various agencies in the state whom he invited to a conference on highway safety. Prior to the new year, the Governor—alarmed at a rising death toll—ordered state police to start a traffic safety drive.

Rhea Attends Conference

Capt. Jack Rhea, head of the safety division of the state police, was in on the conference with the Governor and automobile and truck association spokesmen.

"Their opinion was that to get a truly comprehensive safety program underway, a co-ordinator was needed to work between my office, the state police and other co-operating agencies," the Governor said.

He added there was no legislative appropriation for such an office, but that he planned to investigate the legality of using some of his emergency fund to create the job.

"If possible, I believe the money would be well spent. There's a lot of consciousness now on the part of the public about highway safety," the Governor observed.

Personnel Expanded

State police are starting out the new year with an expanded personnel which is expected to achieve some results in making Arkansas highways safer. Close to 500 persons died in traffic accidents in the state last year.

The Governor wants to "implement" the efforts of the state police with safety programs of private agencies, such as automobile clubs and truck associations.

FAUBUS HAS COOLED ON SPECIAL SESSION

Won't Call One Unless More Suits Are Filed

DALLAS RULING CITED

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—Gov. Orval Faubus has told some Arkansas legislators he won't call a special session of the General Assembly if no additional integration suits are filed before the 1958 fall school term.

Confirming that report Friday, the Governor added that a recent Federal court ruling on integration at Dallas may have cut down the need for a special session.

His statements added up to considerably less enthusiasm for a special session than he earlier had expressed. About a month ago, the Governor had indicated he might call a special session in March.

Need Less Obvious

He refused Friday definitely to rule out a special session, but he added that, "Events since then have made the need for a special session less obvious."

The ruling on the Dallas case, in which the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans overruled a previous order that Dallas schools be integrated at mid-term, was viewed by the Governor as having an important bearing on the Arkansas integration picture.

He inferred Federal courts might be inclined to take more note now of the "deliberate speed" section of the United States Supreme Court's integration decree.

The Little Rock school board has directed its attorneys to study the Dallas decision with a possible view of taking further court action in the Little Rock controversy.

No Decisions Made

A board member said Friday no decisions had been made on what further steps, if any, the Little Rock board might take. He noted the board has waited too late to appeal integration orders issued last fall, but that it could petition Federal courts to consider new conditions or evidence arising since integration went into effect here.

Governor Faubus noted that at the moment there is only one school district in Arkansas where an integration court order is still pending. That's at Bearden, where the Bearden school board has been directed to draw up a "gradual" plan of integration.

However, Federal Judge John E. Miller, who issued the order, placed no time limit for the plan to be submitted. And an education department spokesman said that so far as he knew the plan was yet to be prepared.

One legislator, who talked with the Governor this week about a special session, said he would be willing to meet on the integration question, but that he understood certain other members of the General Assembly were — with an election year coming up — reluctant to attend one.

Possible Candidate

He also said he didn't see how either the Governor or the Legislature could anticipate when a school district was going to be hit with an integration lawsuit.

Questioned on that, Governor Faubus said if the state got by three or four months without additional integration suits being filed, he thought that would be an indication none was anticipated prior to next fall's school term.

And if a district was faced with a "last minute" integration suit next fall, a special session probably could be called at that time, he added.

The Governor is a possible third term candidate this summer. Some of his critics have contended he has been holding out the special session possibility as a means of keeping the integration issue "stirred up" for campaigning purposes this summer. The Governor has denied the charge.

8 Negro Pupils Return; Little Rock Stays Calm

By the United Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—Eight of the nine Negro students who integrated Central High School last fall with the help of federal troops, returned to classes without incident today as the Yuletide holiday ended.

The ninth student, Minnie Brown, still has two days of suspension to serve for dumping a lunch tray on two white boys. She can return next Monday if she discusses her case with Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom, who said the case must be reviewed with her.

Fifteen members of the Central Mothers League, an anti-integration group, watched the Negroes return to class this morning. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the group, and four others walked to the side entrance and stood there several minutes.

Mrs. Jackson would not disclose the nature of their mission, but she told a reporter it had been accomplished. After a few minutes, the group left.

Four pairs of federalized National Guardsmen patrolled outside the school grounds; two were stationed inside the building. One jeep with three soldiers drove around the school campus.

3 Little Rock Appeals Studied by U. S. Court

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 12 (AP). Another legal round was fought yesterday in the Little Rock school integration battle.

After hearing oral arguments the three-judge United States Appeals Court took three related cases under consideration. There was no indication when the court will rule.

The main case was an appeal by Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus from an injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guard troops to keep nine Negro school children from entering Central High School.

Two parallel actions have been filed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, members of the League of Central High School Mothers, a pro-segregationist organization.

The three appeals are directed against the injunction issued by United States District Judge Ronald N. Davies, then sitting at Little Rock.

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defended the action of Judge Davies, who ordered the Government into the Little Rock case.

Mr. Marshall said that when Gov. Faubus called out the Arkansas National Guard to bar the nine Negroes from entering the high school he was challenging the United States courts and not individuals.

"There can be no argument," Mr. Marshall said, "as to the inherent right of any court, especially a Federal court, to see that its orders are not flaunted or disobeyed."

Two attorneys for Gov. Faubus, Thomas M. Harper of Fort Smith, Ark., and Kay L. Matthews of Little Rock, argued that Judge Davies erred in refusing to disqualify himself, as requested, on grounds of "prejudice and bias."

Mr. Harper, chairman of the Arkansas Democratic State Committee, said "the United States has no right to question Faubus in litigation in which the United States is not and cannot be a party."

Mr. Matthews, a member of the Arkansas Commerce Commission, said Judge Davies had discussion, received reports and spoke with persons adverse to the Governor before he became a party to the case.

The appeals were heard in morning and afternoon sessions attended by a dozen or so observers. The appeals judges are John D. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., and Joseph W. Woodrough and Harvey M. Johnsen, both of Omaha.

President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops at Central High School was challenged by Kenneth Coffelt, a Little Rock lawyer.

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Little Rock: A European View

(Editor's note: This article is reprinted from The Virginian, a monthly publication of New Port News, Va. The writer is described by The Virginian as a "distinguished Scottish author," whose work has appeared in various newspapers and in Northern World, a journal devoted to North European friendship.)

By ALASTAIR HARPER

"The Little Rock Case," as doubtless the present troubles in Arkansas will prove to be called, was presented in a most biased and unfair way to the people of Southern Europe who as yet know nothing of a colored minority and with this absence of experience yet feel themselves in certain cases quite fit to judge the events in the South today.

Here in the Press of Europe and on the radio and television and, indeed, by every conceivable means of dissemination, the facts of the colored revolution in America are so distorted as to represent the Negro as a martyr in unsoiled purity and the white man as a brute who wishes to subjugate him for his special pleasure.

IN PLACES like Brixton in London, in Liverpool, Cardiff and now especially in Birmingham where for the first time in our history Negroes are being introduced to the white population the real British attitude to color is being seen and a survey which was conducted some time ago on this very subject by the socialistic "Daily Mirror" showed overwhelmingly, that the rank and file Englishman wanted to have just nothing to do with the black man.

Of course some of the British people like to show themselves so superior to their more boorish fellows that they encourage the marriage of black people into their families. And it was in this spirit that a daughter of the Labor Chancellor Cripps was given maximum publicity in her marriage to a native prince from Central Africa. "Most awfully, awfully advanced you know."

"But a truck-driver with whom I spent a long and noisy journey from Sittingbourne in Kent to Stoke on Trent (he was carrying flints for the potteries) told me in so many words what the ordinary Englishman thought of such unions. And I can tell you that his language contained a good deal of straight, old-fashioned, Saxon adjectives.

This fellow didn't really want to be considered "advanced" in the sense that some of the bright young things imagine is bon ton. He wanted to be regarded only as an Englishman who had a warm spot in his heart for the fields and little roadways of his native Kent, and he knew that if this country was to be flooded with colored people who were not lovers of Kent or Yorkshire or Devon, England would be changed, and most important of all it would be changed radically for generations of English yet unborn.

He pointed out, and I let him talk freely on the subject, that he could not help not wanting any of his descendants to be half-black and half-white. When I taxed him with why he did not want this he replied quite simply, "Cause it ain't natural."

WHEN WE PAY any real attention to America and better still when we visit the place, especially the South, we can see that the boot which was once supposed to kick the Negro so hard is now on the other foot and nowadays it is impossible to give even the most honest criticism of the Negro without running the risk of being dubbed "Negro baiter," "fascist," "racist," and all the very tiring et ceteras that have been got up in that vocabulary.

So well conditioned have the authorities in Northern America and Western Europe become to this mechanism that in the universities it is tantamount to sacrilege to mention the colored peoples of the world without a tone and context of profound respect.

It is a well known fact that the intellectuals are the most susceptible class in the community to servility and to keep their present position they will render any imaginable homage.

OF THE UNNATURAL and wholly slavelike attitude of the British Press to the question of the colored revolution in America a recent issue of "The Scotsman" serves as a good example. Two or three Negro teenagers are shown in a photo faced by a larger number of white boys, the central figure of whom is a large blond youth in a T-shirt, to all appearances threatening the Negroes with violence whilst they are seeking quite legally, to enroll in the local High School.

This, in essence, is the basic unfairness of the whole thing for though the newspaper has seen fit to show a few puny Negroes threatened by a truculent mass of blond young America this is an impression far from the truth. We are not told that behind these three young Negroes stands the power, though not the glory, of federal America and the rapidly increasing financial control of distant New York.

In fact, behind these young Negroes, as no one ever dares to say over here, there stand men who are seeking a great deal more than that Negro children should be allowed into white schools. We are not told about the hypocritical Eisenhower who dances attendance upon his masters; nor are we told how solidly the Northern press is in the grip of finance which is rapidly becoming if it has not already become the power in the land.

Certain people here and in America try to lay the blame for the whole thing at the door of the Jews, but if we reflect upon it I doubt if we can really admit this to be the case. It is true of course that the Jews are embedded in the financial racket and they are as a group rapidly gaining control of vast sections of industry and the entertainment business. As impresarios their hysterical and urbane manners make them astounding successes. In this and many other way they are suited most admirably to the shallow life of our metropolitan civilization.

WHAT WE MUST CEASE to do is treat them as a scapegoat for our own infirmities. But in the rebirth of a race, such as we Western people might see at any time in our own civilization, people like the Jews, who have remained unassimilable elements in a community tend to get caught up in the works and should not really complain if some of their number get somewhat squashed in the process.

The shocking memories of the last years of the National Socialist regime in Germany is just such a case in point. Had the Jews, when they settled in Germany in the Middle Ages, given up their religion and their peculiar ways of life they would have been absorbed as countless thousands of aliens are absorbed into every race under the sun and they would have been forgotten.

But that is exactly what the Jew did not want. He wanted the best of both worlds. He wanted to have the pickings of the Western world which he knew he could have with some effort and he wanted to retain his own identity while he did it. The explanation of the horrors which follow in his wake is thus very simple.

Nature in her wisdom will not suffer a people to remain long unassimilated within the living - room of another, for fear they disturb the status of their host and, more important perhaps, so that they will provide the hospitable race with a controlled amount of fresh blood. Minorities which remain unassimilated are therefore asking for trouble and in the main they usually get it.

THE NEGRO remains outside the grouping of Western nations because he is too far removed in racial type to be accepted into it.

Nature has ingrained in us a fear of mixing races which are grossly separate in characteristics. Indeed we may say that two races will inter-breed in proportion to the nearness which they bear to each other. This is a natural safety factor which people can deny only if they are strong enough to flout Nature's edicts or weak enough not to care. Thus despite the fact that the press here in Europe shrieks in horror at the "brutality" of the white Southerners their cries are of little avail at what the people here know deep down to be the brass tacks of the situtation.

And at the end of the day who can blame a person for feeling strongly about not wanting his offspring to be radically different from himself and for feeling that the child of a mixed marriage is lacking in the sense of belonging which is the birthright of every child.

We are imperfect creatures, most of us, but if we are honest with ourselves and not pathologically morbid we must believe that there is something which God has put in us that is worth preserving. We were given by His hand vastly different characteristics which we were charged to use. Can we really say with certainty that He intended us to change these?

DEEP DOWN in the small ragment of people who would like to see a crinkle-haired, coffee - skinned, shower of nobodies for a world population there lurks the desire to hide themselves from the world.

Perhaps it is the spirit of our times that takes such a toll of individual dignity; perhaps it is the desire to destroy and deface that which they associate with their parents or perhaps it is that mysticism which wish to [illegible] lives [illegible] change [illegible] the [illegible] intention [illegible] in the face of [illegible] you [illegible] boy in [illegible] newspaper [illegible] there can be read, [illegible] Britain would see the [illegible] as it really [illegible] not [illegible] fraculent marks of a decadence [illegible] a breaking through, if somewhat confusedly of the inner soul of the white race which knows not that it must [illegible] to live.

Youth Arrested At Little Rock's Baccalaureate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The first racially integrated baccalaureate at Central High School was held Sunday night—with one incident at the stadium despite protection of more than 200 police and National Guardsmen.

A white youth was arrested by police after the ceremony when he spat on a Negro visitor.

A few blocks from the school five Negroes were arrested shortly before the services. Police, who confiscated one gun and one knife from the group, told newsmen they did not know if the arrests were connected with racial matters.

However, a newsman on the scene heard one of the Negroes say that all were heading for the stadium to protect Ernest Green, the 16-year-old senior who was the first Negro to attend the baccalaureate.

Police booked the Negroes for investigation. They declined to

give further information.

Green needed no extra protection. About 120 armed National Guardsmen in battle dress rolled into the school area about 1½ hours before the service and went into a school building. Some 100 policemen patrolled the stadium area.

About 25 Negroes and 1,500 whites attended the baccalaureate, which was conducted smoothly on the floodlit field.

Negro newsmen had charged earlier that they were barred by Supt. Virgil Blossom from covering the event, even on a pool basis.

Asked for comment, Blossom said outside the stadium:

"You didn't ask me that. Ask me tomorrow. You didn't see me tonight."

The Negroes who said they were barred included Simeon Booker and Ernest Withers of the Johnson publications (Jet and Ebony magazines) and Sarah Slack of he New York Amsterdam News.

Desegregation eyed for 2 Ark. schools

IN A NUTSHELL

Tech and Hall High Schools loom as next integration push in Little Rock.

Arkansas NAACP snubs "peace plan" offered by businessman.

June 2 hearing on integration postponement in schools may determine future of school board's integration plan.

DETROIT — The Arkansas NAACP has thrown cold water on what has been termed "a peace plan to restore racial harmony" in Little Rock and announced it will seek to integrate two more white high schools this fall.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, told a Detroit news conference Friday that the civil rights group would move to desegregate Tech and Hall High Schools in September if the Little Rock School Board loses its Federal Court plea to halt school integration.

This was Mrs. Bates' answer to a proposal by businessman Herbert L. Thomas Sr. to drop integration at Central High School after this month. The action is indicative that the NAACP will do no business with segregationists seeking to buck the law of the land.

THE THOMAS PROPOSAL calls for the suspension of integration in city schools and the establishment of an interracial commission by the school board to advise local school districts on desegregation matters.

In effect, the bill would halt integration, snatch away rights gained and start all over again in the matter.

Thomas' so - called "peace plan" was also rejected recently by some 90 colored leaders, mostly ministers. The author of the measure met Wednesday with Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas who did not give comment one way or the other on the measure.

Thomas now entertains hope of the state Board of Education accepting the plan, which he later desires to present to Federal District Court. A hearing on the Little Rock School Board's petition for a delay in integration has been set for June 2.

Mrs. Bates, in announcing the NAACP's position in the school matter, said troops could have been removed from Central High long ago if School Superintendent Virgil Blossom and other officials would have enforced discipline at the school.

The two high schools Mrs. Bates spoke of seeking to integrate if the school board plea is denied, are the only all white high schools in Little Rock, now that Central has been desegregated.

Hall High just opened last fall in Pulaski Heights and Tech High has a city wide attendance.

West Rock is a colored community in the Hall High area. School Board President Wayne Upton said colored applicants for admission to either of the two schools would have to be considered, but:

"What the board might do with their applications would be another matter."

* * *

IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO THIS attitude by Upton, Federal Judge John E. Miller's approval of the school board's gradual integration plan ordered all city high schools to desegregate.

The school board is now seeking to postpone school integration on the basis of "existing conditions at Central High."

The board's petition for a halt in interracial classes does not mention how long a postponement is wanted. NAACP attorneys for the eight colored pupils at Central have motioned that the school board petition be dismissed.

Federal judge Harry Lemley will hear the board's case on June 2.

ONE INCIDENT

Police, Guardsmen Patrol Little Rock Baccalaureate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The first racially integrated baccalaureate at Central High School was held Sunday night—with one incident at the stadium despite protection of more than 200 police and National Guardsmen.

A white youth was arrested by police after the ceremony when he spat on a Negro visitor.

A few blocks from the school five Negroes were arrested shortly before the services. Police, who confiscated one gun and one knife from the group, told newsmen they did not know if the arrests were connected with racial matters.

However, a newsman on the scene heard one of the Negroes say that all were heading for the stadium to protect Ernest Green, the 16-year-old senior who was the first Negro to attend the baccalaureate.

Police booked the Negroes for investigation. They declined to give further information.

Green needed no extra protection. About 120 armed National Guardsmen in battle dress rolled into the school area about 1½ hours before the service and went into a school building. Some 100 policemen patrolled the stadium area.

About 25 Negroes and 1,500 whites attended the baccalaureate, which was conducted smoothly on the floodlit field.

Before the ceremony, Green stood outside the stadium and chatted occasionally with other seniors. Asked if he was nervous, Green said:

"Sure I'm nervous. It's baccalaureate."

Negro newsmen had charged earlier that they were barred by Supt. Virgil Blossom from covering the event, even on a pool basis.

Asked for comment, Blossom said outside the stadium:

"You didn't ask me that. Ask me tomorrow. You didn't see me tonight."

The Negroes who said they were barred included Simeon Booker and Ernest Withers of the Johnson publications (Jet and Ebony magazines) and Sarah Slack of the New York Amsterdam News.

Saturday Blossom escorted Booker and Withers from a news conference. Booker said the superintendent told them they had not been invited.

Later, according to Booker, Blossom said he was sorry he had to bar them from both the baccalaureate and commencement.

"He said he knew that it was wrong but that the school board had insisted," Booker said.

Coverage by white newsmen was restricted. Police seemed to watch newsmen as closely as other visitors.

The Negro visitors, arriving in small groups, sat with whites.

After the ceremony Green waited outside the stadium, apparently for his relatives. Three detectives escorted him to a gate.

The Truth About Little Rock

Racial Relations Had Long Been Cordial

Herald Tribune New York Mon 1-20-58

(This is the second of a series of twelve articles dealing with the recent conflict over desegregation in the public schools of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Mann was the Mayor during the explosive days which ended with Federal troops arriving to put down disorder.)

The crisis that came to Little Rock stemmed, in part, from the unanimous United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, declaring unconstitutional racial segregation in public schools. That fateful decision, based on the court's interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, invalidated the old "separate but equal" school doctrine that had guided Little Rock—and other Southern cities—for sixty years.

Segregation Was the Rule In Little Rock

For decades, of course, Negroes in Little Rock lived as Negroes in the South live. You did not see Negroes working in Main Street stores and offices. You found them employed as common labor, janitors, car washers, maids, gardeners. Among themselves, they had a tiny handful of professional and business men—lawyers, doctors, insurance men.

Accounting for about 23 per cent of the city total population (107,000), they had their own churches, their own schools, their own theaters, even their own separate division of the Democratic party.

Upon entering a streetcar or bus, Negroes were expected to pay their fare and then go immediately to the rear of the bus for seats. On trains, they were expected to ride in special cars set aside for them. In waiting rooms, at bus terminals and railroad depots they sat in separate sections.

This picture is still largely true.

Yet, in the last two decades, Little Rock—and Arkansas—has seen a remarkable growth in better relations between the races.

Little Rock's educational facilities, while segregated, had improved to the extent that some Negro schools had physical plants equal or better than those of white schools.

Associated Press

Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of schools at Little Rock.

In this atmosphere of hope and progress—impressive despite the long road that still lay ahead—the United States court decision of May, 1954, at first created little stir.

My own feeling was that the court decision as the law of the land had to be complied with—regardless of personal feelings. My thought was also that Arkansas, and Little Rock in particular, had enjoyed a remarkably good record of friendly relations between the races. As a private citizen in May, 1954, and later as Mayor, I resolved to do whatever I could to help smooth the bumpy road of compliance with the law.

The School Board's Statement on the Decision

On May 22, 1954, the Little Rock School Board issued a statement to the effect that the board would comply with the Supreme Court decision when the court outlined a method to be followed and the time allowed for compliance.

In August, 1954, the N.A.A.C.P. petitioned the School Board for immediate integration. This was rightly turned down as premature.

There was still not much concern among the people.

There was a strong undercurrent of opposition, however, not noticeable in headlines of public meetings held throughout the state. It was a quiet undercurrent—at first. Neither the White Citizens Council, nor the N. A. A. C. P., for that matter, found it easy to recruit new members. (Even at the height of the 1957 crisis, the Little Rock Citizen's Council numbered less than 500 members).

In Arkansas politics, the segregation issue was to grow increasingly important. But it played no part in the 1954 gubernatorial election when "moderate" Orval Faubus, the mountain boy, squeaked through to his first term against the incumbent Francis Cherry.

In my own campaign for Mayor, in the spring, summer and fall of 1955, segregation did not loom as a real issue, in spite of the fact that the local schools would be affected.

The School Board's Plan For Gradual Integration

On May 24, 1955, the Little Rock School Board, under Schools Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom, adopted a plan of gradual integration. Under the plan, high school level grades would be integrated starting September, 1957, if (as happened) a third general high school (Hall High) were completed. During the following six years, the remaining school grades would become integrated "downward," with the lowest grades the last to be affected. Moreover, parents could transfer their children to schools where their race was in the majority.

Despite complaints by both the White Citizens Council and the N. A. A. C. P. (for opposite reasons), the plan met no early organized opposition.

During the campaign for Mayor there were quiet but increasing efforts made to find out where I stood as far as the Negro was concerned.

I received several application forms from the White Citizens Council. I was visited by its leaders, who stressed keeping away from the Negroes, not becoming friendly with them in any way. I refused to join the Citizens Council, yet I'm sure that I received the support of the bulk of its small membership. It was assumed by them that I would not go overboard on the issue either way. My announced stand was that the Mayor of Little Rock should administer to all the people, regardless of color or creed or station in life. I made it clear then, and later, that I wouldn't be dictated to by any one.

I had taken an oath to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the State of Arkansas and the statutes of the City of Little Rock. I intended to keep my oath.

During the campaign, too, Schools Superintendent Blossom predicted that whoever was Mayor in 1956-'57 would see the integration plan, if court approved, go into effect in his administration. We both agreed then, and later, that the law-abiding people of Little Rock would not be easily swayed by extremist groups. Sure, there would be some trouble — some pushing and shoving and some lawsuits—but we felt that no major crisis would come. We were confident of that.

Demands of Negro Groups Were Minor

After I took office Jan. 1, 1956, I maintained the same viewpoint. In talking to Negro groups, I discovered that their demands were minor. To them, they were important. For example, the drinking fountain in City Hall. The Negro was expected to reach up and get a paper cup and get his water out of the fountain whereas a white person could turn a knob and drink from the waterfront itself. A sign was posted saying "Colored Do Not Drink Out of Fountain." They thought that was unfair and so did I. I had the sign removed, and put cups up for everybody.

We increased the number of Negroes on the 150-man police force from two to four (the Negroes wanted six or eight) and had plans to add two more but, partly due to a chronic lack of sufficient city funds, we never did get it done.

They Wanted Representation in Fire Department

Negro leaders also wanted representation in the Fire Department. But this constituted a real problem, since firemen on duty slept in the same bunkroom. Fire Chief Gann Nalley just would not go along on this. The Negro leadership realized that this was a touchy problem and that it would take time to work out.

No Negroes served in the City Hall offices except as janitors. But Negroes, notably the widely respected Little Rock lawyer, Robert Booker, were appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Negro Community Center, and others. Negro leaders were satisfied. There was no stampede to have Negro girls work in City Hall offices or force the city to enforce desegregation laws. I thought the Negro requests were in line, and certainly fair ones.

We both knew that emotional extremism was bad for both races. I well remember L. C. McClinton, elected leader of the Negro Democrats in central Arkansas, saying publicly that he thought (1) the Supreme Court decision was a good thing, (2) that eventually it would bring about better race relations, (3) that it would be difficult and time consuming to carry out, and (4) that he expected no big trouble.

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(In the third installment of his story, appearing tomorrow, Mayor Mann discloses the thread of the conspiracy that led to Faubus.)

FAUBUS, HAYS CONFER ON INTEGRATION BILL

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 2-7-58

Nationwide Study Of Problem Is Proposed

DETAILS NOT REVEALED

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6. — Gov. Orval Faubus and Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) conferred Thursday on an integration study bill Mr. Hays is planning to introduce in Congress, but neither would reveal details of the proposed measure.

The Governor, who said Mr. Hays asked for a meeting with him "several days ago," said the Fifth District representative outlined a draft of the bill to him.

The Governor gave it an indirect endorsement.

"I don't see how anyone could object to a study of the integration problem—certainly I have none," he said.

Meeting Not Discussed

He added that Mr. Hays hadn't brought up the subject of another meeting between him (Governor Faubus) and President Eisenhower on the Little Rock integration dispute.

Earlier this week, Representative Hays told newsmen he would try to arrange another meeting if both sides were willing. The Governor had indicated he for one wasn't willing, "unless the Federal Government changes its attitude."

Mr. Hays said he would make details of the proposed study public when he had his bill in final form. He has said, however, it will call for a "nationwide" study of the integration problem, and that he may ask the Civil Rights Commission to conduct it.

Meeting with the Governor and Mr. Hays at the executive mansion was Forrest Rozzell, executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Association.

Keeping Channels Open

Mr. Rozzell said he was merely trying to keep "channels of communication open" between officials who have authority in the field of education.

Representative Hays said he was "simply advising the Governor of Arkansas of my purpose . . . I have a feeling there is a growing open-mindedness on the subject (of integration) and that all sections of the country would be interested in the study."

Governor Faubus said if the study brought out "all the facts" about school integration, it might persuade Federal officials "to stay out of school problems in the various states."

BLAME IS DIVIDED IN SCHOOL TENSION

Commercial Appeal

Official Says Little Rock Study Is Difficult

Memphis Tenn.

BOMB CALL IS REPEATED

Sat 2-8-58

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

P-15

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 7.—Another week of integrated classes ended Friday at Central High School with a new bomb scare and an admission by a top school official that continuing incidents at the school is making normal study difficult.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who held a lengthy press conference to review racial outbreaks in the school, said "both white and Negro students have made mistakes, both are to blame."

Two Are Suspended

Two students, Minnie Jean Brown, a Negro and Lester Judkins Jr., a white boy, were suspended Friday.

Central High Principal Jess W. Matthews drew up suspension notices Thursday after the two had been involved in disorders.

The early afternoon press conference began as city police and school officials were making still another bomb search. The search resulted from an anonymous call to Mr. Matthews' office warning that a bomb had been placed in the building and would explode at 1:30 p.m.

Chief of Police Gene Smith said later the search revealed nothing. Police were unable to say who placed the call.

Mr. Blossom was asked if he thought normal study was possible in the present situation.

"I would say it's normal about 98 per cent of the time," he said. "But I can say it certainly makes it more difficult."

The press conference produced several sharp exchanges between the superintendent and L. C. Bates, Negro publisher who attended the gathering. Bates, husband of Daisy Bates who is president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople, persisted in trying to determine why Minnie Jean Brown was suspended.

Won't Discuss Students

"I'm not going to discuss any child's problems with you—that's the business of the parents," Mr. Blossom said.

At another point, he and the Negro published clashed over whether students had been "properly instructed" as to discipline and integration orders which are in effect under Federal decree.

Mr. Blossom said one of Bates' questions inferred that the principal, Mr. Matthews, wasn't doing a good job.

"I can tell you now that I think he has done an excellent job," the superintendent said.

Bates contended that his information on both incidents involving the Negro student Thursday indicated she was "not the aggressor." Mr. Blossom suggested the Negro publisher didn't have all the facts, and again insisted he wouldn't discuss publicly the details of student incidents.

The Negro girl was involved in a brief fight with a white girl Thursday morning, and during the noon hour was the target of another soup-dumping incident. Young Judkins was suspended for dumping the soup on her. Apparently the Negro girl was suspended because of the earlier dispute with the white girl. It was the second suspension for Minnie Jean Brown, who is one of nine Negroes attending the school.

The white girl, Frankie Ann Gregg, was withdrawn from the school by her parents. She hit Minnie Jean Brown with her purse during their dispute Thursday, the girl's mother said. Mrs. Gregg said the Negro girl called her daughter, "white trash."

Some Students Withdrawn

Mr. Blossom said there have been several cases where white parents have withdrawn their children. He also disclosed there have been "perhaps five or six" cases where students were suspended for the entire first semester. He declined to give details.

He indicated the school board might have a statement soon on an attorney's study of the Dallas integration ruling. The Court of Appeals at New Orleans has ruled that Dallas didn't have to start integration at mid-term, as earlier ordered, and the Little Rock School Board called for the study.

Mr. Blossom said the board intends to make a statement as to what it may do as a result of the Dallas ruling, but said he didn't know when it would be.

Negroes Resist Integration With Other Negroes

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 7.—(INS)—A school integration problem with a new twist has been peacefully resolved in Little Rock.

A group of Negroes at suburban Sweet Home objected to their children being "integrated" with Negro children in a consolidated school at suburban College Station on the grounds that:

It would involve transporting their children about two and one-half miles to and from classes aboard a school bus.

It would expose their children to children in a lower economic category. They claimed most Negroes living at College Station are on welfare while Negroes at Sweet Home are employed in well-paying jobs.

The Pulaski County School Board settled the matter by canceling a proposed consolidation and allowing the Negro children to remain in separate schools.

OFFICIAL LINKS MANN WITH TROOP ACTION

Part In Little Rock Crisis Confirmed By White At Committee Hearing

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A top-ranking Justice Department official Wednesday publicly confirmed that it was former Mayor Woodrow W. Mann who asked that Federal troops be sent to Little Rock.

W. Wilson White, an assistant attorney general, told the Senate Judiciary Committee the former mayor advised on Monday, Sept. 23, that local police were unable to cope with a mob that had formed after withdrawal of National Guardsmen from Central High School.

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Memphis Tenn.

He indicated, under questioning, that it was this information that prompted President Eisenhower to dispatch regular Army paratroopers to Little Rock.

Seeks Confirmation

A 52-year-old Philadelphia lawyer, Mr. White is seeking Senate confirmation as director of the new Civil Rights Division created by the controversial bill passed by Congress last year.

Director of the Justice Department's office of legal counsel at the time of the Little Rock incident, he disclosed that he drafted President Eisenhower's "cease and desist" proclamation of Sept. 23 and served as legal adviser to former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. during the entire episode.

He insisted that President Eisenhowe rhad ample authority to use Federal troops to enforce Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies' integration decree.

Under persistent questioning by Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), a former North Carolina Supreme Court justice, he took the position that Federal Court orders are a part of "the laws of the United States."

He insisted the United States Constitution as well as Federal laws authorize the President to use troops to enforce "the laws of the United States."

"Then you base your opinion upon a belief that the term 'laws of the United States' is broad enough to cover court decisions?" Senator Ervin asked.

"Yes," Mr. White replied.

Not A Rebellion

He conceded that the troubles in Little Rock did not amount to an insurrection or a rebellion and that therefore the President had no right to use troops under the "rebellion" and "insurrection" statutes.

The question, he said, was the enforcement of "the laws of the United States."

He insisted the President, as commander-in-chief, has powers "independent of Congress" to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed.

Senator Ervin strenuously disagreed with Mr. White's interpretation that court decisions can be construed as "laws of the United States."

The North Carolinian said that only the constitution, acts of Congress, and treaties properly can be classified as "laws of the United States." And he documented this contention by reading a number of Supreme Court decisions covering the point.

Mr. White's position appeared to surprise some of the committee members, all of whom are lawyers. The hearing adjourned without any action on his nomination and it was indicated that he is in for considerable more questioning.

Postpones Action

At the request of Senator Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.), the committee agreed to postpone further action for at least a week. However, it was indicated that the committee, which meets only once a week, will not take up Mr. White's nomination again until Feb. 11.

Commercial Appeal

The justice official, now temporarily heading the Civil Rights Division under a recess appointment, conceded that the normal method of enforcing court orders is through the United States marshal.

Wed 2-5-58

Senator Ervin pointed out that the Eastern Arkansas District embraces about 40 counties and that the marshal, if necessary, could have deputized thousands of men.

Memphis Tenn.

Mr. White said, however, that no effort has made to using this method of enforcing Judge Davies' integration decree.

He also conceded that no effort was made to bring members of the mob before Judge Davies' for contempt citations, which Senator Ervin suggested would have been another way of coping with the disturbances.

Mr. White parried several questions on grounds that the Government is now a party to a lawsuit, brought by Little Rock parents, questioning the President's authority to use troops.

He said he did not wan to risk giving an "oral exposition" of a brief the Government has filed in the case. He agreed, however, to file a copy of the brief with the committee.

Made An Issue

Senator Ervin sought to make an issue of Judge Davies' reliance upon a secret FBI report. He recalled that a case once was overruled in North Carolina because a somewhat similar action by a judge was held to be a violation of due process of law.

Mr. White insisted the Little Rock case was different and that Judge Davies had acted properly.

Mr. White agreed with Senator Ervin that the Little Rock episode was "unfortunate." He said it was "most unfortunate when a situation arises that compels" the Government to act in such a manner.

Little Rock 'Integration' Near End Of First Year

Negro Will Be Graduated Tuesday Night, But Issues Still Far From Resolved

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 24.—The first year of integrated classes here comes to an official end Tuesday night, but the deep and explosive issues generated during and from the Central High story are far from resolved.

The official, as well as historic, ending of this school year will come when some 600 graduates of the previously all-white high school step forth to receive their diplomas at graduation exercises Tuesday night.

It will be historic because one of the graduates will be a Negro, Ernest Green, the only senior among the eight Negro students who have completed the school year.

Ernest Green

There were nine of the Negro students when integrated classes went into effect last fall under a soldier-enforced integration decree. But one of the original nine, Minnijean Brown, was expelled before the school year ended, a testimony to the racial conflicts which arose from time to time within the school.

She was expelled following a series of "incidents" between her and white students, and she's finishing this school year in New York. There also were suspensions or expulsions of at least half a dozen white students before conditions apparently quieted during the closing months of the school term.

Integration was not a new thing to Arkansas when racially mixed classes started at Central High School last fall. Integrated classes already had been in effect at Charleston, Fayetteville and Hoxie. And Fort Smith, Van Buren and Hot Springs started integration plans at the same time the Little Rock School Board put it into effect here.

International Event

But Central High was different in that it marked the first time the state itself took a hand. That happened last Sept. 4, when acting under orders from Gov. Orval Faubus, Arkansas National Guardsmen turned the nine Negro students away from Central High.

The Governor said he issued those orders because he was convinced violence would erupt if he didn't stop them.

"I am the preservator of the peace—not the Federal judge," the Governor said.

From that time on, the "Little Rock affair" became more than just a local or even a national issue. It broke into the news on the international scene less than two weeks ago when in Venezuela Vice President Nixon and his wife were taunted, in an anti-United States demonstration, with cries of "Little Rock, Little Rock!"

Twenty days after the Governor sent state Guardsmen to Central High, President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to carry out the integration decree issued by "the Federal judge" to whom the Governor referred, Judge Ronald N. Davies of North Dakota.

The Arkansas National Guard was federalized in its entirety, and thus taken out from under control of the Governor, and as the school year ends 400 of the "federalized" troops still are on guard duty at Central High. They will be released Thursday, the day after school ends here for the term.

Will there be integrated classes again next year at Central High? If so, will there again be trouble? Will the troops again be back? How is it all going to end?

Answers to at least some of those questions may be contained in court hearings which are scheduled to start here June 3 before Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley, successor to Judge Davies in handling the Central High litigation. Judge Lemley is one of the state's regularly-assigned Federal jurists.

A Big Question

The question before him: Shall the integration decree issued without hesitation last fall by Judge Davies be set aside? Shall the district be given a "breathing spell" from the integration furor, and if so for how long?

The Little Rock School Board, which filed a petition in February asking for a "suspension" of the integration plan, in recent weeks has amended its petition to suggest that racially mixed classes be postponed until January, 1961.

The amended petition was at the suggestion of Judge Lemley. He said the original plea was too vague and indefinite to rule upon. He also said that if the board could offer proof of its claim, he would grant "relief."

The board is contending that the school year has been one of disturbance and turmoil, and that under such conditions a normal schooling process is impossible.

But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose top legal counsel represents the Negro students in Central High, contend that the board doesn't have a legal leg to stand upon. The Negro students should be allowed to continue to attend Central High without interruption, the NAACP said in an answer filed just last week against the petition.

Special Session Possible

Segregationist spokesmen feel that if a delay should be granted, the time gained might give the entire South new hope in its overall resistance to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings. Some appear to feel that eventually the high court might be "persuaded" to alter its ruling.

But what if Judge Lemley orders the Little Rock School Board to proceed with integrated classes at the start of the next school year, in September?

Such a ruling almost certainly would bring on a special session of the Arkansas Legislature before another school term, some sources close to Governor Faubus believe.

It apparently also would be the signal for a resumption of hostilities, which appeared to ease off after the school board filed its "delay" petition in February.

The statements of two of the spokesmen in the opposing camps are perhaps typical. They were asked what their plans were if integration was again ordered for Central High next year.

Replied the Rev. Wesley Pruden, president of the Capital Citizens Council:

"I don't know of a single one of us who has expressed any thoughts of quitting. It's something we never consider. However, we don't advocate violence in opposing integration—we have consistently discouraged violence.

Opinions Differ

"We are hoping we will get some state laws that will resolve this thing. If necessary, I believe we will turn to state-subsidized private schools."

Both the Rev. Mr. Pruden and Amis Guthridge, Little Rock attorney and also a segregationist spokesman, called integration here "a dismal failure."

"I think integration can be stopped, that it will be stopped and that it has been stopped. I mean here and all over the South," said Mr. Guthridge.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Negro head of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, has been the "spokesman" for the Negro students at Central High. Will the seven remaining students yet to graduate return to Central High next year, if the integration decree remains in effect?, she was asked.

She replied in the affirmative, and added:

"I haven't seen any indications of anyone weakening."

In dollars and cents, the known cost to the Federal Government as of early this month in integrating Central High School was roughly $4,855,000—including Army costs and financing FBI investigations. The total school budget for all public schools here this year is about $5,230,000, said School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

In terms of human emotions, some of the effects probably will be reflected in this sum-

QUIET SCHOOL—Arkansas National Guard troops stand by as students change classes at Little Rock Central High School. President Eisenhower has ordered the troops withdrawn when the school is closed for the summer. Whether they will be returned in the fall is a big unanswered question.

INTEGRATION AN ISSUE—Gov. Orval Faubus discusses his campaign for a third term with reporters in Little Rock. Integration versus segregation is primary issue. Most observers say a decisive Faubus win would be a mandate to resist school integration with every means.

mer's gubernatorial race. Governor Faubus, bidding for an almost unprecedented third term, is expected to stand or fall on the role he played in the Central High dispute. He has been reminding audiences of the "usual" accomplishments under his administration, but integration is the big issue.

One of the Governor's admirers introduced him at a recent East Arkansas rally as "the man who has done more for the South than any man since the Civil War."

Chancellor Lee Ward of Paragould, however, has sharply drawn the issue by accusing the Governor of having "invaded" the rights of a local school district in interfering with Central High integration. It's the same charge which the Governor has applied against the Federal "invasion" of the state's rights and powers.

On these two sharply divergent views the voters themselves will pass judgment on the Central High story.

Minnie Jean Brown Attends N. Y. School

Talking Back Causes Little Rock Expulsion

New York — Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro student who was expelled for Little Rock's Central High School recently, is attending the new Lincoln school here on a $1,050 scholarship.

The scholarship was tendered by the school's founding-director, Dr. John J. Brooks.

Couldn't Stand By

"We couldn't just stand by and allow injustices of this sort to continue," Brooks said. "We are known as an experimental, interracial and inter-economical school. . . . and we are trying to do something for equal opportunity and to relieve the interracial situation."

Minnie Jean was expelled from the former all-white school because she rebelled against continued harrassment from white students, even though school officials said she was expelled for "her repeated involvement in racial incidents."

Forced Promise

Suspended once because she dumped soup on students who deliberately pulled chairs out in front of her in the cafeteria, when Minnie Jean was re-instated she was forced to promise the principal that she would not retaliate when she was molested in the school.

For 18 days after re-instatement the young girl bore the taunts and physical maltreatment from the white students. When she finally turned on a persistent molester, she was suspended by the principal who also recommended that she be permanently expelled.

Displayed Cards

After Minnie Jean's suspension, the students at Central displayed cards that bore the inscription, "One Down, Eight To Go!"

In Little Rock, the girl's mother said she was grateful to Dr. Brooks for extending the scholarship to Minnie Jean.

She continued:

"But I'm not happy that my daughter must go away to attend school. I'm not happy that children of both races are hurt by hateful men."

The school that Minnie Jean is attending was established by the faculty and alumni of the Horace Mann-Lincoln School which was closed in 1948 by Teachers College, Columbia University.

LITTLE ROCK GIRL SEES MORE STRIFE

Expelled Pupil Doubts That 8 Remaining Negroes Can Stand Harassment

A Negro student expelled from Central High School at Little Rock, Ark., said yesterday that Negro pupils were continually being harassed by white students there. As a result, she said, integration is being strained to the breaking point.

The student, Minnijean Brown, arrived from Little Rock with her mother to enroll as a scholarship student at the private New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street. She was received by a representative of the school and about fifty delegates of city youth councils and high schools.

The 16-year-old girl said she had been expelled for violating an agreement with school authorities by the Negro students not to retaliate to harassment from other pupils.

Asked whether she believed the eight remaining Negro students would be able to maintain a passive acceptance, Miss Brown said:

"Things cannot go on as they are. I'm praying for the other kids, but I don't think they are going to stand it."

She said, however, that she had not given up hope that integration would work out successfully at Little Rock.

Miss Brown's expulsion came after several suspensions for run-ins with white students. "I took abuse from them. I was kicked twice. I was called all kinds of terrible names, but I always walked away and laughed at it. But finally, I couldn't."

Miss Brown described the final incident that led to her ouster in a soft, high-pitched voice. Her mother, Mrs. Imogene Brown, was at her side during the news conference at La Guardia Airport.

She said a white girl had followed her in a corridor of the school "calling me all kinds of unmentionable names."

"I was taught not to use bad language, but after so much complications I got mad," Miss Brown said. "I just let go and called her white trash."

She said that despite her expulsion she felt "no bitterness whatsoever." She added:

Miss Brown said, however, that she had not given up hope that the integration program would work out successfully at Little Rock.

"I think it will come out alright," she said. "At least, I hope so."

She said that she "wished with all my heart" that she could have continued at Central High, but that she was looking forward to New Lincoln School.

She told reporters that she had recently changed the spelling of her name from Minniejean to Minnijean.

Mrs. Brown, who has three other children, said her husband, a building contractor, had had increasing difficulty getting work since the Little Rock school integration began last fall.

"I am sure that this is another form of retaliation," she said. She said she planned to return to Little Rock as soon as her daughter gets settled here.

'HAD TO FIGHT BACK,' NEGRO STUDENT SAYS

Girl Facing Expulsion Tells Of 'Constant Harassment'

CENTRAL HIGH QUIET NOW

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13. — A Negro girl facing expulsion from Central High School following incidents involving her and white students said Thursday that the five months she spent in the school had been "almost unbearable."

Minnie Jean Brown said that white students had kept up a stream of almost constant harassment not only against her, but also against the other eight Negro students who are still attending the school.

Suspended Earlier

She was suspended Wednesday by School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who also recommended that the board expel her for the rest of the school term.

The girl had drawn an earlier suspension this school year, prior to the Christmas holidays, and had been involved in incidents with white students. Several white students have been suspended also as a result of the incidents.

In a letter to the Negro girl and her parents, made public Wednesday night, Mr. Blossom said her latest suspension and recommendation for expulsion were based on the earlier suspension. The earlier disciplinary action followed her dumping a bowl of chili on two white boy students.

Agreement Reached

The superintendent said that when she was reinstated she agreed not to "retaliate either verbally or physically" to harassment from other students, but to leave such things "entirely up to school authorities to handle."

Thursday, Mr. Blossom said Minnie Jean Brown as well as the other eight Negro students attending Central High "were given instructions but only in their own interest."

He said a school board meeting was set for Friday, but that it wasn't being called to deal with his recommendation for expulsion. Instead, routine administrative matters will be taken up, he said.

Expulsion Automatic

Unless a reinstatement is requested, the board doesn't have to act on the expulsion recommendation, he pointed out. A student is expelled "automatically" unless he or she asks a board review of the superintendent's recommendation, he added.

Mr. Blossom said if there were any further incidents at the school Thursday, he hadn't heard of them yet. A student interviewed said that things appeared to have "quieted down" since the Negro girl was suspended again from classes.

The student, however, remarked that "it may take a little while to see just what has been causing the trouble."

Daisy Speaks

Daisy Bates, NAACP Negro leader here and spokesman for the Negro students, said Minnie Jean Brown's statement about the nine Negro children being constantly harassed was correct.

"They (white students) are after them all the time," she said.

She said she understood the suspended girl and her parents would request a board hearing on the expulsion.

Minnie Jean said white students have thrown rocks, "spilled ink on our clothes and were always calling us "nigger."

She said she'd "taken everything I could, and then I just had to fight back."

Several white students had accused the Negro girl of referring to them as "white trash," and also as a "troublemaker."

Little Rock Girl Arrives In New York For School

NEW YORK — Minnie Jean Brown, Negro student expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., was scheduled to enter the new Lincoln School here Monday. She arrived in New York Sunday with her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown.

Minnie, who is 16, was expelled February 17 because she retaliated to harrasements by white pupils. The day following her expulsion, she accepted a $1,050 scholarship to the New York private school.

Dr. John J. Brooks, founding director of the school, said, when offering the scholarship, that "Our kind of school just can't sit by and not make some sort of gesture in a case like this." New Lincoln was established in 1948 by faculty and alumni of the Horace Mann-Lincoln School. It maintains two buildings in Manhattan.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
MINNIE JEAN BROWN

Afro-American
P. 1
Baltimore, Md.
Jul. 3-8-58

WITHOUT TENSION — Minniejean Brown, the 16-year-old girl who was expelled in Little Rock, Ark., sits in class at New Lincoln School in NYC, where she holds scholarship. With her are Miss Pauline Carpenter (standing) of Worchester, Mass., teacher, and fellow pupils (clockwise) Miriam Davis, Nina Pivnick, Walter Naile, (Minniejean)

Salute to Minnie Jean Brown

Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old colored youngster attending the Central High School of Little Rock, deserves great credit for withstanding the physical pressures put upon her by a small minority of white students.

Courier P. 12
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Brown has been suspended, with recommendation that she be expelled at the end of the school year; but every Negro will understand what the real reason is.

Dat. 2-22-58

Miss Brown has been involved in several incidents at Central High School, and the reason is that she refused to knuckle down and let certain white students insult and attack her—so she has been suspended.

Miss Brown deserves great credit for withstanding these Negrophobic attacks, instigated by the offspring of Negrophobic adults.

We think it is wonderful that Negro youngsters like Miss Minnie Brown are able and willing to stand up against such pressure.

It makes us feel proud of our youth.

It indicates again that the canard about Negroes in the South being scared and cowardly is a complete fiction.

MINNIJEAN'S DAD JAILED Arrested For Gambling In Little Rock

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 3-3-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1.—(AP)—Police said Sunday that a man identified as the father of Minnijean Brown, Negro girl recently expelled from integrated Central High School, was arrested during a raid on a private club here and charged with gambling illegally.

Officers said Bob Brown was arrested at the club early Wednesday. Several other Negro men were arrested at the same time.

Brown and the others have been charged with violation of an anti-gambling statute and will be tried in Municipal Court.

Minnijean was expelled from Central High last Feb. 17 after being suspended twice. She now attends the interracial New Lincoln School in New York.

Times, P. 29 New York Mag. Tues 2-25-57

The New York Times

'JUST AN ORDINARY STUDENT': Minnijean, right, expelled by the authorities last week from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., meets schoolmates in biology class at the New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street. From left: Nina Pivnich and Walter Miale, students, and Mrs. Pauline Carpenter, Miss Brown's home-room teacher.

Little Rock Integration Suspension Sought

Compulsory school integration at Little Rock's Central High School, with federal troops still on duty there, has continued to produce serious difficulties and tensions. A number of racial clashes have occurred. Last Monday one of the nine Negro students attending the school was expelled for the rest of the current semester. Several white students have been suspended. Now the city School Board has asked the Federal Court to suspend racial integration at the school.

The petition, The AP reports, virtually said that opposition to integration had made normal school conditions impossible at Central High. The school

Arkansas' Gov. Faubus

district, in its respect for the law of the land, the petition set forth, was "left standing alone, the victim of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and apathy on the part of the federal government."

Suspension of the integration plan was asked until—

1. There is a clear definition of the concept of "all deliberate speed" in the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

2. There are effective legal procedures for integration without impairment of the quality of the educational program.

The School Board said there was unrest among pupils, teachers and parents over Central High integration. Gov. Faubus has expressed approval of the board's action.

The School Board last Fall sought a stay of the integration order but the request was rejected by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies of North Dakota, who was then filling a temporary vacancy in that district.

The action now taken by the Little Rock School board underscores again that unless any integration plan is supported by broad public acceptance in the community where it is applied it is bound to face great difficulties and fail of satisfactory results. In the Little Rock Central High situation the School Board, which had approved the plan, evidently believes current conditions make such results impossible at the present time.

FAUBUS TELLS GROUP RACE ISSUE UNIVERSAL

Helena Civic Club Hear Of Bright Business Future

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 20. (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus said here Thursday that the racial problem is not peculiar to Little Rock, Arkansas, the South or any section of the nation.

He told a joint meeting of all civic clubs in Phillips County that the problem has existed since the earliest recorded time and declared that critics who call for a quick solution are being unrealistic.

In obvious reference to use of federal troops at Little Rock, Governor Faubus said that "force . . . violates the Sonstitution in all of its forms. One can never change the will of the majority by court decrees."

He said that he was opposed to force "and I will not yield, regardless of my political fortunes or misfortunes."

Governor Faubus discussed what he said was a bright future for this area, particularly in reference to new industries, a multi-million dollar plant planned near here by Arkansas Power & Light Co., and the planned new Mississippi River bridge here.

On the current business recession, Governor Faubus said that Arkansas had less unemployment than any other state in the Union and added that what slackening of business there has been in the state was caused by a poor crop year.

The Governor was introduced by Helena Mayor John C. Sheffield.

Faubus Offers Comment On Brown Case

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP) —Gov. Orval Faubus said today that Minniejean Brown should have been permitted to return to all-Negro Horace Mann High School here instead of being expelled from the Little Rock public school system.

The Negro girl was expelled Monday from integrated Central High School. She was under suspension at the time. No official reason for the suspension or expulsion has been disclosed.

Faubus said that if Minniejean "preferred to go to New York, that is different. She probably had no choice because the school board expelled her from the entire Little Rock school system."

The Negro girl's mother, Mrs W. B. Brown, confirmed today her daughter would accept a scholarship to an integrated private school in New York City.

Faubus Vows Continuance Of Fight Over Integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) — Saying that he is not a quitter, Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas has promised to keep fighting until "the anti-integration issue is settled." He did not explain how he believes the issue could be settled.

The governor made the remark during an appearance at a Shetland pony sale here. He drew applause from a crowd of several hundred persons from a 12-state area.

One of the reasons the governor said he showed up at the sale was to dispel certain stories about him. Because he gained "notoriety" following the racial integration dispute at Central High School, some magazine and newspaper articles have pictured him as having horns he said.

Faubus made headlines last September when he called out the Arkansas National Guard to block court-ordered integration at Central High. The school has since been integrated under federal orders. Eight Negro students are attending classes there.

Faubus Ready To Face Race Issues Anew

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The next governor of Arkansas is going to be "plagued" by school integration problem, Gov. Orval Faubus said Tuesday.

Faubus, a key figure in the Little Rock integration dispute, is a candidate for a third term in this year's elections.

The governor told an Optimist Club luncheon meeting that his role in the federal-state clash over integration of Little Rock Central High School had been a consistent one.

"Our situation is smooth," Faubus declared. "There have been quite divergent views in this state over the issue and of course we regret some of the occurrences, but I don't know of any single person to blame for them."

He said there is no easy solution to the problem of school integration "and whoever would be governor would be plagued with it."

Faubus said he always had maintained the attitude of allowing local school districts to handle integration problems.

The case of Little Rock was different, he said, and he stepped in because of opposition to integration and because he felt he had to protect lives and property.

Arkansas National Guard troops he posted at Central High prevented the entrance of nine Negroes last September. Later he withdrew the soldiers after a federal court enjoined him from intefering with integration. A mob rioted at the school and federal troops were sent in to enforce the program.

Faubus causes Little Rock to lose $10 million center

Afro-American p.9
Sat 3-1-58

BY SAMUEL A. HAYNES
NEWARK

"I was misquoted by the Arkansas Gazette.

"I did not say I would have nothing to do with a city or state where all American citizens are not treated equally.

"We (Feist and Feist, Newark realtors) canceled our plans for the erection of a $10 million shopping center in Little Rock, Ark., mainly because of economic reasons."

* * *

THIS STATEMENT was made to the AFRO here Friday by Stanley Silverman, an associate of Feist and Feist, real estate and insurance. 58 Park Pl., during an interview.

He was asked to verify the story in the Arkansas Gazette.

"We had a survey made," Mr. Silverman added, "and we found that the time was not right for a capital investment of this nature."

The realtor admitted, however, that the turmoil which Gov. Orval Faubus created when he called out the National Guard to prevent court-ordered integration at Central High School contributed to the decision to cancel plans for the shopping center.

"Insurance companies and big financial institutions," he emphasized, "are reluctant to move into an unstable situation.

"The integration problem and the conduct of families would make an investor think twice before going ahead with such a sizeable undertaking."

* * *

THE AFRO asked Mr. Silverman if Feist and Feist had canceled plans for the $10 million shopping center for good.

He replied:

"There are not sufficient purchasing dollars in Little Rock at this time — if economic conditions change we will re-examine the situation."

FAUBUS MAY DECIDE TO REVEAL 'EVIDENCE

Baltimore Md.
Appeal p.29

Compiled On Central High Integration Troubles

COULD COME TWO WAYS

Memphis Tenn

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

By KENNETH JOHNSON

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 26.—Gov. Orval Faubus said Wednesday there's a "possibility" he will make public the "evidence" he has said he compiled last fall on the Central High School integration trouble.

The Governor said his disclosure could come in one of two ways—either from developments on a scheduled March 11 Court of Appeals hearing in St. Louis, or by turning his information over to a Legislative Council committee.

Thurs 2-27-58

However, the Governor declined to say when such disclosures might come. That would depend "on a number of factors," which he also declined to discuss.

Called Out Guard

Governor Faubus called out the National Guard last September to block integration at Central High, and said one reason he did so was because an investigation he had conducted showed that real trouble and violence was in the making.

Since then, he has been hit with a Federal Court order against further "interference" with the Central High integration decree—an order which will be argued on appeal March 11 before the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

The Governor has insisted on numerous occasions he has compiled "substantial" evidence that violence was in the making at Central High. State Police, as well as "other persons," made the investigation under his orders, and some of the evidence was turned over to the FBI, he has previously said.

But neither the Governor nor the FBI has yet made public any of the evidence.

Asked again Wednesday about the possibility of making it public, the Governor said he might consent to giving public testimony if the Court of Appeals should refer his appeal from the non-interference injunction back to Federal District Court here.

Hearings Indefinite

Or, there's a possibility he will allow at least part of his evidence to be made public by a special committee of the Legislative Council which has been investigating the Central High integration dispute, the Governor said.

That committee is headed by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perryville, who last conferred with the Governor about three weeks or a month ago. The Governor said he didn't know when the committee would start hearings on its investigation.

The Governor disclosed about two weeks ago he had authorized State Police to assist the committee in its investigation. One committee source said hearings may start next month, but Mr. Van Dalsem Friday said he didn't know when they would start.

Last Fall, in a hearing before Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies, Governor Faubus declared he was "immune" from giving testimony because he didn't believe the Federal District Court even had jurisdiction to question him.

"I still contend the court has no jurisdiction, but I haven't completely dismissed from my mind the possibility of going into trial on the merits of the case," the Governor said Wednesday.

Faubus For Party Civil Rights Unity

Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.

Backs Truman Stand on Issue

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Gov. Orval Faubus, of Arkansas, came to the Democratic gathering here today in his best party-harmony mood.

He said he had no desire to see a third party emerge in 1960, and he even made an approving comment on former President Truman's appeal in a speech tonight for a strong civil rights stand by the Democrats.

Gov. Faubus was shown an advance text of Mr. Truman's speech by a reporter in his suite at the Mayflower Hotel.

The former President said the party must stand firmly and forthrightly for full employment and protection of civil rights.

Sun 2-23-58

"I think," Mr. Truman added, "that firm and foresighted leadership might accomplish this without calling on the army for help. Indeed I know that patient and persistent action, coupled with firmness, can work wonders in the field of civil rights. But unless a President works at it day and night and shows the people where he stands, you can expect the demagogues to move in and make trouble. . . . For the Democratic party there can be no compromise which will deny to any of our people the enjoyment of their basic rights of citizenship."

p. 16

After reading the passage carefully, Gov. Faubus, storm center of the civil rights crisis in Little Rock last fall, said: "I think all Democrats can pretty well agree on this."

Gov. Faubus grinned but had no comment on the statement in Atlanta yesterday by Edgar Eisenhower, brother of the President, that the President had acted on "some bad legal advice" in sending troops to Little Rock in September to permit Negro students to enter Central High School there.

In fact, Gov. Faubus declined altogether to discuss Little Rock or the racial situation in the South.

Tribune

"I came here just to attend the dinner as an ordinary Democrat and to support the party and to honor one I think is a great man—Harry Truman," he said.

Mr. Truman, who disapproved of Gov. Faubus' course in the Little Rock affair, knew that the Governor was coming for the dinner. His attitude was that while he disagreed with him, Mr. Faubus is a Democrat and had as much right to attend as any other member of the party.

Silent as he was about the racial problem, however, there was no doubt that Gov. Faubus' presence symbolized in many minds the conflict that lies ahead of the Democrats when they come to draw up their 1960 platform and choose their ticket.

Sun 2-23-58

Gov. Faubus told a reporter today he thought it would be "possible" for the Democrats to reach workable understanding at least on a platform and candidates. He said:

"There is no inclination on my part to favor a third party or to have anything to do with formation of such a movement."

He indicated that during the first week of March he would announce whether he would seek a third term as Governor this year.

In Arkansas, he reported, the Democrats most favorably mentioned as Presidential candidates are Gov. Robert B. Meyner, N. J.; Sen. John F. Kennedy, Mass., and Sen. Stuart Symington, Mo. However, he said, if the people thought Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex., was interested in the nomination, there would be powerful support for him. Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tenn., does not appear "nearly as popular" as in previous years, he said.

Gov. Faubus reported great disillusionment with the Eisenhower administration in the South and said "Eisenhower Democrats" are hard to find nowadays. Resentment against the Supreme Court in the South has not abated, he said.

Gov. Faubus arrived by train from Arkansas with a group of the state's Democrats this morning and attended a breakfast in the Mayflower Hotel given by Mrs. Jack Carnes, Democratic national committee woman from Arkansas. He sat at a table with Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., and Mrs. McClellan. At the dinner for Mr. Truman tonight in the Sheraton Park Hotel Gov. Faubus was seated at an Arkansas table.

Mrs. Bates Predicts:

More Violence in L. R. Next Fall

By CHESTER HIGGINS

DETROIT, Mich.—More tension, violence and the continued presence of U. S. troops are expected in the fall when more Negro children enroll at Central High in Little Rock, Ark.

This is the prediction of Mrs. Daisy L. Bates, dynamic NACP leader in the fight to integrate Little Rock's public schools.

Mrs. Bates made the prediction at a press conference here, where she was appearing in behalf of both the Detroit and the Inkster Spring NAACP membership drives.

"Kids in junior high schools are being propagandized by the White Citizens' Councils in preparation for their attendance at Central High School," she told the reporters.

"They will be ripe to harass the Negroes when they get in school," she added. "You know that the organized mobs have moved from the outside to the inside of the school. Here they do all kinds of things to Negro children. And they threaten white children who seem friendly to the Negroes."

MRS. DAISY BATES

LITTLE ROCK — A gang of white youths tossed stones and cursed four Negro girls as they were en route to classes at Dunbar Junior High School. The girls were attacked when a group of white girls called to six white boys and urged them to "come and get the n——rs." One boy hit two of the girls with rocks. There were no arrests.

SHE DECLARED that "most of this could be stopped if the principal and school superintendent applied firm discipline against the guilty children."

"I don't mean to say that these school officials actually conspire with the prejudiced mobs," she added. "But they are lax in exerting firm discipline."

She said there were 204 Negro children eligible to attend the former all-white high school last year," but I don't know how many are eligible this year."

At present, the Arkansas NAACP of which Mrs. Bates is president, is preparing to fight Superintendent of Little Rock Schools Virgil Blossom's petition to the Federal Court to delay integration of the schools.

The hearing is set for June 2.

She said "I'm not sure Minnie-jean Brown will return to Central High next year. Some of the white children are so mad about her getting the (New York) scholarship . . . it may not be wise for her to enroll there. However, she will return home in the summer vacation."

LITTLE ROCK—Ernest Green, slated to graduate from Central High School here in June, had his picture appear in the Central High annual which devoted four pages to the violence of last fall.

SAMMIE DEAN PARKER, the 16-year-old white girl "who has been labeled one of the leaders of the organized mob, is one of those particularly angry over Minnie's scholarship," Mrs. Bates said.

"She thought she should have got one when she was expelled from the school," she added.

The comely, 37-year-old woman, wife of the Arkansas State Press publisher, L. C. Bates, said the newspaper (a weekly) "hast lost $25,000 in advertising revenue since it began the militant fight for school integration . . . and in the last month we lost 20 per cent of our circulation."

■

PRESSURE on local agents by council members and other bigots has forced many of them to discontinue the paper's circulation, she said. "They threatened to bomb one store if it continued to handle our paper."

She said "our long range plan in Little Rock is to arouse the community — that large group of silent people—to speak out against intolerance and violence,"

Central High's teachers' attitudes "are good," she said, but Blossom has refused to permit the Negro children to participate in any of the school's extra-curricular activities. "He doesn't consider them regular students," Mrs. Bates said.

ASKED if the integration movement is getting support from the Little Rock labor unions, she laughed. "Most of the segregationists belong to the unions," she said.

"Presently the Arkansas NAACP is under fire in 20 cities in Arkansas to make public its records and membership lists," she disclosed.

Among other long range plans the Arkansas NAACP is pushing are the integration of Negro teachers in all the public schools, and the complete integration of Negro children on all levels in the school system including the integration of Negroes in the lily-white Hall High School, which is the school of the "wealthy citizens of Little Rock" and the integration of whites in the presently all-Negro high school, Horace Mann.

NOVEMBER
SCHOOL BOARD
LITTLE ROCK

STATE JUDGE
BLOCKS CONTRACT
PAY TO SCHOOL
SUPT.VIRGIL T.
BLOSSOM

Judge Blocks Contract Pay To Blossom

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A state judge Thursday blocked payment of $19,741 to School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, whose contract was terminated Wednesday night prior to a mass resignation of five school board members.

Chancellor Murray P. Reed signed a temporary restraining order asked in a suit filed by John B. King, a fruit company employe with two teen-aged daughters.

Meanwhile, the city searched frantically for six responsible candidates willing to assume the task of administering the city's schools in the face of federal court integration orders.

All six board positions will be open in the Dec. 6 school election. The term of the sixth member, Dr. Dale Alford, is expiring and as a congressman-elect he is not seeking another term.

DISSENTING VOICE

Alford raised a lone dissenting voice when the five resigning members — President Wayne Upton, R. A. Lile, Dr. W. G. Cooper, Harold Engstrom and Frank Lambright—passed resolutions ending the superintendent's three-year contract effective Nov. 30, and agreeing to pay off the remaining 19 months of it.

King's suit alleged the payment would be an "illegal misuse and diversion of public funds" and amounted to collusion between the board and Blossom.

CONTROVERSIAL PLAN

The retiring board apparently took the action because it felt a new board would not deal fairly with the burly superintendent who has been blasted by segregationists as author of the controversial Little Rock plan for gradual integration.

King said he was not a member of any segregationist organization. His employer, Theo A. Dillaha Sr., is vice president of the Capital Citizens Council and a board member of the States Rights Council.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus Thursday turned aside newsmen who attempted to question him about the school situation with a terse, "No comment, no comment about anything."

James T. Karam, clothier and friend of the governor, is a candidate for the school board. He announced his bid before the board resigned.

Alford probably will be the only school board member until winners of the Dec. 6 election can be installed. Pulaski County Judge Arch Campbell, whose duty it would be to appoint an interim board, said that he did not believe it would be necessary to name one.

LITTLE ROCK COURT BLOCKS AIDE'S PAY

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 13 — A temporary injunction was issued Thursday in Pulaski Chancery Court to stop the Little Rock school district from paying $19,741 to dismiss Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom.

The payment to Mr. Blossom for the remaining nineteen months on his contract had been authorized by the school board yesterday just before five of the six members resigned.

Pulaski Chancellor Murray O. Reed signed the temporary injunction this afternoon after a taxpayer's suit was filed on behalf of John B. King of Little Rock.

Mr. King's suit, filed by James L. Sloan, said the board's action in terminating Mr. Blossom's contract had been "founded upon collusion calculated to pay moneys from public funds to the respondent, Virgil T. Blossom, for doing nothing and rendering no services in return therefor."

The five board members who resigned had supported Mr. Blossom throughout the Little Rock integration dispute and had endured with him the criticism of Gov. Orval E. Faubus and segregationist groups.

Dr. Dale Alford, the only board member who did not resign, voted against the dismissal of Mr. Blossom and against the buying of his contract. He said the matter should be left to the new board, which will be elected Dec. 6

Little Rock School Boss Denied Pay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A state judge Thursday blocked payment of $19,741 to School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, whose contract was terminated Wednesday night prior to a mass resignation of five school board members.

Chancellor Murray P. Reed signed a temporary restraining order asked in a suit filed by John B. King, a fruit company employe with two teen-aged daughters.

SEEK CANDIDATES

Meanwhile, the city searched frantically for six responsible candidates willing to assume the task of administering the city's schools in the face of federal court integration orders.

All six board positions will be open in the Dec. 6 school election. The term of the sixth member, Dr. Dale Alford, is expiring and as a congresman-elect he is not seeking another term.

Alford raised a lone dissenting voice when the five resigning members — President Wayne Upton, R. A. Lile, Dr. W. G. Cooper, Harold Engstrom and Frank Lambright—passed resolutions ending the superintendent's three-year contract effective Nov. 30, and agreeing to pay off the remaining 19 months of it.

"ILLEGAL MISUSE"

King's suit alleged the payment would be an "illegal misuse and diversion of public funds" and amounted to collusion between the board and Blossom.

The retiring board apparently took the action because it felt a new board would not deal fairly with the burly superintendent who has been blasted by segregationists as author of the controversial Little Rock plan for gradual integration.

BLOSSOM'S WAGES BLOCKED BY COURT

Suit in Little Rock Charges Collusion Between School Board and Official

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 13 (AP)—A state judge blocked the payment of $19,741 to Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent of Schools in Little Rock. His contract was terminated last night before the resignation of five of six school board members.

Chancellor Murray O. Reed signed a temporary restraining order asked in a suit filed by John B. King, a fruit company employe with two teen-aged daughters.

Meanwhile, the city searched for six candidates willing to assume the task of administering the city's schools in the face of Federal court integration orders. The five members resigned in the hope that it would end the impasse over the opening of the high schools here.

All six board positions will be open in the school election Dec. 6. The term of the sixth member, Dr. Dale Alford, is expiring, and as a Congressman-elect he is not seeking another term.

Dr. Alford raised a lone dissenting voice when the five resigning members—Wayne Upton, president of the board; R. A. Lile, Dr. W. G. Cooper, Harold Engstrom and Frank Lambright—passed resolutions ending the superintendent's three-year contract effective Nov. 30, and agreeing to pay off the remaining nineteen months of it.

Mr. King's osuit alleged that the payment would be an "illegal misuse and diversion of public funds". and amounted to collusion between the board and, Mr. Blossom.

Assailed by Integration Foes

The retiring board apparently took the action because it felt a new board would not deal fairly with the superintendent, who has been assailed by segregationists as author of the controversial Little Rock plan for gradual integration.

Mr. King said he was not a member of any segregationist

Suit Bars Wages for Schoolman

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (AP) — A state judge Thursday blocked payment of $19,741 to School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom, whose contract was terminated Wednesday night prior to a mass resignation of five school board members.

Chancellor Murray O. Reed signed a temporary restraining order asked in a suit filed by John B. King, a fruit company employe.

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King's suit alleged the payment would be an "illegal misuse and diversion of public funds" and amounted to collusion between the board and Blossom.

Integration Crisis Left To Voters

Victor Over Hays — Only One to Stay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— Five members of the embattled six-man Little Rock School Board, asserting that the integration situation placed them in a "hopeless, helpless, frustrating position," resigned Wednesday night and dismissed School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom.

Board President Wayne Upton said the action would enable Little Rock voters to determine in the Dec. 6 school elections whether "we have public schools in Little Rock or not."

The resignations of Upton and members Harold Engstrom, R. A. Lile, Frank Lambright and Dr. W. G. Cooper Jr. left Dr. Dale Alford, an avowed segregationist, as the only remaining board member.

Shortly before the resignation announcement, the board terminated the contract of Blossom and agreed to pay him $19,741 for the remaining 19 months of the pact.

Alford opposed both resolutions on grounds that no action should be taken until a new board is chosen in the school election next month.

The resignations, widely rumored during the past three days, brought no display from a crowd of about 200 which packed the board room. The resignations are effective Friday.

All six board positions will be open in the Dec. 6 election. Alford's term is expiring and as a congressman-elect he will not seek another term.

Candidates have only until the end of this week to file for the offices. Only announced candidate is James T. Karam, Little Rock clothier and close friend of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

The resigning quintet pointed out that any new board still will be bound by federal court orders to proceed with the court-approved voluntary plan of gradual integration.

The plan, which called for integration of only one high school — Central — last fall ran into immediate trouble when Faubus ordered national guard troops to the school to keep Negroes out.

Nine Negroes attended last year under protection of federal troops and this fall, after the board's bid for an integration delay was overruled by the Supreme Court, Faubus closed the city's four high schools as a last-ditch resistance measure.

Earlier Wednesday, segregationist Attorney Amis Guthridge promised court action against any move to buy up Blossom's contract. Blossom has been a principal target of segregationist as the author of the Little Rock integration plan which was adopted in May, 1955, two years after Blossom became superintendent.

Faubus, who frequently has criticized the board for "integrationist tendencies," was not available for a comment on the resignations.

A resignation statement said the five members felt "our removal from the scene may bring about an earlier solution to the present impasse."

Withdrawal Held Likely to Follow Decree

LITTLE ROCK, Ark (UPI)— The possibility arose Monday that a new school board and a new superintendent would fall heir to the tangled Little Rock school integration problem.

Five of the six members of the Little Rock school board threatened to resign as the United States Eighth circuit court of appeals in St. Louis directed the board to integrate the school district.

Wayne Upton, president of the board, said the members would decide within the next 24 to 36 hours if they would pull out.

The report also was current that the board would buy up the remaining 18 months of Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom's contract, releasing him for any other job he might wish to take.

MASS RESIGNATION

Upton verified an earlier report that five members of the board, under fire since nine Negro students integrated Little Rock Central High school under armed guard in September, 1957, were considering mass resignation. A meeting of the board was not possible Monday, Upton said, but a statement will be issued when the members decide on their course of action.

Blossom, author of the controversial gradual integration plan, has been under fire since the start of school in September, 1957. He draws an annual salary of $13,200.

A source close to the board said if it did not buy Blossom's contract, he might have difficulty getting paid by a new board. The source said Blossom did not ask for the action.

LEASING BANNED

The St. Louis court also made permanent an injunction that prohibited the high school board from leasing the four high schools closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus last Sept. 15 to a corporation for operation on a private, segregated basis.

Under state law, the Pulaski (Little Rock) county judge would appoint interim board members to serve until a new panel is elected at the Dec. 6 school board election.

Blossom refused to comment on the court's order until he had read it and conferred with school board attorneys.

Wiley Branton, chief attorney for Arkansas of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the next move appeared to be up to the school board or to the federal court.

"It looks like the next move is up to the school board or the courts, and I don't want to comment until I have read it (the order)," he said.

Ben C. Isgrig, secretary of the Little Rock private school corporation which has opened private, segregated classes financed by public subscription, said the order "will not affect us in any way."

10 DAYS ALLOWED

The order gave the Little Rock Private School Corporation 10 days to enter the case to show why the public school building should be used on a private, segregated basis. Leon Catlett, attorney for the corporation, said however, it was unlikely any intervention would be made.

"We're getting along so well like we are," he said, "I don't know if we will need to go to all that trouble."

Faubus ordered the high schools, accommodating almost 4000 students, closed under laws passed by a special session of the Arkansas Legislature last August. The Private School Corporation proposed to lease the four public schools for segregated classes, but that was stopped by an earlier ruling of the appellate court in St. Louis.

The corporation then leased a one-time Methodist orphanage and is conducting classes at three high school grade levels for about 750 white students. Other displaced pupils have transferred to schools as far away as Los Angeles and West Germany.

NOT CHALLENGED

In its opinion today, the federal court said the petition did not challenge the constitutionality of the Arkansas laws under which Faubus closed the high schools.

It criticized Little Rock school officials for "simply yielding to local desire or clamor and to the importuning of the governor" in cooperating with the private school corporation in its plans for segregated classes.

The court also criticized school officials for their "position of neutrality."

"What they have now done and threatened to do can hardly legally be viewed as a matter of neutrality in relation to the court decree against them," the order said.

"Complicating, inpeding and assisting to effect a frustration of the execution of the decree cannot be termed legal neutrality," the order said.

Negroes Are Ousted from Tennis Courts

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Three Negroes playing tennis at a Little Rock park were advised to leave the courts by city officers Monday.

Officers said the three — two men and a woman — left without argument. They were playing at the War Memorial courts.

Bill Amo, director of the city parks and recreation department, said his office received numerous telephone calls about the presence of the Negroes.

Amo said Negroes are permitted to go to the park zoo and to use the rides on a midway but they have not been allowed to use tennis courts or the swimming pool.

He said a Negro park here does not have a tennis court but previously there had been no reports of Negroes using the court at War Memorial Park.

Police identified the Negroes as Samuel Drake, 21 and Betty Drake, 21, and James Vault.

9 Candidates File For Seats On Little Rock School Board

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Nine candidates filed Saturday for the six vacant positions on the integration - troubled Little Rock School Board.

Attitudes of the candidates on the integration issue ranged from uncompromising to undetermined.

Those who announced included James T. Karam, a clothier and friend of Gov. Orval E. Faubus; Traffic Judge Robert Laster; Atty. Ben. D. Rowland Sr., a former school administrator; Atty. Ed I. McKinley Jr., a former state banking commissioner and one-time city attorney.

Ted Lamb, owner of an advertising agency; W. F. Rector, an insurance executive; Everett Tucker Jr., a Chamber of Commerce official; Russell H. Matson Jr., a contractor; and Mrs. Charles W. Stephens, a housewife.

Karam said at a rally Friday night he would be opposed to integration at any time.

Rowland said Saturday that he endorsed Faubus' anti-integration legislative program and admired Dr. Dale Alford, an outspoken segregationist member of the school board who defeated Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) in the Nov. 4 general election after attacking Hays as too moderate on the integration problem.

Laster has made no flat declaration of how he would stand on integration if he won a place on the board in the Dec. 6 election. However, he has been sharply critical of the federal troops used to enforce integration at Central High School last year.

UNAVAILABLE

McKinley went on a hunting trip after filing and could not be reached immediately. Alford nominated him for a place on the school board several weeks ago to suceed Henry Rath, who had resigned. But the other board members rejected the nomination.

Five of the six board members resigned en masse this week, saying they hoped the action would help resolve the integration deadlock here. Only Alford stayed on the board.

It was announced that a group of seven Little Rock businessmen will serve as a local school board for the new Baptist high school, one of the private institutions established after Faubus closed Little Rock's four high schools to avert court-ordered integration.

Baptist High School is supported by tuition charges and donations. It has 373 students and holds classes in two church buildings.

PRIVATE SCHOOL

About 850 students are attending the Little Rock Private School Corp.'s high school and some 1,000 others have transferred to public schools outside the city. An interim Episcopal school provides classes for 60 more.

Some 3,000 whites and 700 Negroes were idled by Faubus' school - closing order. No private schools have been opened or are planned here for Negroes.

Board Eyes Resignation In Face Of New Order

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — The Little Rock High School Board decides at a meeting today whether to resign as a group in the face of a new federal court order that it proceed with plans to integrate the city's high schools.

The one Negro and three white high schools are already closed in defiance of integration rulings. Many white students are attending private segregated classes under a massive, state-supported resistance plan.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus told a cheering segregationist rally in New Orleans Monday night that the federal government "has not one continental thing to say about the private segregated schools in Little Rock" and they will continue to operate.

Wipey Branton, chief attorney in Arkansas for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the resignation of the school board would have little effect on the overall situation in the Little Rock schools because "any new board would be under the same court order to integrate."

The U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals Monday ordered the board to take positive steps to accomplish integration. The St. Louis court also made permanent an injunction which forbids the board from leasing out the schools for use by the private, segregated institutions.

If the board decides to resign, it was expected to do so Saturday, the deadline for candidates to file for the annual school elections, Dec. 6.

One of the six board members, Dr. Dale Alford, already has decided not to run for re-election. He will go to Congress as the write-in winner over Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) in last week's general election.

MANY LOSE JOB

It was considered likely that School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom would lose his job if the mass resignation occurs. It was reported that the board was planning to buy up his contract, which has 19 months to run at $1,100 a month.

Blossom has been under heavy fire from Faubus, Alford, and other segregationists since the Little Rock Central High School integration crisis in September of 1957.

If the board resigns either the Pulaski (Little Rock) County Board of Education or the Pulaski County judge would be required to name a new board pending the Dec. 6 election. But County Supervisor A. B. Wetherington said it was not clear to him just who does have the appointment power.

5 in Little Rock Race To Back Segregation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Nov. 18 (AP) — Five candidates for the Little Rock School Board issued a statement last night declaring that they were believers in segregation and would "not voluntarily integrate" the public schools.

The five, who filed as a group, added that they would "never initiate any action to implement or expedite integration."

Five School Board members resigned last week, leaving only one member—Dale Alford who soon will vacate his seat for Congress.

The number of candidates for the Dec. 6 school election was cut from 15 to 14 by the withdrawal Monday of Mrs. John Wesley Clayton, whose husband still is a candidate.

The "slate" candidates who issued the statement are Ted L. Lamb, Russell H. Matson Jr., Everett Tucker Jr., William F. Rector and Mrs. Charles W. Stephens.

In other developments:

- Alford, who unseated Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) in the Nov. 4 election, reaffirmed his stand that the U. S. Supreme Court in its desegregation decisions has usurped power and infringed on "our traditional constitutional rights."
- Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), speaking at Jonesboro, asserted that Gov. Orval Faubus merits consideration as a Democratic presidential nominee.
- The State Education Department began mailing transfer aid payments to school districts which have accepted students displaced by the Governor's order closing Little Rock's high schools to avoid desegregation. Officials estimated these payments will total about $25,000 a month.

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No Timetable Set by Appeals Court

Little Rock Again Told To Integrate Schools

ST. LOUIS —(AP)— The Little Rock School Board was directed by a Federal Appeals Court Monday to take positive steps to achieve integration in its district where the four public high schools have been shut down.

The court did not establish a timetable for reopening the high schools. Nor did it spell out just how the integration order should be carried out. These matters were left up to Federal District Judge John E. Miller of Arkansas and the School Board itself.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas indicated the Little Rock Private School Corp. will continue operating a senior high school for white students in a private building with private funds.

The three-judge division of the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, in its unanimous opinion, also outlawed a plan for leasing the public high school buildings to the Little Rock private school group.

The court directed Judge Miller to order the School Board and Virgil T. Blossom, Little Rock school superintendent, to "take such affirmative steps as the District Court may hereafter direct to facilitate and accomplish integration in the district."

Under previous court orders, the court said, the School Board and Blossom have an obligation to act on their own initiative to accomplish integration. It is not enough, the court said, that they merely follow the specific orders of the District Court.

The appellate court assailed Gov. Faubus for closing the public high schools and the Arkansas State Legislature for approving the emergency measures under which Faubus acted.

The court rejected the School Board's claim of neutrality in the dispute over leasing public school buildings.

The three judges said they recognized the board members and Blossom previously had acted in good faith. But in leasing the buildings to the Private School Corp., the court said, they yielded to local clamor.

Faubus, in New Orleans to address a Citizens Council rally, noted he had anticipated the court's ruling. Faubus had said a week ago he had information the court would "attempt to force reopening of the public schools on an integrated basis."

In Little Rock, a member of the School Board who declined to be named said, "I don't see how we could open those schools on an integrated basis without a return of the 101st or other troops."

After rioting outside Little Rock's Central High School in September 1957, units of the 101st Airborne Division were flown in to enforce integration.

5 Little Rock School-Board Members Quit

Buy Up Contract Of Superintendent

Little Rock, Nov. 12 (AP)—Five of the six members of the integration-harassed Little Rock School Board quit Wednesday night after buying up the remaining 19 months of Superintendent Virgil Blossom's contract.

The move had been expected since Monday when the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ordered the board to take affirmative action to achieve integration.

A court challenge by segregationists is expected on the board's action in paying Blossom $19,900 for the remaining time his contract has to run.

Dr. Alford Stays

The only board member who did not resign was Dr. Dale Alford, a Little Rock eye specialist who defeated Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) for his Fifth District Congressional post as a write-in candidate in the November 4 election. Alford has been an outspoken segregationist.

ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK

Schoolmen Quit Little Rock Posts

Five on Board Cite 'Frustrating, Hopeless Integration Position

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12 (AP)—Five members of the embattled Little Rock school board, asserting that the integration situation placed them in a "hopeless, helpless, frustrating position," resigned tonight.

Board president Wayne Upton said the action would enable Little Rock voters to determine in the Dec. 6 school elections whether "we have public schools in Little Rock or not."

The resignations of Upton and members Harold Engstrom, R. A. Lile, Frank Lambright and Dr. W. G. Cooper Jr. left Dr. Dale Alford, an avowed segregationist, as the only remaining board member.

Shortly before the resignation announcement, the board terminated the contract of School. Supt. Virgil T. Blossom and agreed to pay him $19,741 for the remaining 19 months of the pact.

Alford opposed both resolutions on grounds that no action should be taken until a new board is chosen in the school election next month.

The resignations, widely rumored during the past three days, brought no display from a crowd of about 200 which packed the board room. The resignations are effective Friday.

All six board positions will be open in the Dec. 6 election. Alford's term is expiring and as a congressman-elect he will not seek another term.

Candidates have only until the end of this week to file for the offices. Only announced candidate is James T. Karam, Little Rock clothier and close friend of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

The resigning quintet pointed out that any new board still will be bound by federal court orders to proceed with the court-approved voluntary plan of gradual integration.

The plan, which called for integration of only one high school—Central—last fall ran into immediate trouble when Faubus ordered National Guard troops to the school to keep Negroes out.

Nine Negroes attended last year under protection of federal troops and this fall, after the board's bid for an integration delay was overruled by the Supreme Court, overruled by the Supreme Court, schools as a last-ditch resistance measure.

Earlier today, segregationist attorney Amis Guthridge promised court action against any move to buy up Blossom's contract. Blossom has been a principal target of segregationists as the author of the Little Rock integration plan which was adopted in May 1955, two years after Blossom became superintendent.

Faubus, who frequently has criticized the board for "integrationist tendencies," was not available for comment on the resignations. Earlier today, he said, "If I were a board member, I would resign."

A resignation statement said the five members felt "our removal from the scene may bring about an earlier solution to the present impasse."

Blossom's contract apparently was terminated because the outgoing members felt that a new board would not deal fairly with him in view of public criticism.

Don't Like New Federal Court Order

But New Members Would Face Same Integration Rule

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— The Little Rock school board is considering resigning as a group in the face of a new federal court order that it proceed with plans to integrate the city's high schools.

The one Negro and three white high schools are already closed in defiance of integration rulings. Many white students are attending private segregated classes under a massive, state-supported resistance plan.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus told a cheering segregationist rally in New Orleans Monday night that the federal government "has not one continental thing to say about the private segregated schools in Little Rock" and they will continue to operate.

Wiley Branton, chief attorney in Arkansas for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the resignation of the school board would have little effect on the overall situation in the Little Rock schools because "any new board would be under the same court order to integrate."

The U. S. eighth circuit court of appeals Monday ordered the board to take positive steps to accomplish integration. The St. Louis court also made permanent an injunction which forbids the board from leasing out the schools for use by the private, segregated institutions.

If the board decides to resign, it was expected to do so Saturday, the deadline for candidates to file for the annual school elections, Dec. 6.

One of the six board members, Dr. Dale Alford, already has decided not to run for re-election. He will go to Congress as the write-in winner over Rep. Brooks Hays

(D.-Ark) in last week's general election.

It was considered likely that School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom would lose his job if the mass resignation occurs. It was reported that the board was planning to buy up his contract, which has 19 months to run at $1,100 a month.

Blossom has been under heavy fire from Faubus, Alford, and other segregationists since the Little Rock Central high school integration crisis in September of 1957.

Board May Quit In Little Rock

School Group Meets To Study Decision

DR. ALFORD WILL STAY

By United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 11.—The Little Rock School Board met Tuesday in a Little Rock hotel to decide whether to resign following Monday's Federal order to proceed with integration. The board president said the group would announce its decision Wednesday night.

Wayne Upton, president of the six-member board, told newsmen "we're going to have a public meeting at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday. That's all I will say."

The board held a closed, two-hour meeting in a hotel room Tuesday. Just before Mr. Upton left the meeting to talk to reporters, another member, Dr. Dale Alford, left the meeting.

Alford Won't Quit

Dr. Alford, the only outspoken segregationist member of the board, was elected to Congress last Tuesday on a write-in vote over Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.)

Dr. Alford said he personally was not going to resign from the board. He refused to comment further. Claude Carpenter, Jr., a former aide of Gov. Orval Faubus who managed Dr. Alford's campaign, was with Dr. Alford.

Also at the meeting was Dr. Cary V. Stabler, president of Little Rock University. He told newsmen he was discussing "just unfinished business" with the board.

The United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ordered the board Monday to take positive steps to accomplish integration. The Federal Court also made permanent an injunction forbidding the board from leasing the city's four public high schools for use on a private, all-white basis.

May Affect Blossom

Governor Faubus closed all the public high schools to keep them from being integrated. About 750 of the displaced students attend a private, segregated school operated by the Little Rock Private School Corp., Governor Faubus' answer to integration orders.

If the board does resign, it is felt that school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom may also be out of a job. A report was current that the board would buy up the remaining 18 months of Mr. Blossom's contract at $1,100 a month.

5 Little Rock School Unit Members Quit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Five members of the embattled Little Rock School Board, asserting that the integration situation placed them in a "hopeless, helpless, frustrating position," resigned Wednesday night. Board President Wayne Upton said the action would enable Little Rock voters to determine in the Dec. 6 school elections whether "we have public schools in Little Rock or not."

The resignations of Upton and members Harold Engstrom, R. A. Lile, Frank Lambright and Dr. W. G. Cooper Jr. left Dr. Dale Alford, an avowed segregationist, as the only remaining board member.

BOARD ACTION

Shortly before the resignation announcement, the board terminated the contract of School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom and agreed to pay him $19,741 for the remaining 19 months of the pact.

Alford opposed both resolutions on grounds that no action should be taken until a new board is chosen in the school election next month.

The resignations, widely rumored during the past three days, brought no display from a crowd of about 200 which packed the board room. The resignations are effective Friday.

All six board positions will be open in the Dec. 6 election. Alford's term is expiring and as a congressman-elect he will not seek another term.

Candidates have only until the end of this week to file for the offices. Only announced candidate is James T. Karam, Little Rock clothier and close friend of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

BOUND BY COURT

The resigning quintet pointed out that any new board still will be bound by federal court orders to proceed with the court-approved voluntary plan of gradual integration.

The plan, which called for integration of only one high school —Central—last fall ran into immediate trouble when Faubus ordered National Guard troops to the school to keep Negroes out.

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Earlier Wednesday, segregationist attorney Amis Guthride promised court action against any move to buy up Blossom's contract. Blossom has been a principal target of segregationists as the author of the Little Rock integration plan which was adopted in May 1955, two years after Blossom became superintendent.

Faubus who frequently has criticized the board for "integrationist tendencies," was not available for comment on the resignations. Earlier, he said, "If I were a board member, I would resign."

A resignation statement said the five members felt "our removal from the scene may bring about an earlier solution to the present impasse."

Blossom's contract apparently was terminated because the outgoing members felt that a new board would not deal fairly with him in view of public criticism.

ALFORD'S EFFORT

Alford tried to block both a resolution to terminate the contract and a resolution to pay it off with substitute resolutions, calling for a delay in action until after a new board was constituted.

Both of Alford's motions failed 5-1 and the other resolution passed with Alford the lone dissenting voice.

Sharp words were exchanged between Alford and Cooper over the payoff resolution.

Alford said he felt the board had no right to spend public money for services it would not receive.

"We hired him and he's our responsibility," Cooper said. "It would be ungentlemanly to do otherwise."

The termination resolution praised Blossom's "competence and loyalty" as a school administrator. Blossom, who continues as superintendent until Nov. 30, said he has no other plans at present.

County officials will appoint an interim board to serve until a new board can be named in the elections next month.

MASS RESIGNATION?

Little Rock Board Meets in Secret

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board met in secret session today but members afterwards refused to reveal what was discussed.

Probable topics were yesterday's federal court order for the board to take positive action toward implementing integration, and a rumored mass resignation of five of the six members.

Board President Wayne Upton turned aside newsmen's questions, saying the board would hold an open meeting tomorrow night.

Newsmen speculated the board was seeking reconciliation with Gov. Orval E. Faubus, its fiercest critic, when Claude Carpenter Jr., a close friend of the governor, showed up for the meeting.

Carpenter remained throughout the session but said afterward he appeared only as legal counsel for Dr. Dale Alford, board member and congressman-elect.

Carpenter managed Alford's congressional campaign, leading to speculation that Faubus backed the doctor's successful write-in bid to unseat veteran Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark). Faubus consistently refused to confirm such an inclination on his part.

Alford said today he had no intention of resigning, but it was reported that Upton and board members Dr. William G. Cooper, R. A. Lile, Harold Engstrom and Frank Lambright held an informal meeting Sunday night and discussed the possibility of resigning en masse.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom attended the meeting but brushed past newsmen who attempted to question him. Blossom's contract with the board, which still has 19 months to run at $1,100 a month, apparently will be a bone of contention if the majority of the board resigns. It was reported that all except Alford favored buying up the contract. Alford said he would oppose any such move.

Alford, since he issued a public statement last year disagreeing with the board's gradual integration policy, has consistently voted against the board majority on integration matters.

Blossom and all board members except Alford have drawn constant criticism from segregationists since the school integration controversy erupted 14 months ago.

A mass resignation, if it occurred, would leave the board memberships open for only a short time. Regular school elections will be held here Dec. 6 and successors could be named at that time.

Five Members Of Little Rock Board Quitting

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Five of the six members of the integration harassed Little Rock School Board quit Wednesday night after buying up the remaining 19 months of Supt. Virgil Blossom's contract.

The move had been expected since Monday when the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ordered the board to take affirmative action to achieve integration.

Court Challenge

A court challenge by segregationists is expected of the board's action in paying Blossom $19,900 for the remaining time his contract has to run.

The only board member who did not resign was Dr. Dale Alford, a Little Rock eye specialist who defeated Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) for his 5th District congressional post as a write-in candidate in the Nov. 4 election.

Alford has been an outspoken segregationist.

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ARKANSAS

NOVEMBER

U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MAY OFFER PLAN FOR LITTLE ROCK SCHOOLS

U. S. May Offer Plan for Little Rock Schools

By Helen Thomas
United Press International

Justice Department officials said yesterday the Department "most probably" will offer definite recommendations to a Federal judge on how to reopen four Little Rock, Ark., high schools closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to block integration.

The officials said the Department was expected to file a brief with Federal District Judge John E. Miller spelling out what legal steps could be taken to bring about school integration at Little Rock.

A three-judge panel of the United States 8th Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 10 directed that positive steps be taken to facilitate integration at Little Rock's Central High School. Details were left up to Miller and the Little Rock School Board.

Expected to Act Soon

Miller was expected to hold a hearing soon on the Appeals Court order. Five members of the School Board have resigned since the order was handed down.

It was not clear what effect the ruling would have on a segregated senior high school set up in Little Rock in a building purchased from the University of Arkansas. The school is being operated with funds from private contributions.

Officials said the Justice Department probably would offer concrete guidance to keep the District Court "on the right track" in seeking a way out of the tangled school problem. But they declined to reveal what suggestions they had in mind.

'Friend of the Court'

The Department has intervened in the Little Rock case every step on the way as a "friend of the court." Attorrecently indicated at a news conference that further intervention was possible.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Office of Education is preparing a report on the "educational loss" suffered by students barred from schools in both Arkansas and Virginia as a result of the school integration crisis.

Lucky Worker Honored

Reuters

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 23—Pietrol Legato, 44-year-old workman who was found alive 78 hours after being buried by a landslide, has been awarded a $1600 prize as "Italy's luckiest man."

REOPENING SUGGESTIONS

U.S. Is Expected to Offer Little Rock School Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI) Justice Department officials said today the department "most probably" will offer definite recommendations to a federal judge on how to reopen four Little Rock, Ark., high schools closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to block integration.

The officials said the department expects to file a brief with Federal District Judge John E. Miller spelling out what legal steps can be taken to bring about school integration at Little Rock.

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Hearing Due Soon

Miller is expected to hold a hearing soon on the appeals court order. Five members of the school board have resigned since the order was handed down.

It is not clear what effect the ruling may have on a segregated senior high school set up in Little Rock in a building purchased from the University of Arkansas The school is being operated with funds from private contributions

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Friend Of Court

The department has intervened in the Little Rock case every step of the way as a "friend of the court." Attorney General William P. Rogers recently indicated at a news conference that further intervention is possible.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Office of Education is preparing a report on the "educational loss" suffered by students barred from schools in both Arkansas and Virginia as a result of the school integration crisis. Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. has closed schools at Norwolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal to keep out Negro students.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, plans to make the study public at his next news conference. He already has noted that the loss to seniors who had planned to go to college will be much greater than that of students in the lower grades.

Government To Advise Judge On Mixing Steps

WASHINGTON (UPI) The government today was expected to advise a federal judge on the legal steps he can take to bring about school integration at Little Rock, Ark.

Justice Department officials said they "most probably" would offer some concrete guidance for District Judge John E. Miller in his efforts to reopen four Little Rock schools closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to prevent mixed classes.

These officials said the department was expected to file a brief with Miller. They declined to reveal the kind of advice it might contain.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 10 directed that positive steps be taken to facilitate integration at Little Rock's Central High School. Details were left up to Miller and the Little Rock School Board, five of whose members have since resigned.

It was not clear what effect the ruling would have on a segregated senior high school set up in Little Rock in a building purchased from the University of Arkansas. The school is being operated with funds from private contributions.

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ARKANSAS [illegible] 1958, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Ike's Little Rock Action Authorized By 3 Statutes

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, DC (NNPA)—The action of President Eisenhower in sending Federal troops to Little Rock to prevent obstruction of the enforcement of the Federal court order for desegregation of Central High School there was authorized by three Federal statutes, the Justice Department maintains.

The question was raised anew by Senator Sam J Ervin, Democrat, of North Carolina in cross examining W Wilson White in his appearance Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee for questioning on his nomination by Mr Eisenhower to be the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the newly created Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department.

For answer to questions concerning the authority of the President in ordering 1200 tough aratroops of the Regular Army to Little Rock and federalizing the Arkansas National Guard, Mr White referred Ervin and other members of the Judiciary Committee to the brief filed by the Justice Department in an appeal from a Federal District Court order.

The appeal is pending in the United States Court of Appeals at St Louis. It was taken by two students who formerly attended Central High School in Little Rock, and their mother, who sued on their behalf and also as a "citizen, taxpayer and patron" of the Little Rock School District.

After the complaint was filed, however, the two students withdrew from Central High and their credits were sent to the Mabelvalde High School at Mabelvalde, Aak.

The complaint attacked the constitutionality of the three Acts of Congress, pursuant to which military forces were sent to Little Rock to enforce the Federal District Court orders for removal of obstructions to justice in the case of nine little colored children after Gov Orval E Faubus of Arkansas had called out the Arkansas National Guard to bar their admission to Central High.

The Federal District at Little Rock ruled that the complaint presented no substantial constitutional question, and dismissed it for lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs appealed.

In its brief, the Justice Department says both the President's proclamation of last Sept 23, and his executive order of Sept 24, which directed the Secretary of Defense to use military forces to enforce the Federal District Court orders for desegregation of Central High School, were issued pursuant to Title 10 of the United States Code, sections 332, 333 and 334.

Section 332 authorizes the President to use such of the armed forces and the state militia as he considers necessary to enforce "the law of the United States" whenever he considers that unlawful obstructions make it impracticable to enforce such laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

Section 333 authorizes the President to use the armed forces and the militia to surpress any insurrection, domestic violence, etc, if it opposes or obstructs the execution of "the laws of the United States" or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

The brief states, that troops were stationed at Central High School to remove and prevent forcible obstructions to the carrying out of the Federal District Court order that the school be integrated.

The court order, the Justice Department declares, "was an enforcement of the constitutional right of the colored children not to be denied by the authorities of the state of Arkansas the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

The Justice Department contends that the phrase "the laws of the United States," as used in the applicable statutes, "covers not merely acts of Congress but federal law in its broader sense, including the Federal Constitution and orders of a federal court enforcing constitutional rights," such as the Federal District Court order for integration of Central High.

The constitutionality of section 332 and 333, the Justice Department asserts, is confirmed by repeated and long continued executive practice of the Presidents, beginning with George Washington, in using troops to put down forcible resistance and obstruction to the execution of the laws.

The list of such instances, exclusive of those in which the President acted at the request of state authorities, include the slave insurrection of 1831, the Shadrach Case, disturbances in Kansas in 1856, John Brown at Harper's Perry, the South Carolina riots of 1871, and the race riots in Washington, DC, in 1919.

The Slave Insurrection of 1831; On the basis of reports of apprehended uprising of the slaves in various areas in the South, in 1831 contingents of the Army were, with the approval of President Andrew Jackson, sent to the areas in question.

Disturbances in Kansas, 1958; After the creation of the Territory of Kansas in 1858, the pro-slavery and anti-slavery slavery groups who emigrated there engaged in violent clashes.

President Franklin Pierce in February, 1856, issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaging in unlawful combinations against the Territory of Kansas or the United States to disperse and warning them that any attempted insurrection in Kansas or aggressive intrusion into that territory would be resisted by the armed forces of the government in addition to the local militia

Federal troops in Kansas were instructed to aid the Governor of the territory to suppress any armed resistance to the execution of the law. In response to requisitions by the territorial Governor, federal troops were several times furnished for that purpose.

John Brown at Harper's Ferry, 1859: When John Brown and his party seized the government armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, President James Buchanan signed a proclamation for the use of troops, which he gave to the officer commanding the federal troops which had been sent to Harper's Ferry, to be published there.

The troops speedily overcame John Brown's party, however, and the President's proclamation was not published.

South Carolina Riots, 1871: With the rise of the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War, there were many riots and acts of violence in South Carolina.

In 1871 President Ulysses S Grant, issued a proclamation, specifying certain counties in South Carolina as places where armed combinations existed so powerful as to be able to defy the constitutional authorities and commanding persons composing such combinations to disperse and deliver their arms to Army officers.

When this command was not obeyed, the President stationed federal troops at various points in the states and arrested all known members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Race Riots in Washington, DC, 1919: Upon the outbreak of fighting between colored persons and whites in Washington, DC, in 1919, during President Woodrow Wilson's administration, the Secretary of War ordered the use of troops to maintain peace.

The Government's brief in the Little Rock case, on appeal, is signed by Assistant General George Cochran Dour, Osro Cobb, United States Attorney at Little Rock, and Samuel D Slade and Donald B MacGuineas, attorneys in the Justice Department here.

Judge Hails Ike's Little Rock Action

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS) — A New York State Judge declared Saturday the Little Rock school crisis was a "freak incident" which "never should have been allowed to come to that point."

Justice Philip Halpern, U. S. expert on the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, said however that members of his committee placed the incident in "perspective" to other American advances to end racial segregation in education.

The Buffalo Jurist told a news conference that President Eisenhower was right in calling in the Federal troops after Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus refused to control the situation arising from the admission of Negro students to Little Rock Central High School.

DEFIANCE NOTED

He declared the situation was similar to Lincoln's Declaration of War after South Carolina seceded from the union. In both cases, Halpern stated, there was a "defiance of the Federal Government."

He declared studies done by the Subcommission on Discrimination in Education and Religion were helping to end global restrictions against minority groups.

Halpern's suggestion that the next study be made on the right to immigration was accepted unanimously by the group at this session after heated Soviet objections.

He has served on the 12-nation group since 1954. Halpern is Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of N. Y., fourth division.

ERVIN DELIVERS RACIAL ADDRESS AT LITTLE ROCK

Says Integration Problems Cannot Be Solved by Legal, Armed Coercion

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UP)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. said Saturday night that Little Rock school integration proved "indelibly" that "racial problems cannot be solved by judicial or military coercion."

The North Carolina Democrat also said the incident showed "that such problems can be solved only by good will, and intelligence and patience on the local level where men and women live, move and have their being."

Ervin, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee which handles civil rights legislation, said the Little Rock trouble showed the rest of the nation that "the Southern states know something about the racial problem because they live with it day by day."

"Southern states should be allowed the same freedom to seek solutions of racial problems within their respective borders that is accorded to the other states for solution of their problems," he said.

In a Jefferson-Jackson Day speech here, Ervin said "the serious problems confronting the nation are in substantial part the result of a want of effective leadership" in the Eisenhower administration."

On Back Seat.

Most of the trouble, Ervin said, is that "the captains and kings of the Republican Party have forsaken the steering wheel for the back seat and, consequently, the executive branch of the federal government has lost its sense of direction."

Ervin said President Eisenhower "succumbs to the advice of bad counselors and struck a most serious blow at the constitutional doctrine of the indestructibility of the states by sending federal troops with drawn bayonets into Little Rock."

He said "Operation Little Rock" should "give pause to those people who seek at all hazards to convert the public schools of the South from educational institutions into sociological laboratries for experiments in race relations."

The Senator also blasted the administration's farm program. "No longer is there any question about a recession; debate now centers on how deep it is and what should be done," he said.

He told the Democratic gathering that " the recession is hardly news to the farmers of this nation. They have become well acquainted with it during the five years of Republican control."

Judge Requests 'More Definite' School Petition

Federal Jurist Tells Little Rock Board To Back Up Its Contentions

SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

June 2 Is Set As Date For Hearing On Request That Integrated Classes At Central Be Postponed

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley Monday directed the Little Rock School Board to make "more definite" its petition that integrated classes be postponed at Central High School.

He hinted broadly that as the petition now stands, he could not grant it. But he went one step further and made several suggestions which, if carried out, apparently would strengthen the board's plea for reconsideration of the integration decree.

Tentative Trial Date Set

The judge set June 2 as tentative trial date.

"If the board makes a case for relief under the law and the evidence, then appropriate relief will be granted. . . . However, the Federal courts are not school boards. The burden of proof is upon the school board," Judge Lemley warned.

The judge, who last week was given jurisdiction of the dispute, met with Little Rock School Board officials and Negro attorneys representing Negro children and parents involved in the Central High controversy. The meeting was to outline a procedure he will follow in the latest litigation.

Basis of the latest action is a board petition filed in February asking that the integration decree issued last fall by Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., be "realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions."

Judge Lemley cited an observation he made several years ago in a school suit, when the separate-but-equal doctrine still was in effect, in which he said "much must be left" to judgment of school officials, rather than to courts.

He said he felt that statement still represented "a basically sound principle," despite the separate-but-equal doctrine no longer being in effect.

The board asked for reconsideration after unrest broke out at the school last fall and resulted in President Eisenhower sending Federal troops to enforce integration. About 400 "federalized" Arkansas National Guardsmen still are on duty at the school.

Board Allowed 10 Days

The judge gave the board 10 days to amend its petition. He told attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People they could file additional briefs, and said other parties wishing to join could submit "friend of the court" pleadings.

Judge Lemley said the board should amend its petition to state whether it desires a "cooling off" period, or has a definite time in mind for which integrated classes should be postponed.

He said the board also must be prepared to offer proof backing up allegations as to teacher and pupil unrest and a decline in educational standards under racially-mixed classes.

Chairman Wayne Upton said the board was prepared to put on "quite a number" of witnesses backing up its contention that it has been impossible to conduct a normal schooling process.

FAUBUS LAUDS STATE FOR ITS ENTERPRISE

Says Other Sections Might Follow Example

NORTHERN PRESS HIT

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, March 7. — Gov. Orval Faubus said Friday that some sections of the United States might profit by "copying" some Arkansas community enterprise and handling of its public school system.

The Governor hit particularly at sections which have been critical of Arkansas as a result of the Central High integration dispute, in which he has been a target of what he described as "the Eastern and New York press."

Praises Efforts

The Governor's comments came during an appearance he made at the annual Community Accomplishment Contest.

Praising community initiative and effort represented in the contest, the Governor said:

"This is the time when the foreign press ought to be here. If some of those distant critics would look around in their own areas, they would find they have more problems and less initiative there than we do here in Arkansas."

He referred indirectly to troubles which have beset some of New York's public schools when he said that Arkansas has had "no rapes, knifings, or trouble of that sort in its public school system."

In Good Company

"We send our children to school here to be in good company," he said.

The Governor frequently has expressed resentment at the handling by out-of-state newspapers of the Central High integration dispute.

Faubus Faces Primary Threat

By Ray Moseley
Arkansas Gazette Reporter

LITTLE ROCK, March 29— Seven months ago an Eastern Arkansas judge told a college graduating class that the South had lost its battle against racial integration and must accept it as "the law of the land."

Chancellor Lee Ward of Paragould made the statement 22 days before Gov. Orval E. Faubus called out the Arkansas National Guard in an attempt to block integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

Today Judge Ward, who has hewed to his "law and order" stand, ranks as a formidable threat to the Governor's third-term ambitions.

He has achieved that position in less than two weeks.

Faubus Leaps to Attack

Judge Ward announced March 20 that he was considering entering the Governor's race in the summer Democratic Party primaries and promised to make his decision by April 4.

That announcement was enough for Governor Faubus. He leaped to the attack against Ward three days later and the subsequent skirmishing has made it appear that the gubernatorial campaign, which normally doesn't begin in earnest until mid-June, already is in full swing.

If Ward enters the race, and the odds are that he will, he has made it plain that he will stake his chances on a position diametrically opposed to that of Faubus on the integration issue.

Ward first made his views known in an Aug. 10 address to the graduating class of Arkansas State College at Jonesboro.

Calls for Obedience

The South must decide, he said, whether to obey the law or to abandon democratic principles so it can retain segregation.

He said he was not reprimanding those who merely voiced a disagreement with the United States Supreme Court's desegregation rulings but added:

"There is a vast difference between disagreement and defiance. I do believe for myself that every man, woman and child must obey the law —whether he likes the law or not."

Since then he has amplified his position with a proposal for an amendment to the United States Constitution which, he said, would preserve both segregation and the law.

It contains a provision under which school districts which had maintained segregated schools 50 years or more would have the right to determine by popular vote whether they shall desegregate.

This, he says, would protect Southern communities with serious desegregation problems without affecting the pattern in the rest of the Nation.

In this position Ward stands as something of an anomaly. He is from a section that has the heaviest concentration of Negro residents in Arkansas. It is a section in which politicians seem to find it expedient to advocate defiance of the law where the racial issue is concerned.

But Ward showed no hesitancy in reaffirming his position when Governor Faubus waded into him last week.

The Governor, in a speech to a segregationist audience at a cotton-growing community southeast of Little Rock, challenged Ward to say if he would use the National Guard to enforce integration at Central High School.

Ward retorted that he would not use the Guard to enforce integration or segregation at Little Rock "or anywhere else."

"I would remove the Federal troops by meeting the simple and reasonable demand that no order of the Federal courts would be defied or interfered with in any way by me as Governor," he added.

Issues 8-Point Platform

Ward has not limited his public statements to the integration issue. He has issued an 8-point platform indicating that he is prepared to go to the attack on such issues as economy in government and political influence of "a certain utility."

He has declined so far to name the utility but it is obvious that he refers to the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., which has received two multi-million-dollar rate increases from the state utility regulatory agency since Faubus took office.

The gas company has been one of Faubus' principal financial backers.

Ward has a reputation among politicians as a stem-winding orator and a sharp political in-fighter.

Last Race in 1956

He has made only one previous state-wide race—for chief justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court in 1956. He finished 12,449 votes behind the winner but did not campaign extensively.

Ward has been chancellor since 1954. In Arkansas chancery judges handle suits in equity.

He is a graduate of the University of Arkansas and is a Navy veteran. He was commander of the Arkansas Department of the American Legion in 1949-50 and was district governor of Lions International in 1951-52.

He is a Sunday School teacher at First Methodist Church of Paragould and has been a lay speaker and president of the Paragould District Methodist Men's Club.

He is 51 years old, married and has one daughter.

Faubus Says Reds Stirred Little Rock Row

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus charged Thursday that Communists helped foment and keep alive the Little Rock school integration dispute.

It was the first time Faubus had brought communism into the long-standing controversy over Central High School.

The governor said he possessed information about a tie-in between Communist party members and some Little Rock citizens who favor school integration.

Faubus named Lee Lorch, white mathematics professor at a Negro college here, and Lorch's wife as part of what he termed a "Communist apparatus" operating in Little Rock.

Both later declined detailed comment on the charge.

The governor told a news conference he mentioned the Lorches because of a magazine article which had been brought to his attention. He said it appeared in the Easter 1958 issue of the Christian Crusade magazine, published at Tulsa, Okla.

Faubus said the article was written by J. B. Matthews, former chief investigator of the House Un-American activities Committee. He said that at one point the article charged that Lorch, in past refusals to answer questions about Communism, had lent strength to allegations about his affiliations with the Communist Party.

The governor said Communists helped promote integration at Central High and accused the Lorches of having a role in the promotion.

"I think the Lorches are a part of the Communist apparatus," the governor said.

Faubus gave no further details about the information he said was in his possession.

FAUBUS DEFEATED IN APPEALS COURT

Fails in Move to Upset U.S. Judge's Dismissal of Suit to Block Integration

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (AP)— The dismissal of suits by Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and others against Government actions to enforce integration in Little Rock was upheld today by the United States Court of Appeals.

The appellate court rejected Governor Faubus's appeal from an injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guard troops to keep Negro children out of Central High School.

Also rejected were parallel actions appealed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, members of the Pro-Segregation League of Central High Mothers.

The three-judge Appeals Court held hearings on the three cases March 31, affirmed the rulings of Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies in each case.

In the Faubus case, the Court of Appeals held that the state of Arkansas could not lawfully use its forces to suppress "rights which it is the duty of the state to defend."

"The use of troops or police for such purposes would breed violence," the court said. "It would constitute an assurance to those who resort to violence to obtain their ends that if they gathered in sufficient numbers to constitute a menace to life the forces of law would not only not oppose them but would actually assist them in accomplishing their objective."

Mrs. Thomason has brought suit against officers in charge of Federal troops sent into Little Rock to enforce Judge Davies's order for the integration of the school.

The appellate court commented on conflicting rulings by state courts and Judge Davies in the Little Rock situation:

"A federal court should not, when prompt action is required, be compelled to indulge in useless formalities in protecting its judgment from behind emasculated by state court proceedings."

The opinions were written by Judge B. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., and were concurred in by Judges Joseph W. Woodrough of Omaha, Neb., and Harvey M. Johnsen of Omaha.

Faubus Appeal Killed by Court

ST. LOUIS — (AP) — Dismissal of suits by Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and others against government actions to enforce integration at Central High School in Little Rock was upheld Monday by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The Appellate court rejected Faubus' appeal from an injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guard troops to keep Negro children out of the Little Rock school.

Also rejected were parallel actions appealed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, members of the pro-segregation League of Central High Mothers.

The three-judge appeals court, which held hearings on the three cases March 11, upheld the rulings of Federal District Judge Ronald Davies in each case.

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ST. LOUIS (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas lost in the Federal Court of Appeals Monday his fight in the Little Rock integration dispute. He planned an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeals court censured the governor for calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro children out of Central High School there last fall.

If permitted to stand, the court said, such a course could lead only to a complete breakdown of government.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

Faubus' appeal from a Federal District Court injunction against interference with integration at the high school was rejected unanimously by the three - judge court.

The appellate court also rejected appeals in two parallel cases in which the federal government's use of troops to enforce integration was challenged.

INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION

The racial controversy drew international attention last fall, and the Arkansas governor became the storm center when school authorities sent the Negroes home in the face of mob action.

Faubus withdrew the Arkansas National Guardsmen under the federal court injunction. The Negro children were slipped into the school by a side entrance but were sent home the same day when whites rioted outside the building.

TROOPS FLY IN

President Eisenhower ordered paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division dispatched by plane to Little Rock. He also federalized the Arkansas guardsmen.

Troops, with fixed bayonets stood guard at the school, even escorting the Negro students into the building at first. Federal troops still are on duty at Little Rock.

Faubus had no comment on the decision, but his attorney, Tom Harper of Fort Smith, Ark., said the governor will appeal.

'TO THE END'

Harper added: "From the very first we had intended to take the thing to the very end and that's what we'll do."

In rejecting Faubus' argument that he acted only to suppress mob violence which he feared should the Negro children be admitted to the school, the Court of Appeals said: "A rule which would permit an official whose duty it was to enforce the law to disregard the very law which it was his duty to enforce, in order to pacify a mob or suppress an insurrection, would deprive all citizens of any security in the enjoyment of their life, liberty or property."

CITES RAMIFICATIONS

The court held that under such a rule "the banks could be closed and emptied of their cash to prevent robberies, the post office locked to prevent the mails from being robbed, the citizens kept off the streets to prevent holdups."

In each of the three cases, the court upheld the decisions of Federal District Judge Ronald E. Davies of North Dakota, then sitting in Little Rock.

MOTHERS APPEAL

The other appeals were brought by Mrs. Margaret Jackson and Mrs. Clyde Thomason, members of the segregationist League of Central High Mothers.

Atty. Kenneth Coffelt, representing Mrs. Jackson, said he would start another action in a state court in Little Rock. Griffin Smith Jr., attorney for Mrs. Thomason declined comment until he had read the court transcript.

Faubus Loses Court Appeal On Integration

U. S. Appellate Court Censures Arkansas Governor

By ALAN MERRITT

Faubus Loses Court Round, Vows Appeal

St. Louis, April 28 (AP)—Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas Monday lost in the Federal Court of Appeals his fight in the Little Rock integration dispute, but planned an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The court censured the Governor for calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro children out of Central High School there last fall.

If permitted to stand, the court said, such a course could lead only to "a complete breakdown of government."

Other Appeals Rejected

Faubus' appeal from a Federal District Court injunction against interference with integration at the high school was rejected unanimously by the three-judge court.

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Faubus' Integration Appeal Is Rejected

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14k 1958 ARKANSAs

MR. JOHN NETHERLAND HIESKELL, EDITOR
ARKANSAS GAZETTE

WON PULITZER MEDAL

Publisher 'Wouldn't Change' Stand

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A small, pixie-eyed man with gray hair parted in the middle sat before a cluttered oak desk Tuesday and declared "we have suffered severely but if confronted with the same situation, we would not alter our stand."

John Netherland Hieskell, 85-year-old editor of the Pulitzer Prize winning Arkansas Gazette, speaks in a small voice and has the look of a benign country parson. But to his hard-boiled managing editor, A. R. Nelson, "he has more guts than any man I know."

Heiskell watched carefully and sanctioned the editorial stand his 139-year-old newspaper took last fall during the explosive integration crisis here. This stand won the Pulitzer Gold Medal but turned the revered "Old Lady on Third Street," into a newspaper despised by ardent segregationists and castigated by hundreds with different views.

CIRCULATION LOSS

Heiskell, the owner and editor, while lamenting the loss of circulation and the wrath of some former friends, said it was impossible to avoid it and still be faithful to his editorial beliefs.

In a few short weeks after the newspaper spoke out against Gov. Orval Faubus' use of National Guard troops to defy a federal court integration order last fall, the Gazette — an institution to more than 100,000 Arkansas families—lost an estimated 10 per cent of its circulation.

Some who professed hatred for the Gazette were not willing to blame Heiskell, whose soft-voiced approach to any problem was virtually a legend. Many said Heiskell had given up the reins of the Gazette he had edited since 1902 to his son-in-law, Publisher Hugh B. Patterson Jr., 43, and Executive Editor Harry S. Ashmore, 42, who had translated the paper's policies into Pulitzer winning editorials.

But Heiskell did not let that thinking stand. "I can dispose of it," he said, "by saying that except for one day's absence, I read every editorial the Gazette published before it was printed."

BITING PROSE

Asked if he underwrote the tenor of Ashmore's biting editorial prose, Heiskell smiled and said: "Harry is a bold man. My editorials would have been more restrained but they would have stood for the same thing."

What was the Gazette's stand? "We have never advocated integration," Heiskell said. "We oppose Gov. Faubus' use of troops to defy a federal court order and we opposed mob violence. We have stood for better opportunities for Negroes but we have never advocated integration."

Heiskell is widely known for his dry humor. Old hands at the Gazette recall the time they found a notice tacked on the Bulletin board after an outbreak of crime in the city:

"Christian civilization in Arkansas has reached a low level when these horrible, revolting sex crimes continue to be committed on the Democrat's time. JNH."

The Democrat is the rival afternoon newspaper in Little Rock. Heiskell once owned it but disposed of it on the theory that newspapers thrive on competition.

The venerable editor, who neither smokes nor drinks, beyond an occasional glass of sherry, once said that "a newspaper is not a property but a community institution which grieves and rejoices with the people it serves. The supreme concern of the newspaper should be truth—in which we will find our enduring kingdom."

Troops At Little Rock Cost Nation 5 Million Dollars

By ROBERT MOONEY

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — The Defense department estimated that the cost of enforcing integration at Central High school in Little Rock, Ark., will be five million dollars or more when troops are finally withdrawn.

President Eisenhower ordered withdrawal of federalized National Guardsmen from the school on May 29, the day after summer vacation begins. He expressed hope that military enforcement of federal court decrees against racial segregation in public schools will never again be necessary.

Figures released after hearings before the House military appropriations subcommittee showed that about $700,000 of the total cost will include normal expenses of the active army troops used.

Air force costs are not included since they are listed as "normal" expenses. They were informally estimated at $432,712.

The Chief Executive federalized the Arkansas National Guard and Air National Guard on September 24, 1957, when racial violence erupted at the school. He also dispatched 1,000 regular army paratroopers shortly afterward.

Total cost of the operation from September 24, to February 28, 1958 was estimated at $4,542,478. Military personnel accounted for $4,093,007 and operation and maintenance costs were $449,471. Army figures estimate the cost for the fiscal year ending June 30 at $5,000,000.

Most of the costs were incurred in September and October, 1957, and were greatly lessened as active army and National Guard units were released. They dwindled from 9,681 on September 30, to 445 on February 28, with only a handful still remaining.

In his statement the President said he trusted that state and local officials and citizens "will assume their full responsibility and duty" for seeing that the federal court orders are not obstructed after the May 29 release date.

Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus is appealing the Federal District court order requiring the previously all-white institution to open its doors to Negro students. He is slated to win an unprecedented third ferm. Faubus' resistance to the integration order was a key issue in his renomination campaign.

Little Rock Cost To FBI: $86,700

Bureau Seeks Increase In Appropriation—Eastland Raps Expenditure

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5. — The FBI investigation of the Little Rock school integration dispute last year cost $86,700, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover revealed Monday.

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, promptly called the Federal Bureau of Investigation expenditure evidence of "an attempt to intimidate the very fine people of Little Rock."

Number Not Disclosed

It was disclosed during the integration dispute that numerous FBI agents were in Little Rock. Newsmen reported their presence contributed to hotel room shortages.

The exact number assigned to Little Rock was never known. The Justice Department refused to say.

Mr. Hoover's revelation of the cost was made in testimony to a House Appropriations Subcommittee, the transcript of which was released Monday.

He cited the $86,700 cost figure in attempting to justify an increase in FBI appropriations for the forthcoming fiscal year.

He said civil rights cases "require an abnormally heavy expenditure of time, effort and investigative manpower," and added:

"For example, the estimated costs incurred in the investigative ramifications arising from the public school integration problem at Little Rock, Ark. (civil rights; contempt of court), have totaled approximately $86,700 through Jan. 3, 1958.

1,289 Rights Cases

Mr. Hoover said the FBI investigated 1,289 civil rights cases in fiscal year 1957, compared to 1,231 in the previous year.

"I should like to stress the fact," he added, "that our investigative policies in civil rights matters are governed entirely by orders issued by the Department of Justice."

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker has estimated Army and Arkansas National Guard ground forces costs will amount to $4,333,000 by the end of the present school term.

The Air Force has estimated the Air Force "airlift" to and from Camp Campbell, Ky., plus the federalization of the Arkansas Air National Guard, cost $435,712.

Thus the combined total of known expenditures for integrating Little Rock's Central High School is $4,855,412.

The total school budget for the 1957-58 session at Little Rock is $5,222,297.

Estimate Troops At Little Rock Cost U.S. $5 Million

By ROBERT MOONEY

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Defense Department has estimated that the cost of enforcing integration at Central High school in Little Rock, Ark., will be five million dollars or more when troops are finally withdrawn.

President Eisenhower has ordered withdrawal of federalized national guardsmen from the school on May 29, the day after summer vacation begins.

He expressed hope that military enforcement of federal court decrees against racial segregation in public schools will never again be necessary.

Figures released after hearings before the House Military Appropriations subcommittee showed that about $700,000 of the total cost will include normal expenses of the active Army troops use.

AIR FORCE EXEMPT

Air Force costs are not included since they are listed as "normal" expenses. They were informally estimated at $432,712.

The Chief Executive federalized the Arkansas National Guard and air National Guard on Sept. 24, 1957, when racial violence erupted at the school. He also dispatched 1,000 regular army paratroopers shortly afterward.

Total cost of the operation from Sept. 24, to Feb. 28, 1958 was estimated at $4,542,478. Military personnel accounted for $4,093,007 and operation and maintenance costs were $449,471. Army figures estimate the cost for the fiscal year ending June 30 at $5,000,000.

DWINDLED

Most of the costs were incurred in September and October, 1957, and were greatly lessened as active Army and National Guard units were released. They dwindled from 9,681 on Sept. 30, to 445 on Feb. 28, with only a handful still remaining.

In his statement the President said he trusted that state and local officials and citizens "will assume their full responsibility and duty" for seeing that the federal court orders are not obstructed after the May 29 release date.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus is appealing the federal district court order requiring the previously all-white institution to open its doors to Negro students.

He is slated to win an unprecedented third term. Faubus' resistance to the integration order was a key issue in his renomination campaign.

SCHOOL IS OUT MAY 28

Ike Orders Troops to Quit Little Rock High May 29

Soldiers Still Guarded Little Rock School Yesterday

WASHINGTON, May 8 (A.P.)—President Eisenhower has ordered the withdrawal, at least for the summer recess, of all federal troops stationed in Little Rock to enforce school integration.

The school term ends May 28; the troops are to withdraw May 29. They are still on duty at the city's Central High School, scene last September of violent outbreaks after the entry of nine Negroes into the formerly all-white school.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated in his withdrawal announcement, made today, that return of the troops will depend on whether state and local authorities support federal court orders for integration.

The President's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, was asked whether he could say that troops would not be sent back. He refused to go beyond the President's statement.

"I think it is quite clear where the responsibility lies. We will just have to wait and see," he said.

At Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus commented that state and local authorities are charged with enforcement of state and local laws and ordinances and not with enforcement of federal laws and orders.

He told reporters he was saying this merely as a statement of fact and did not consider it an invitation to Arkansas to disobey federal laws or orders.

Faubus also said that the withdrawal, "if carried out," would mark the end of a tragic occurrence. Later he said he expects the withdrawal to take place, but would not speculate on whether the troops will be sent back.

Last September the governor stationed units of the Arkansas National Guard at Central High. He said his intention was to preserve law and order; the effect was to keep out the nine Negroes seeking to transfer there from a Negro school.

1,000 Sent In

A short time later, under federal court order, Faubus removed the guard. Violence broke out and the Negroes were removed from the classrooms. Eisenhower thereupon federalized about 10,000 of the National Guardsmen and sent in 1,000 paratroopers from the regular Army.

As things quieted, the soldiers on duty here have been steadily diminished.

The Army has estimated the cost of the operation from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year next June 30 at about $3,693,000.

There are eight Negroes still in Central High; one was expelled.

Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Negro woman who heads the Arkansas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and who has been a spokesman for the Negro pupils, said that as far as she knows none of the eight plans to attend summer classes at the school.

Eisenhower's use of troops was widely applauded by the NAACP and other critics of racial segregation; it aroused a storm of protest in the South.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) said today that it was "a grave mistake to send them there and it is to be devoutly hoped that the mistake will never be repeated by this or any administration."

Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark) commented: "I have every confidence the local authorities in Little Rock will be able to preserve order in the community if they have the cooperation of federal and state officials."

President Orders Troops Out of Little Rock May 29

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8—President Eisenhower directed today that Arkansas National Guardsmen at Little Rock Central High School be removed when the school term ends in three weeks.

The President's statement strongly implied that Federal troops would be back in Little Rock next fall if state and local authorities do not prevent obstruction of school integration.

In Little Rock Governor Orval E. Faubus made a statement suggesting no change in his position. Governor Faubus posted the Arkansas Guard around Central High School last Sept. 3 with orders to keep out nine Negro children who were prepared to enter under a Federal court order. He said that he had acted to prevent violence.

Repeated negotiations did not move Governor Faubus from his refusal to use his powers to help enforce the Federal court orders. On Sept. 24 President Eisenhower sent in 1,000 Regular Army paratroopers and ordered 10,000 Arkansas Guardsmen into Federal service.

Statement Is Blunt

The White House statement today was brief and blunt. The President said:

"Since last September the Federal Government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock high school to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court.

"Since the summer recess starts at the Central High School on May 28, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

400 Guardsmen Remain

About 400 National Guardsmen remain on duty at Central High. They will automatically be restored to the state guard.

When the Little Rock crisis arose, President Eisenhower's first reaction was to ask for moderation and understanding. He told a news conference on the day that the Negro children were first excluded from the school:

"You cannot change people's hearts merely by laws."

The Justice Department began an investigation by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the next day, Sept. 4. It acted at the request of the President and of the Federal judge sitting in the case, Ronald N. Davies.

On Sept. 5, from vacation headquarters in Newport, R. I., the President warned Governor Faubus that he woud use all his legal powers to uphold the Constitution.

On Sept. 8 Governor Faubus said that the Federal Government, not he, would have to yield. The next day Judge Davies asked the Justice Department to enter the lawsuit formally as a friend of the court and to seek an injunction against the Governor.

A hearing on the court move was set for Sept. 20.

Conference at Newport

On Sept. 14 Governor Faubus flew to Newport to meet the President. The conference ended with vague statements indicating some kind of agreement. But White House hopes that Governor Faubus would allow the Negro children to enter the high school came to nothing.

On Sept. 20 Judge Davies enjoined Governor Faubus from using troops to obstruct enforcement of the court's order to begin schoo integration. The Governor promptly withdrew the troops.

The following Monday morning, Sept. 23, the nine Negro children entered Central High School. But a violent, howling mob forced htem to leave.

The President issued a proclamation calling on the mob to disperse. The next day he took the step the Federal Government had ben trying to avoid—the dispatch of troops.

Even then, hope remained for some kind of agreement with Governor Faubus that would permit withdrawal of Federal forces.

That hope ended after a meeting of four Southern Governors with General Eisenhower Oct. 1. They worked out an agreement that they thought Governor Faubus had promised to support. But a statement he made was regarded by the White House as a violation of the agreement and it broke down.

Little Rock Not Surprised

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, May 8—President Eisenhower's order brought no surprise or sense of urgency here today.

It had been widely assumed that when the school term ended there would be no reason for posting troops at the building and vicinity.

More than anything else, the President's action emphasized here the importance of the Democratic gubernatorial primary July 29, in which Governor Faubus is one of four contestants.

The prevailing opinion is that a Faubus victory would constitute a rallying point for Southern segregationists. It would also be expected to insure the Governor's likely adherence to the course he chose last September for meeting the admission of Negro students to Central High.

Governor Faubus is still regarded as a strong favorite to win a third term. However, some observers say that he is no longer a heavy odds-on favorite.

Judge Ward a Candidate

Troopers Missing From Central High

Absent For One Day In Test Withdrawal

LITTLE ROCK, April 26.—(AP)—Federal troops were absent from Central High School during class hours Thursday for the first time since the 2,000 pupil school was integrated last Sept. 25.

The Arkansas Military District revealed the temporary withdrawal and said it was part of the military policy to restore normalcy at the school as soon as possible.

A token force of soldiers was back in the halls Friday.

The Army said, however, that there may be further unannounced test withdrawals in the 23 days before Central dismisses for the summer May 28.

A military spokesman said there were no racial incidents while the soldiers were gone. There have been no reported incidents at the school for more than a month. Eight Negroes attend Central with about 2,000 whites.

Troops, either state or Federal, have been at Central most of the time since Sept. 2, when Gov. Orval Faubus ordered the National Guard to prevent integration there. Soldiers were absent for about three days between the time Gov. Faubus withdrew the Guard and when the school was integrated under guard of the 101st Airborne Division.

In November, the task of maintaining order was turned over to federalized Arkansas guardsmen and a token force—about a dozen men—has since been on duty during class hours.

scene last September of violent outbreaks after the entry of nine Negroes into the formerly all-white school.

Eisenhower indicated in his withdrawal announcement, made Thursday, that return of the troops will depend on whether state and local authorities support federal court orders for integration.

The Withdrawing Federal Troops From Little Rock

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has ordered the withdrawal, at least for the summer recess, of all federal troops stationed in Little Rock to enforce school segregation.

About 400 are still on duty at the city's Central High School.

President issues statement—

U. S. soldiers ordered to leave Little Rock

WASHINGTON, May 8—(AP)—President Eisenhower today ordered withdrawal May 29 of all federal troops enforcing school intergration at Little Rock, Ark.

The president said in a statement he hopes it will be unnecessary to return the troops at the start of the school year next September.

EISENHOWER'S orders on withdrawal were relayed by Secretary of the Army Brucker to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of the troops which have been enforcing a court order for integration at Little Rock's Central High School since last September.

EISENHOWER'S statement said:

"Since last September the federal government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock high school to prevent obstruction of the orders of the U. S. District Court.

"Since the Summer recess starts at the Central High School on May 28 and since there will be no further present need for the Guardsmen, I have directed they be released May 29.

"Following that date I trust state and local officials and citizens will assume full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the federal court are not obstructed.

"The faithful execution of the responsibility will make it unnecessary for the federal government to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

AT LITTLE ROCK, Asst. Adjutant General William C. Page said a few over 400 officers and men still were federalized in connection with the integration controversy.

Page said these troops would automatically be returned to the state guard.

May 28 is the last day of classes at Central High and other public schools in Little Rock. Graduation exercises will be held at Central High May 27.

White House Press Secretary James Hagerty told newsmen he had checked and had learned there had been no consultation with Faubus.

Hagerty also was asked whether he could say definitely that federal troops would not be sent back into Little Rock when Central High School opens for the fall term.

He replied that he was not going to attempt to project beyond the language of the president's statement.

"I think it is quite clear where the responsibility lies," the press secretary said, adding:

"We will just have to wait and see."

EISENHOWER ORDERED regular Army troops and federalized National Guardsmen into the area after outbreaks of violence at the high school when Negro students attempted to attend classes.

The president said at the time he was acting to preserve the integrity of the district court's attempt to uphold a 1954 Supreme Court ruling against race segregation in the public schools.

Asked whether Eisenhower's action today was taken after consultation with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, Hagerty replied, "Not that I know of."

Faubus ordered Arkansas National Guardsmen to Central High School last September. He said he did so to preserve law and order. The effect was to bar Negroes from the high school.

LATER FAUBUS traveled to Eisenhower's vacation headquarters at Newport, R. I., for a conference with the president. There were indications after that meeting an agreement on how to handle the situation had been reached.

But if there was such an agreement, it collapsed.

The president reportedly was under the impression the troops Faubus had ordered to the high school would be withdrawn shortly, but that did not happen.

A few days later the president federalized the Arkansas National Guard—which took the Guard from control of Faubus—and ordered that unit, plus Army regulars, to duty at the high school to enforce integration.

Although there have been racial incidents at the school since that time, there has been no marked violence and some Negro students have continued to attend classes.

AT LITTLE ROCK Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and a spokesman for the Negro students attending Central High, said she had no comment on the president's order.

She said that as far as she knew none of the Negroes planned to attend the Summer session which will be held at the school.

Mrs. Bates said she didn't want to comment on the troop withdrawal order "because everytime I say something, rocks are thrown at my house."

She said rocks had been hurled at her residence three times in the past week, always from an automobile speeding by the house late at night.

Mrs. Bates said a barrage of rocks was thrown on her front porch last night and a window was broken. She reported that incident to police but said she didn't bother to tell them about similar rock throwings Tuesday night and last Saturday night.

Withdrawal Of Troops For Day Seen As Test Of Temper At Little Rock

We interpret the removal of troops last Thursday from Central High School in Little Rock as a test of the temper of the people over integration.

On the day the soldiers stayed home, nothing happened. For that we are thankful. We do not approve of tormenting the eight colored pupils who were forced by their elders into an embarrassing position for the sake of politics. We do not believe, however, that the public should gauge the depth of this problem by the amount of classroom violence, or the lack of it, that occurs when the troops depart. Whether the troops are present, and whether turmoil or peace prevails, racial mixing is against the interests of both races and lacks the sanction of the vast majority of Southerners.

When reporters asked military officials at Little Rock about the future disposition of troops, a spokesman referred further questions to the Pentagon. By the time our comment appears in print, further news may be released. In the absence of it at this writing, we must assume that the U.S. government is adopting a policy popularly known as "playing by ear." By that we mean that no plan exists, except as improvised to cope with events.

It becomes more obvious daily that the U.S. government has a bear by the tail at Little Rock. It would like to let go the bear. Especially, we suspect, it would like to remove troops before the end of school — and before the primary election in which Gov. Orval Faubus is a candidate to succeed himself.

If the government could point to a few peaceful days at Central High School, it might say that the dire consequences predicted by Gov. Faubus were pure fabrication. Should our reasoning be correct, partisans of Gov. Faubus might be tempted to stir up trouble in the classrooms to prove their point. In other words, we suspect that the old game of politics still is being played with school children's affairs. And that is the thing we resent most about the whole fiasco of Little Rock. Meddlers have interfered with peaceful race conditions for the sake of national ballyhoo.

Not long ago a respected Little Rock businessman proposed to a large group of Negro leaders a compromise plan to ease out of a bad situation. The Negroes turned down the proposal on the ground they did not want to lose their "gains." We can see nothing gainful about the use of troops to enforce mixing. Nor would we see gains in continuing the mixing after the troops have gone.

We suspect that permanent removal of the troops would result in gradual, and we hope peaceful, "de-integration" of Central High School —meaning a return to sound and sane educational principles. Whatever the outcome, we hope the government learns a more important lesson than anything to be taught this year at Central High School: Save U.S. bayonets for enemies of the country.

BROTHER CHIDES 'IKE' ON LITTLE ROCK CASE

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn Sat 2-22-58

Edgar Blames Poor Advice For Troop Order

ATLANTA, Feb. 21. — (AP)— Edgar N. Eisenhower says he believes his brother, President Eisenhower received some poor legal advice when he ordered Federal troops to Little Rock.

The President's brother, a Tacoma Attorney, is in Atlanta attending the convention of the American Bar Association.

In an interview Thursday he was asked if he thought the President did wrong in the troop episode.

"I'll just say he got some bad legal advice," Mr. Eisenhower said.

A question about "states' rights" launched the attorney into a fervent plea for a return of powers to the states.

"It's a sad thing that the Federal Government has taken away so many of the states' powers," he said. "I would certainly like to see us make an effort to get them back."

On a number of occasions, he said, President Eisenhower has expressed the opinion that certain rights and responsibilities should be returned to the states.

He was asked how to reconcile that with forced integration of Little Rock schools.

"It is a little hard to understand," he said. "The authority for enforcing a court decree rests with the Federal marshals, not troops," he added.

"I'd never have sent troops in unless the local authorities requested it."

At Thomasville, Ga., where he is vacationing, the President laughed off his brother's remarks, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty reported.

Last year Edgar criticized the Administration's spending budget as too large. At that time the President laughed and said only that Edgar had been criticizing him since they were small boys

President Misled on Use Of Troops, Edgar Says

Sat 2-22-58

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP)— Edgar N. Eisenhower says he believes his brother, President Eisenhower, received some poor legal advice when he ordered Federal troops to Little Rock.

The President's brother, a Tacoma attorney, is in Atlanta attending the convention of the American Bar Association.

In an interview today with the Atlanta Journal he was asked if he thought the President was wrong in the troop episode.

"I'll just say he got some bad legal advice," Mr. Eisenhower said.

States' Rights Plea

A question about "States' rights" launched the attorney into a fervent plea for a return of powers to the States.

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"I would certainly like to see us make an effort to get them back."

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"It is a little hard to understand," he said.

Takes Part in Seminar

"The authority for enforcing a court degree rests with the Federal marshals, not troops," he added. "I'd never have sent troops in unless the local authorities requested it."

Mr. Eisenhower is a member of the American Bar Association committee on unauthorized practice of law. He took part in a seminar on the subject yesterday.

Last year, Edgar caused a stir by criticizing the budget that the President submitted to Congress. Edgar said it was too big, particualrly in view of the fact that everybody is crying for economy."

Asked about Edgar's statement, the President told a news conference with good humor:

"Edgar has been criticizing me since I was five years old."

Senate Group Hears Testimony Supporting Little Rock Action

Wed 2-26-58

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)— Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White testified today the President has power to send troops into a state whenever resistance to a federal court order is "of such magnitude that state forces are powerless, or are not being used, to prevent a breakdown of law and order."

He maintained this position at a Senate Judiciary Cmmittee meeting in the face of sharp contrast by Southern members of the legality of President Eisenhower's dispatch of Army paratroopers to Little Rock, Ark., last September, in the row over court-ordered integration of Central High School there.

Sen. Langer (R-ND) joined the Southerners in questioning Eisenhower's constitutional or legal authority for the use of troops. Langer said the President acted on "very, very poor advice" in the school integration crisis.

Southern senators referred to "occupation" by federal troops and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) compared the situation to "fighting the Civil War over again."

Johnston said that "the President can take over everything in a state" if he has the power attributed to him by White to use federal troops.

"If there weren't any race issue in this, I'd take the same position," said Johnston, who declared he was interested in protecting individual rights and the rights of the states.

White, a Philadelphia lawyer, went before the committee for a second hearing on his nomination to be an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights division.

He already is serving under a recess appointment made last fall but his nomination, submitted Jan. 13, is subject to Senate confirmation.

Wed 2-26-58

The committee will hold still another hearing on the nomination at a date to be announced later by Chairman Eastland (D-Miss). Sens. McClellan (D-Ark) and Hennings (D-Mo) were among committee members who said they wanted White to return for further questioning.

White, questioned by McClellan, testified he knew of no plan to withdraw the federalized National Guardsmen who still are on duty at Central High School under Army command.

He also said that he hoped troops won't have to be sent to the school again next fall when it reopens but that he didn't know whether or not this would be done.

"Who would know?" asked Mc-

[redacted] replied.

Ike's Little Rock Move Right, Dixiecrats Told

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)— Under a grilling by Southern Senators, W. Wilson White of Philadelphia Tuesday held to his opinion that President Eisenhower, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, had authority to send Federal troops to Little Rock, Ark.

He further had the power to Federalize the Arkansas National Guard to enforce school integration, stated White, whom President Eisenhower has nominated to be the assistant attorney general in charge of the new Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department, held.

White drafted the proclamation President Eisenhower issued last Sept. 23 calling upon all persons engaged in the obstruction of justice in Little Rock to cease and desist and "to disperse forthwith."

SEN. SAM J. ERVIN then asked Mr. White a series of questions about specific statutes, designed to get from him an admission that none of them authorized the President to use Federal troops and the National Guard of any state to enforce court orders.

Mr. White insisted that the President had not used the armed forces to enforce the order of Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies for desegregation of Central High School.

He had done so to prevent a breakdown of law and order after the local authorities were unable to cope with mob action in Little Rock, Mr. White said.

* * *

HE MAINTAINED that there was ample authority for his action in both the Constitution and the Federal statutes, but declined to elaborate because the question is pending an appeal.

The appeal has been taken from the order issued by Judge Davies enjoining Governor Faubus and others from obstructing the carrying out of his order for desegregation of Central High School.

Senator Ervin asked Mr. White if he recognized that the United States marshal could have deputized every able-bodied man in the Federal judicial district to enforce the order.

* * *

MR WHITE replied that no marshals were out to try to break up the mob that had gathered.

He also told Senator Ervin that it was not quite accurate to say that an FBI report on conditions in Little Rock was never made public or available to Governor Faubus.

Mr. White said Judge Davis called upon the United States Attorney to make an investigation and to advise him as to the obstruction of his decree so that he could determine whether to take further action.

The only report Judge Davis received, he said, was the one he requested.

* * *

MR. WHITE also called incorrect a report Senator Ervin said he had read that counsel for Governor Faubus was not permitted to cross examine witnesses.

At the opening of court counsel for Governor Faubus, he explained, presented certain motions to dismiss the suit. After Judge Davies denied those motions, Mr. White said, counsel for Faubus announced they were leaving and would take no further part in the case.

IN A NUTSHELL

W. Wilson White, nominated by President Eisenhower as assistant attorney general for the new Civil Rights Division, faces hearing on his fitness.

Here he tells Sen. Sam J. Ervin (Dem., N.C.) he believes the President was right (constitutionally and legally) in sending troops to Little Rock, Ark.

out he wanted them to know that the hearing would go on, Mr. White explained.

* * *

THE BIG difference between Senator Ervin and Mr. White concerned the meaning of the term "laws of the United States." Senator Erwin contended that only laws enacted by Congress and treaties are "laws of the United States."

Mr. White insisted that court decrees also are laws of the United States. In addition to statutory power, he said he also believes there is constitutional power residing in the President.

He may use military forces when obstruction hinders the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and the term "laws of the United States" is broad enough to cover court decisions.

The hearing was continued for a week at the request of Sen. Olin D. Johnston (Dem., S.C.), who said he had been sick and unable to study the matter and that he probably would like to question Mr. White.

LITTLE ROCK LEADERS COOL TO 'IKE'S' IDEA

President Hopeful That Local Authorities Can Keep Order In School

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 15.— Little Rock officials reacted without enthusiasm Wednesday to a statement President Eisenhower made regarding the possibility of local authorities taking over soon in enforcing integration at Central High School.

The President in a morning press conference in Washington said he hoped Little Rock officials soon would be able to notify him they can maintain order. The President said if such notification were given, all troops could be removed from the school.

430 On School Duty

Four hundred and thirty "Federalized" Arkansas National Guardsmen still are being retained to enforce order at the school where nine Negro students entered under military protection in late September. The cost of keeping the Guardsmen on integration duty is about $100,000 a month.

The President was asked if he had had any word from Gov. Orval Faubus about local officials assuming control. He replied, "No, No," and added: "I don't know that the state office is the one responsible for the police duties and peace and order in the city. I think it probably belongs to the locality."

Mayor Sees No Change

Acting Mayor Werner C. Knoop, w hoheads the recently-installed City Manager Board of Directors, sai dhe hadn't been contacted by anyone in Washington on the subject.

"However, I see little change today from the situation as it exi s t e d last fall," said Mr. Knoop. He was referring to the opening of classes in September.

In September, Little Rock police battled mobs at Central High School for about two days ,and had to use all available men to keep what order they could before Federal troops were sent in. City police were used between the time Gov. Orval Faubus, under a Federal injunction, withdrew Arkansas Guardsmen and President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops rushed here.

"Of course, we're always ready to do what we can to maintain order," said acting Police Chief Gene Smith.

'Not Our Responsibility'

"But I don't think it's our responsibility to maintain order in the halls inside the school. That's up to school officials or others involved. If they think they have to have someone inside the school all the time, then I believe they ought to keep the soldiers here," he said.

Chief Smith declined comment when asked if he thought the situation had eased enough to permit soldiers to be removed without a resumption of disorders.

One school official, commenting anonymously, said the situation inside the school "isn't improving any." He said the board had failed to get "public support from responsible groups" in carrying out integration as decreed by a Federal court order.

Governor Faubus, vacationing in Arizona, was unavailable for comment, but Arnold Sikes, his executive secretary, said the Governor had received no communications from Washington on the dispute and has not changed his stand on the matter.

Further Resistance Urged

The Governor has expressed unwillingness to use National Guard troops to enforce an integration decree, and also has said he thinks troops will be needed at Central High so long as the Negro students remain in classes there.

The principal organized opposition to integration here has come from the Capital Citizens Council and the Mothers League of Central High. The council held its annual meeting Wednesday night, and heard several speakers urge continued resistance.

Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Ga., publisher and segregation leader, told the Citizens Council that "Little Rock has 'Ike' over a barrel."

"If the people of Little Rock stand pat and he is forced to keep troops here from now on, he soon will be the laughing stock of the nation and the world," declared Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris appeared here last August with Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia at a Citizens Council rally. Some of his remarks at that time, along with those of Governor Griffin, were attributed by leaders here as having helped stir up the demonstrations against integrated classes at Central High.

Also present Wednesday night were Robert P. Patterson, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Mississippi, and John U. Barr, Louisiana segregationist.

Mr. Patterson declared that Little Rock had become a "battle cry" throughout the nation and had proved that "forced integration is impractical if not impossible."

NEGRO CASE UNDER STUDY

Three White Students Are Suspended 3 Days from Little Rock High School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17 (AP)—Three white students were suspended from Central High School today for three days. The Little Rock School Board met later to decide whether to suspend permanently a Negro girl in a previous case.

The board held a closed hearing to act on Supt. Virgil Blossom's recommendation that Minniejean Brown be suspended for the remainder of this term.

The 16-year-old Negro girl and her parents testified at the hearing. As they walked out Minniejean told newsmen: "I don't know any more than I did when I went inside."

Blossom never has disclosed why Minniejean was suspended.

The Negro girl has maintained she was suspended for calling a white girl "white trash." Minniejean said the girl was harassing her.

Minniejean now is under a two-week suspension imposed by Blossom. The white girl's parents have withdrawn their daughter from Central High.

Shortly before the board met, Blossom disclosed three white students had been suspended—Howard Cooper, Billy Ferguson and Sammie Dean Parker.

The Ferguson boy reportedly was suspended for pushing a Negro girl, Gloria Ray, down a flight of stairs.

Cooper was suspended for wearing a printed card with the words: "One down, eight to go."

The reference obviously was to Minniejean Brown. If she is suspended for the semester, eight Negroes would remain at Central.

Sammie Dean Parker was suspended for passing out the bill-fold-type cards. She is one of the segregationist students who recently told newsmen she had a change of heart and would not actively try to stop integration.

All the whites drew automatic three-day suspensions.

3 Students Suspended At Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17 (AP)—Three white students were suspended from Central High School today. The Little Rock School Board met later to decide whether to suspend permanently a Negro girl in a previous case.

The board held a closed hearing to act on Supt. Virgil Blossom's recommendation that Minniejean Brown be suspended for the remainder of this term.

The 16-year-old Negro girl and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown, testified at the hearing. As they walked out Minniejean told newsmen: "I don't know any more than I did when I went inside."

Blossom never has disclosed why Minniejean was suspended.

The Negro girl has maintained she was suspended for calling a white girl "white trash." Minniejean said the girl was harassing her.

Minniejean now is under a two-week suspension imposed by Blossom. The white girl's parents have withdrawn their daughter from Central High.

Shortly before the board met, Blossom disclosed three white students had been suspended—Howard Cooper, Billy Ferguson and Sammie Dean Parker.

The Ferguson boy reportedly was suspended for pushing a Negro girl, Gloria Ray, down a flight of stairs.

Cooper was suspended for wearing a printed card with the words: "One down, eight to go."

The reference obviously was to Minniejean Brown. If she is suspended for the semester, eight Negroes would remain at Central.

Sammie Dean Parker was suspended for passing out the bill-fold-type cards. She is one of the segregationist students who recently told newsmen she had a change of heart and would not actively try to stop integration.

All the whites drew automatic three-day suspensions. Their cases normally are decided after Blossom confers with parents during the automatic suspension period.

School Allows Return Of Girl in Little Rock

By the United Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 12.—A 16-year-old white girl, expelled from integrated Central High School for pro-segregation activities, won school board approval to return to classes today.

As a result a lawsuit brought by the father of the girl, Sammie Dean Parker, against the board has been dismissed by Little Rock Chancery Court.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said last night that the Parker girl had asked reinstatement and it had been approved by the school board.

The girl was one of the early student opponents to integration of Central last September by nine Negro students.

She was expelled once for two weeks in connection with distribution of cards which read: "One down—eight to go." The cards referred to the expulsion of Minnijean Brown, one of the Negro students.

Last week the Parker girl was expelled for the semester. School officials charged that she and her mother had physically attacked a woman staff member.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

INTEGRATION COSTS
LITTLE ROCK

To Integrate Cost Five Million Bucks

WASHINGTON (INS)—The Defense Department estimated today that the cost of enforcing integratiton at Central High School in Little Rock Ark. will be five million dollars or more when troops are finally withdrawn.

President Eisenhower yesterday ordered withdrawal of federalized national guardsmen from the school on May 29, the day after summer vacation begins. He expressed hope that military enforcement of federal court decrees against racial segregation in public schools will never again be necessary.

Figures released after hearings before the House Military Appropriations subcommittee showed that about $3,000,000 of the total cost will include normal expenses of the active Army troops used.

Air Force costs are not included since they are listed as "normal" expenses. They were informally estimated at $432,712.

The chief executive federalized the Arkansas National Guard and Air National Guard on Sept. 24, 1957, when racial violence erupted at the school. He also dispatched 1,000 Regular Army paratroopers shortly afterward.

Total cost of the operation from Sept. 24, to Feb. 28, 1958 was estimated at $4,542,478. Military personnel accounted for $4,093,007 and operation and maintenance costs were $449,471. Army figures estimate the cost for the fiscal year ending June 30 at $5,000,000.

Most of the costs were incurred in September and October, 1957, and were greatly lessened as active Army and National Guard units were released. They dwindled from 9,581 on Sept. 30, to 445 on Feb. 28, with only a handful still remaining.

In his statement the President said he trusted that state and local officials and citizens "will assume their full responsibility and duty" for seeing that the federal court orders are not obstructed after the May 29 release date.

Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus is appealing the federal district court order requiring the previously all-white institution to open its doors to Negro students. He is slated to win an unprecedented third term. Faubus' resistance to the integration order was a key issue in his renomination campaign.

SOUP DUMPED

News In Brief

Little Rock Soup

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16 (UP)—A 16-year-old Central High School student dumped a bowl of soup on a Negro girl student at lunch today. He said the girl had called him "white trash."

The student, a junior, was identified by his sister-in-law and guardian, Mrs. Thomas Sontag, as David Sontag.

There was no official statement disclosing which of the nine Negro students in the school was the victim of the bowl of soup. Students leaving the building said it was Minnie Brown, who was suspended just before the Christmas holidays for dumping a bowl of chili on two white students.

The Brown girl left the building shortly before 2 p.m., books under arm, but refused to answer questions.

Supt. Virgil T. Blossom confirmed "a food-throwing incident" but refused to reveal the names of the students.

Soup Dumped On Negro Girl By Little Rock White Youth

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 16.—A 16-year-old white boy dumped a tray of food, including a boul of soup on one of nine Negro students attending integrated Central High School during the lunch hour Thursday.

Reports from inside the school said the Negro student involved was Minnie Jean Brown, who was suspended just before the Christmas holidays for throwing a bowl of chili on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

The white student involved in the Thursday incident was identified as David Sontag, a junior.

Minnie Jean Brown left the building at 3 p.m. but refused to answer questions. School officials were also mum on the subject except to verify the occurrence.

Says Girl Insulted Him

Young Sontag's sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Sontag, said the Negro girl called David "white trash" Wednesday, and the boy told her he did nothing at the time because "guards were breathing down my neck."

One unidentified student said the Negro girl "just sat there after she got the soup poured on her, and the whole cafeteria cheered."

Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said she was not surprised at the incident. She said she had heard certain white students were planning a "chili day" as a protest against attendance of the Negro students.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom would confirm only the incident, not the students involved. He said the incident occurred about 1:20 p.m. during the third lunch-hour shift, and that he had asked for a full report from Central High Principal Jess W. Matthews. Mr. Matthews wasn't available for comment.

Second Incident In Week

Mr. Blossom said he didn't know yet whether a suspension of either or both of the students would be ordered.

It was the second incident in a week. Friday, 17-year-old Darlene Holloway, daughter of Mrs. Fred Gist, was suspended after a shoving incident between her and a Negro girl student.

Mrs. Gist declared Wednesday she planned to go to court if necessary to force reinstatement of her daughter. Mr. Blossom said Mrs. Gist hadn't conferred with him Thursday, but that he was still willing to talk with her about a reinstatement at any time.

School policy calls for an automatic [illegible] absence from classes, once a suspension order is issued. For reinstatement, parents of pupils involved must confer with the school superintendent.

Patrol Policy Changed

Meanwhile, the Arkansas Military District announced that the 25 or 30 soldiers stationed daily at the school no longer will walk "fixed posts." Instead, an Army spokesman said they will be used as roving patrols in the school area. Soldiers will continue to be stationed inside the school building, he said.

"There is no change in the number of men on duty, only a change in the methods of patrolling," he explained.

Heretofore, the federalized National Guardsmen being used for guard duty at the school have been walking a fixed post or route around the school, in pairs. The spokesman said the Guardsmen stationed outside will use jeeps and work as "roving patrols."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—(AP) — Representative Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) said Thursday the Little Rock situation is still too unstable ot permit withdrawdrawal of federalized National Guard troops.

"I'm convinced that the school board won't request withdrawal until it's obvious that things are back to normal. They wouldn't take a chance," he added.

He declined to say what steps might be necessary before normal conditions again prevail. Mr. Hays was here to address the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary commencement in his capacity as president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

He said he feels most Little Rock citizens would accept a gradual plan of integration now in effect, although he made it clear that, if given their own choice, the people "would prefer to live by the old pattern."

SEGREGATION LAWYER PLANS LEGAL ACTION

Fight On Little Rock School Board Hinted

BLOSSOM ALSO INVOLVED

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 22. — Segregationist attorney Amis Guthridge said Saturday he plans to "demand" Monday that Pros. Atty. Frank Holt file legal complaints against the Little Rock School Board for its refusal to reinstate two suspended white students at an early date.

Mr. Guthridge said he plans to take witnesses with him Monday morning to Mr. Holt's office "to present evidence" to the prosecuting attorney.

The evidence, he added, will be offered to back up a demand he plans to make that charges of malfeasance and nonfeasance be filed against the board and also school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

Warns Of Action

The Citizens Council attorney had earlier indicated that if Sammie Dean Parker and Howard Cooper weren't reinstated at once he would take legal action against school officials.

The board in a Friday night hearing, suspended the two until March 3. That amounted to a two-weeks suspension, since both had been held out of classes all this week.

The two students were given disciplinary action because school officials said they had distributed cards Monday bearing the lettering "one down . . . eight to go." That was a reference to the expulsion of Negro student Minniejean Brown, which left eight Negro students attending classes.

If Mr. Holt grants the "demand," Mr. Guthridge said the filing of charges would "automatically" remove the school officials from office until a hearing or later ruling reinstated them. However, Mr. Holt first would have to file the charges, he added.

Another Bomb Scare

Meanwhile, Minniejean Brown left Little Rock Saturday morning to attend a New York school but not before another "bomb scare" had occurred this time in connection with the plane on which she left.

Airport officials here said the plane which carried her and her mother was delayed on its departure flight for about 40 minutes, following an anonymous telephone call to the American Airlines reservation office.

Robert Bibby, district sales manager of the Little Rock office, described it as a "bomb hoax," the first the office here had ever experienced. Airline officials and Little Rock detectives searched the plane but found nothing.

Company officials reported that firecrackers were found in one passengers' luggage. The unidentified passenger said that he was a salesman returning from a meeting where he used the firecrackers "to wake up anybody who fell asleep." He was allowed to keep them.

Gets Send-off

The Negro girl was given a send-off by about 75 Negroes, including the eight remaining Negro students at Central High. She was expelled by the board following several incidents involving her during the school year, and early this week was offered a $1,050 scholarship to the New Lincoln School in New York.

She promised that she "will be back next year" to re-enter school in Little Rock.

The Negro girl, who claimed she was expelled largely because she refused to be "humble" to white students, was wiping tears from her eyes as she entered the plane. She claimed in an angry statement about a week ago that school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom had recommended her expulsion because she had broken a "condition" imposed on her when she was reinstated after the Christmas holidays from a previous suspension.

The condition was, she claimed, that she not "retaliate" to harassment, but leave incidents for school officials to handle.

Called Troublemaker

Some white students have claimed the Negro girl was a "troublemaker."

Board officials have steadfastly refused to discuss details of any incidents or reasons back of disciplinary actions, except with parents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from integrated Central High School in Little Rock, arrived Saturday to enroll in a private inter-racial school.

Asked about incidents in Little Rock, Minniejean commented:

"This is all in the past. I'd like to forget it. My education is the important thing."

She was greeted at La Guardia Field by several Negro girls about her age who pinned pink orchids on her coat. She was accompanied by her mother.

School Board Files Petition In U. S. Court

Delay Is Requested 'In The Light Of Existing Conditions'

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board late today petitioned U. S. District Court for a stay of an order integrating Central High School.

Grady Miller, clerk of the court, said the petition was filed a few minutes before his office closed.

The petition, signed by all members of the school board and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, said in part:

"Petitioners ask that the plan of integration heretofore ordered by this court be realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions and that in the interests of all pupils the beginning date of integration be postponed until such time as the concept of 'all deliberate speed' can be clearly defined and effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

Miller said he telephoned Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies, who retains jurisdiction in the integration case, at Davies' home in Fargo, N. D.

Davies told Miller that he would confer with Judge Arch Gardner of Huron, S. D., chief judge of the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, before making a statement on the petition.

SIGNIFICANCE IS SEEN IN NEW SCHOOL SUIT

Little Rock Board's Petition Raises New Issue

COULD SLOW UP MIXING

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 25.—The Little Rock School Board's latest suit in the Central High School integration controversy was viewed Tuesday as 'most significant.'

R. B. McCulloch Sr., Forrest City attorney, said the School Board's petition for a court review and reversal of the integration order raises a new issue in litigation in the fourth year of the integration controversy.

Only One Side So Far

Mr. McCulloch said for the first time a Federal court has been asked to apply what might be called the "other course" outlined in the Supreme Court's 1955 decree on how to accomplish integration.

"The court in its decree of 1955 said in effect if an integration plan isn't working out right, a district court not only has jurisdiction to speed up the schedule but also to slow it down."

Up to now, he added, Federal courts apparently have considered only the question of speeding up an integration order. District courts have the same authority to slow down an integration plan, he emphasized.

Helped Draft Laws

"And there is no question in my mind but what the Federal court here has good cause to take testimony and modify its integration ruling affecting Central High, in the light of what has happened here since last September," he said.

Mr. McCulloch has kept abreast of most top legal developments or decisions on integration in the South since the Supreme Court issued its 1954 ruling outlawing segregated classes. He helped draft the segregation legislation which the 1957 General Assembly adopted, and currently is attorney for the State Sovereignty Commission.

LITTLE ROCK LEADERS URGE SCHOOL BOARD SEEK COURT REVIEW

24-Member Civic Group Has Studied Plan Since Last Year

BLOSSOM BACKS IDEA

Federal Court May Be Asked Stay Of Compliance With Schedule Of Integration —Faubus Likes Statement

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19.—The Little Rock School Board may ask Federal Court for a review of the school integration situation here in light of numerous incidents involving white and Negro students.

A source close to the board indicated late Wednesday it may act "soon" upon a recommendation made earlier in the day by a group of business and civic leaders that the courts be asked "for a stay of compliance with the adopted schedule of integration."

Organized Last Year

The 24-member civic group, which was organized late last year to make a study of the integration situation, said that "in the light of our experiences of the past several months," the school board's integration plan should have further court review.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who received a copy of the businessmen's statement, said he could see "nothing wrong" with the suggestion for a court review, and that he thought the group had taken a "positive" approach to the problem in conducting a lengthy study.

School board chairman Wayne Upton said he also had received a copy of the statement, but declined immediate comment. He said the board might have a statement "in a day or two."

Davies Gave Order

The board is under orders from Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D., to carry out its "gradual" integration plan "forthwith." Judge Davies, who served here last fall in filling a court vacancy and who caught most of the litigation during the height of the integration controversy, said before he left late last year for his home district, that he would retain jurisdiction of the Little Rock integration dispute.

Judge Davies also has enjoined Gov. Orval Faubus from further "interference" with the integration order, and in the hearings which developed last year criticized a school board petition for delay as "anemic."

If the board goes into court again, however, it will have some five or six months of unrest inside the school to which it can refer in arguing for a court review or delay of the integration plan.

Faubus Approves

Gov. Orval Faubus, informed of the businessmen's letter to the board, said its contents "sound pretty much in conformity with what I have urged in the past."

"I think it's a very good statement," he said.

The statement was signed by Walter C. Guy, a printing company executive here who heads the 24-member group. The group is made up of some of Little Rock's most influential business and civic leaders.

Mr. Guy said the committee would not disclose a report it has prepared, but that the letter to the board represented a "summary" of the group's findings on an integration study it has conducted.

He said the businessmen, who at one time had sought to act as "mediator" between Governor

Faubus and other interests in seeking a settlement of the integration dispute had explored this difficult situation at state and national levels."

The Little Rock school board and local citizenry also had been consulted, he said.

Letter Quoted

The letter said in part:

"Our efforts have been directed toward seeking a solution to the problem that would restore normal conditions at the earliest possible date. We have endeavored to approach thep roblem from an impersonal, non-political, legal, and nonpartisan basis.

"We believe in government of law and order and in the use of democratic legal processes for the settlement of existing differences on the subject of segregation and integration. We find that a great many of our citizens, even though they believe in law and order and democratic legal processes, are not satisfied that all the legal avenues open to us have been fully explored, especially in light of our experiences of the past several months.

"We feel that the most logical avenue of relief is in the courts and that our school board should again go into Federal court with a petition asking for a stay of compliance with the adopted schedule of integration. In making its appeal to the Federal court for relief, the committee feels that the attorneys for the school board should make every effort to develop its case fully, contemplating possible appeal should the decision be adverse in the lower court."

LITTLE ROCK'S BOARD ASKS FEDERAL COURT TO RESCIND ITS ORDER

Request To Stay Integration Follows Action By 24 Civic Leaders

ALL MEMBERS SIGN IT

Petition Cites Race Incidents At Central High Despite Presence Of Federal Troops At School

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 20.—The Little Rock school board late Thursday asked the Federal Court to rescind its previous order of integration of Central High School.

The petition, filed in the district court clerk's office here about 4:20 Thursday afternoon, was signed by all school board members and School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom. A. F. House, the board attorney, filed the petition with Federal Court Clerk Grady Miller.

Followed Letter

The petition followed by about 24 hours the release of a letter by a group of Little Rock businessmen asking that the school board go into court again to ask for a "stay" of the integration order.

It also followed some five or six months of unrest and racial incidents which have occurred periodically inside Central High School since integrated classes started.

If the board's order receives a favorable Federal Court ruling, the eight Negro students now at Central would presumably be reassigned to the all-Negro Horace Mann School.

Under Davies' Order

The board is under orders issued by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies on Sept. 4 to carry out its "gradual" plan of integration. The Fargo, N.D., judge also issued a Sept. 20 order enjoining Gov. Orval Faubus and the Arkansas National Guard from further "interference" with integrated classes at Central High School.

The board request, if granted, would overthrow or supersede both those orders.

Judge Davies was informed of the board's action at his Fargo home by Federal Court Clerk Grady Miller. Mr. Miller said Judge Davies told him he would confer with Judge Arch Gardner, chief judge of the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, before making a statement.

New Appointment Due

Reports circulated here and in Washington Thursday that a new Fereral judge for the Eastern Arkansas District, which includes Little Rock, will be nominated next week by President Eisenhower.

If such is the case, it is considered likely that the new judge would assume jurisdiction of the integration case here. The judgeshi phas been vacant since the retirement of Judge Thomas Trimble last June.

Many Republican attorneys in the state have been mentioned as possible choices for the judgeship. Prominently mentioned at various times during the past year have been Osro Cobb, now United States Attorney in the Eastern District, and Smith Henley, an Arkansas attorney with the Justice Department in Washington.

The school board said in its petition that despite Federal troops having been sent to Central High School, the Federal Government itself had done little to enforce the integration order.

"The district, in its respect for the law of the land, is left standing alone, the victim of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and apathy on the part of the Federal Government," the board argued.

The board asked that the court's earlier integration orders be "realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions and that in the interest of all pupils the beginning date of integration be postponed until such time as the concept of 'all deliberate speed' can be clearly defined."

Postponement Asked

The petition further asked that integration be postponed until "effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

The five-page petition cited unrest and incidents which have occurred at the school, the latest of which was suspension of three white students last week and expulsion of Minnie Jean Brown—one of the original nine Negro students—from the school.

The board claimed that "a small group, with the encouragement of certain adults," has succeeded in making a school program "exceedingly difficult for teachers to teach and for pupils to learn."

It also claimed that the Federal Government itself "apparently is powerless to enforce compliance with this court's order of integration," a reference to incidents having continued despite having Federal troops inside and outside the school.

"Federal officials have not applied penal sanctions to any of the persons who formed into groups near the school grounds, defied this court's order, and interferred with the plan of integration therein specified," the petition said.

District Unaided

"The judicial branch of the Federal Government has not aided the district by preventing or attempting to prevent interfeernce with the plan . . . (and) there has been no effort on the part of the Congress of the United States to strengthen old, or provide new, judicial procedures which will guarantee enforcement of the civil rights of the Negro minority," the petition added.

Board members are Wayne Upton, chairman, Dr. William G. Cooper, Harold Engstrond, Dr. Dale Alford, Henry Rath and R. A. Lile.

AWARDS- To;- NINE STUDENTS
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Negro Students To Get Awards

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24 (AP) —The American Veterans Committee (AVC), a national organization, will present Americanism Awards next Sunday to the nine Negro students attending integrated Central High School here.

Presentation will be made at Little Rock's Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The AVC presents the awards annually to persons who in the opinion of the organization have made significant contributions to democracy.

In the past, AVC awards have been presented to Bernard Baruch, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Gen. Omar Bradley, Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Little Rock Students Among Russwurm Winners of 1958

Seven persons, one group and two organizations have been named winners of the 1958 Russwurm Awards, given annually by the National Newspaper Publishers association.

The citation states these awards are presented "in recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life."

Included among this year's winners are the nine Negro students assigned to Central high school in Little Rock, Ark., "who braved violence, scorn, harrassment and insults to bake a living reality of the Supreme Court's desegregation order."

Five white and two colored individuals were cited. The National Broadcasting company and Religious Drawings, Inc. of Waco, Texas were the two organizations. Three women were among those named.

The winners, determined in a poll of member publishers, were announced by Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, and chairman of the association's public relations committee.

The complete list follows:

Miss Marian Anderson, for her memorable tour of the Far East and her convincing championing of the ideals of democracy.

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who, since she came to realize that the "way of life" she inherited from a long line of Southern forebears was incompatible with her concepts of justice and Christianity, has worked tirelessly for understanding and tolerance throughout the state that would lead the South in defying the law of the land.

Dave Garroway, for his effective use of the medium of television to combat intolerance and bigotry.

Harry Golden, of Charlotte, N. C., publisher of the Carolina Israelite, whose sense of humor makes his sense of fair play a mighty weapon in his continuing battle against hypocrisy and intolerance.

Dr. Clarence Jordan, leader of Koinonia Farm in Georgia, who carried on there an experiment in Christian living notwithstanding violence and theats.

Waco Firm Honored By Publishers

Laud Little Rock Students For Role In Desegregation

WASHINGTON — Seven persons, one group, and two organizations have been named winners of the 1958 Russwurm Awards, given annually by the National Publishers Association, during their observance of national newspaper week March 16-22.

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FEARLESS AND PROUD

MINNIEJEAN BROWN

MRS ROSA KELLER, of New Orleans, La, for her dedicated service in the fields of education, employment, recreation and health on behalf of her community's minority.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY for its demonstrated belief in equality of opportunity for both employees and performers.

THE NINE NEGRO STUDENTS OF LITTLE Rock's Central High School who braved violence, scorn, harrassment and insults to make a living reality of the Supreme Court's desegregation order.

RELIGIOUS DRAWINGS, Inc, of Waco, Texas for applying the principles of Christianity to human relations through a series of graphic, penetrating editorial cartoons distributed free of charge to a large segment of the American Press.

THE REVEREND F L SHUTTLESWORTH of Birmingham, Alabama, who has not waivered in his fight for civil rights, despite the bombing of both his church and his home.

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DR CLARENCE JORDAN, leader of Koinonio Farm in Georgia, who carried on there an experiment in Christian living notwithstanding violence and threats.

Negro Girl's Ouster Criticized by Faubus

By the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19.—Gov. Orval Faubus said today that Minnie Jean Brown should have been permitted to return to all-Negro Horace Mann High School here instead of being expelled from the Little Rock public school system.

The girl was expelled by the school board Monday from integrated Central High School as a result of racial incidents.

Gov. Faubus said that if Minnie Jean "preferred to go to New York, that is different. She probably had no choice because the school board expelled her from the entire Little Rock school system."

The girl's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, confirmed today her

Negro youths held in cursing case

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 14—(AP)—Police picked up four Negro teen-agers yesterday after getting a report that rocks were thrown and curses shouted at Sammie Dean Parker, 16-year-old white girl expelled from integrated Central High School and later reinstated.

Officials said Mrs. J. D. Parker, the girl's mother, reported several Negroes yelled insults and hurled rocks at Sammie Dean as she approached her home after school.

Three girls and a boy were picked up in the vicinity of the Parker home and later were turned over to their parents, police said. No charges were filed.

Sammie Dean was not injured.

WARD OPPOSES STAND OF FAUBUS ON SCHOOL

Would End Defiance Of 'Ike' And High Court

MAY RUN FOR GOVERNOR

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau.

LITTLE ROCK, March 21. — Chancellor Lee Ward of Paragould, rumored as a gubernatorial candidate, declared Friday that if he were governor he would remove Federal troops from Central High School simply "by enforcing the law" of the United States.

"All the President has ever asked has been a pledge from the governor that he would maintain law and order in Arkansas. I would not defy an order of any United States Court," said the East Arkansas chancellor.

Opposed Faubus Stand

The statement put him in almost direct opposition to the stand Gov. Orval Faubus has taken on the Central High issue. Governor Faubus defied the Central High integration order last fall and also refused to go along with a suggested compromise by President Eisenhower that troops would be withdrawn if the Governor would agree to maintain law and order and not interfere with Federal integration orders.

Chancellor Ward was interviewed after speculation that he was thinking of entering this year's gubernatorial race. He said he was giving "very serious thought" to it and would have a definite decision "within 10 days or two weeks."

Chancellor Ward in a speech last August at Arkansas State College said he disagreed with the United States Supreme Court's desegregation ruling, but believed even more strongly the law should be followed even by those who disagree with it.

He said Friday if he runs, the integration question undoubtedly will be an issue and he is "ready to let my views on that be known." He said there were also other issues, in his opinion, and expressed eight others to an inquiring reporter.

Issues Are Set Forth

They ranged from tighter divorce laws to indirect criticism of Governor Faubus on his tax program.

He said that while he would follow the court ruling in the Little Rock school integration case, he favored giving local school districts the right to set their own policies on integration.

He said he has advocated amending the Federal Constitution to let each local school district vote its own wishes as to whether racially-mixed schools should be maintained, he said. Chancellor Ward added that if he were elected governor, he would:

Stop the "open and notorious dominance of the governor's office by a certain utility." He didn't name the utility.

Stop the waste of tax money.

Recommend adoption of a more severe drunken driver law, making a jail sentence mandatory for first conviction and second and subsequent convictions a felony.

Increase the minimum residence requirement for an Arkansas divorce from 90 days to a year and end "the idea that Arkansas is a Mecca for outsiders in obtaining divorces."

Other Issues Given

Stop the governor's office giving "encouragement" to spreading horse and dog race tracks in the state.

Sponsor legislation that additional tax programs should be referred to the people.

Stop activities of "irresponsible and fly-by-night insurance companies who are taking advantage of policyholders, particularly old people."

These, Chancellor Ward said, could become issues in the race.

He ran third in a three-way race for the Arkansas Supreme Court in the 1956 election. He's a past state commander of the American Legion.

Governor Faubus, contacted in Booneville, said he wasn't surprised at speculation on Chancellor Ward.

"I know some of the people who have been to see a number of the candidates also have been to see him.

"Whoever they get into the race isn't going to change my plans," the Governor added.

Little Rock troop issue in 2 months

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)—A three-judge District Court Tuesday heard oral arguments in three cases appealed from decisions rendered last fall by Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies involving racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock.

After a day of argument, the judges took the cases under advisement. Opinions will be handed down at an indefinite future date, probably within two months.

Questions upon which the court must rule deal with the action of President Eisenhower in sending Federal troops to Little Rock to enforce a Federal court injunction ordering compliance with a racial integration plan adopted by the Little Rock Board of Education.

They also include the legality of an injunction issued by Judge Davies barring Gov. Orval Faubus from using the Arkansas National Guard to prevent nine colored children from attending Central High School and another injunction, also issued by Judge Davies, restraining enforcement of an Arkansas state court order forbidding integration.

Kenneth Coffelt appeared as counsel for Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of a segregationist mother's group, who sued in behalf of her two daughters and as a "citizen, taxpayer and patron" of the Little Rock school district.

After the suit was filed, however, the two pupils withdrew from Central and the record of their credits was sent to the Mabelvale (Ark.) High School.

Mrs. Jackson challenged the constitutionality of the acts of Congress pursuant to which troops were kept in the area of Central to enforce riders of the Federal District Court for the removal of obstructions to justice with respect to attendance of colored students at the high school.

* * *

DONALD B. MacGUINEAS, an attorney from the Justice Department in Washington, representing the U.S. Attorney General, replied that the term "laws" as used in the Constitution should be broadly interpreted to mean the general body of U.S. law, including court decisions, rather than restricted to statutory enactments.

Mother Cited, Too

Little Rock Expulsion Laid to Girl's Attack

By the United Press.

LITTLE ROCK, March 5.—The Little Rock School Board has charged the white girl expelled from Central High School and her mother "physically attacked" a woman staff member.

The girl, Sammie Dean Parker, 16, claimed on a television program last night that the school had never given her "any good reason" for expelling her Friday.

She also accused national guardsmen who patrolled the integrated school, of following her "up to the restroom door" and also asking for dates.

The school board replied "She was suspended for the remainder of the current school year following a series of events culminating in a physical attack by her and her mother on a woman staff member. The board feels this suspension was fully justified."

The staff member referred to apparently was Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby, assistant principal for girls at Central High.

United Press Photo.

SAMMIE DEAN PARKER.

Earlier the girl had been given a two-week suspension after school officials said she distributed cards which read "One down—eight to go." The cards referred to the expulsion of Minnijean Brown, one of the nine Negroes who integrated Central under paratrooper protection Sept. 25.

LEADER WARNS OF SCHOOL BLOW

Arkansan's Racial Harmony Plan Rejected

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Segregationists must consider authority of courts or "we can only wait . . . for the next blow to strike," the author of a plan to restore racial harmony in Arkansas said Wednesday.

Herbert Thomas Sr., Little Rock insurance executive, made the statement to business, church and civic leaders from a number of Arkansas cities.

He submitted his plan to the state board of education here Monday. It would create a state interracial commission to advice individual school districts on the speed of desegregation. The process would be voluntary.

PLAN 'UNACCEPTABLE'

Both segregationist and integrationist spokesmen have said the "state plan of voluntary progress" is not acceptable to them.

On Monday, Thomas said, "I was speaking to the Negro race, letting them know that the problem is no easy one, that there is no fast solution."

Wednesday, he said, he was talking to segregationists "in terms of practical applications of the law."

"If there be in majority those who will concede no right of prog-

ress to members of the Negro race, then my efforts are in vain.

'CAN ONLY WAIT'

"If that be the attitude we can only wait with a feeling of uneasiness for the next blow to strike — not knowing when or where it will fall."

Discussing separate but equal facilities Thomas said:

"In my opinion had the South accepted the spirit of the law of separate but equal facilities . . . the principle of segregation could have been maintained in our public schools for an indefinite future and with an attendant spirit of good feeling between the races.

"Instead we adopted a passive resistance to that principle of law and we found that passive resistance did not pay . . .

"But despite our sad experience in that regard we are once again inclined toward passive resistance to the supreme court."

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY

Mills' Committee Will Start Work After Holidays

LITTLE ROCK, April 6.—(AP)—The House Ways and Means committee will start work on an unemployment compensation bill immediately after the Easter holidays, Representative Wilbur Mills (D., Ark.) said here Saturday night.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the committee, arrived in Little Rock by air on the way to his home at Kensett.

He said the Democratic Party had instructed him to produce some kind of unemployment compensation measure as quickly as possible.

"The committee will go into executive session April 15," Mr. Mills said, "and it probably will be several days before we reach a decision."

He wouldn't speculate as to what form the measure would take.

President Eisenhower supports a temporary extension of unemployment benefits for jobless workers who exhaust their benefits under state laws. Recently he conferred with a committee of state governors, including Orval Faubus of Arkansas, on the extension of such benefits as an anti-recession measure.

Little Rock Incidents Snarl Gears In School Integration

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 3.—Has the school integration movement in Arkansas been brought to a standstill by the Central High integration controversy?

Figures in a summary of the state's integration status disclosed Thursday by the State Education Department, strongly suggest it has.

The report made no conclusions, but noted that the department doesn't know of an instance where schools, other than those where integration is in effect, are planning racially mixed classes next fall.

That's in contrast to a steadily-expanding integration movement in the state at the end of school last spring.

Delay At Pine Bluff

The report noted that the Pine Bluff School Board has rescinded plans to start integration on the first-grade level. Plans had called for Pine Bluff to integrate next September but the board announce dlast week it was postponing those plans in the light of developments at Central High School.

Litigation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force retention of the plan appears to be the next step at Pine Bluff.

The education department also note dthat although a Federal Court has requested the Bearden School District to develop an integration plan, nothing further has developed.

Education Commissioner Arch Ford, commenting on the report, said it shows that integration in some form is in effect in eight Arkansas schools, all of which had previously been reported in recent years. They are, in addition to Central High, schools at Fayetteville, Charleston, Hoxie, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Bentonville and Hot Springs.

Numbers Vary Widely

The number of Negroes attending schools with whites ranged from one at Fort Smith to 25 at Van Buren. Charleston, first school in Arkansas to be integrated, was listed as having 20 negroes out of 610 pupils.

Hoxie, only East Arkansas District to integrate, was listed with 20 Negroes when integration started there two years ago.

The number of Negroes has decreased about 50 per cent since integration was started, the report said.

The report said of next school year:

"The Department of Education has no knowledge of specific plans which have been approved by local boards for integration of the races in 1958-59 . . . It is probable that we would be aware of plans of local boards in this delicate area if such plans were in the making."

Board To Get Report

The report will be available to to the State Board of Education when it meets here Monday to confer with a Little Rock businessman, Herbert Thomas, on a "harmony" plan of integration for the state.

Mr. Thomas has asked the conference, but hasn't disclosed what his proposal will be. Mr. Ford said he wasn't familiar with details of what the insurance executive will present.

Gov. Orval Faubus earlier disclosed there was a "harmony" plan being discussed, that Mr. Thomas had conferred with him on it, but that he knows little about it.

Meanwhile, what of the situation at Central High?

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, recently urged Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to provide more protection for Negro students inside the school, a plea he renewed Monday in New York.

Wilkins statement, indicating Negroes still were undergoing harassment from white students, contrasts sharply with an apparent marked decline in racial incidents at the school.

Central High Quiet

As of Thursday, there had been no reported incidents at the school in about six weeks. Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said none had been called to his attention, and that if there had been any, he would have made them public to newsmen. School Board Chairman Wayne Upton also said incidents had declined.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Negro head of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP here, contended "harassment is still going on."

She said Negro students had reported to her that "a huge rock" was thrown at one of them "just a few days ago." She said Wilkins was getting much of his information from her on conditions inside the school and contended he was justified in asking increased troop protection.

Rock Hurled In Building

She said the rock was thrown at the Negro boy as he was standing near a locker in the school building.

A white student interviewed said he hadn't heard of any rock-throwing incident. He contended "things are just as quiet now as they were last year, before this integration thing ever came up."

Some officials lay the Central High "calm" to the fact that the school year is nearing an end and students are intent on making passing grades, also on the fact that the Little Rock School Board has asked Federal Court for a review and reversal of the integration order.

No hearing date has been set on the petition. Some spokesmen claim the suit has resulted in a "wait-and-see" attitude on the part of agitators and their parents.

Segregation Plan Author Warns Against Passiveness

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Segregationists must consider authority of courts or "we can only wait. . .for the next blow to strike," the author of a plan to restore racial harmony in Arkansas said Wednesday.

Herbert Thomas Sr., a Little Rock insurance executive, made the statement to business, church and civic leaders from a number of Arkansas cities.

He submitted his plan to the state Board of Education here Monday. It would create a state interracial commission to advise individual school districts on the speed of desegregation. The process would be voluntary.

PLAN SCORED

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Monday, Thomas said:

"I was speaking to the Negro race, letting them know that the problem is no easy one, that there is no fast solution."

Today, he said, he was talking to segregationists "in terms of practical applications of the law."

"If there be in majority those who will concede no right of progress to members of the Negro race then my efforts are in vain.

"If that be the attitude we can only wait with a feeling of uneasiness for the next blow to strike — not knowing when or where it will fall."

HITS PASSIVENESS

Discussing separate but equal facilities Thomas said:

"In my opinion had the South accepted the spirit of the law of separate but equal facilities. . . the principle of segregation could have been maintained in our public schools for an indefinite future and with an attendant spirit of good feeling between the races.

"Instead we adopted a passive resistance to that principle of law and we found that passive resistance did not pay. . .

"But despite our sad experience in that regard we are once again inclined toward passive resistance to the Supreme Court."

Joshua K. Shepherd of Little Rock, who sat at the spaker's table with Thomas, said copies of Thomas' speech Monday had been sent to 200 ministers in Arkansas

The ministers have been asked to explain and discuss the Thomas plan with community leaders, Shepherd said.

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
INTEGRATION DELAY REVERSED BY COURT

Little Rock Integration Delay Killed By Court

Arkansas Senators Take Dark View Of Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Court of Appeals decision overruling a district court and ordering resumption of integration at Little Rock Central High School was described as a tragic and unhappy one Monday by Arkansas' Democratic senators.

Sen. John L. McClellan told reporters:

"It is rather tragic that the Circuit Court of Appeals has wholly disregarded the welfare of both races, and the will of the people in overruling the decision of the district court.

"It has substituted its judgment without exercising due respect for the equities and justice of the situation that prevails and the conditions that have been brought about in Little Rock, by reason, first, of the erroneous and unjust decision of the Supreme Court, and second, by the unwise, indiscreet and illegal actions that have been perpetrated against the Little Rock community."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, in a separate interview, declared:

"I deeply regret the court's decision. It presents the people of Arkansas with a very unhappy situation, and I am very unhappy about it."

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.), who represents the Little Rock district, said he hoped that a solution will be found.

"It seems to me," he said, "that under the 1955 decision the Supreme Court recognized the importance of allowing the judges closest to the situation the discretion of determining the time element.

"It is regrettable that the Court of Appeals overruled the findings in this case. It poses a difficult problem for the school board and the community leadership, but their resources are great and we can hope that a solution will be found."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) called the court's decision unrealistic and unfortunate.

"The judges apparently felt that integration was much more important than education, despite the grim lesson of Little Rock that you can't have both there," Russell said.

All of the wisdom of all of the judges involved cannot possibly provide education for the 2,000 students in a school occupied by troops."

Sen. Clifford Case (R-NJ), an advocate of civil rights legislation, said "I hope the law abiding citizens of Little Rock will give active support to those who now have the responsibility of carrying out the court's decision."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif), commented that the appeals court's decision "points up more than ever the need for the President to announce to the country what his policy is going to be on enforcing the law of the land in Little Rock and everywhere else."

There was no immediate comment from the Department of Justice.

Faubus Expected To Call Legislature Into Session

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus, closeted Monday night with advisors, is expected to issue a call Monday for a special session of the Legislature to deal with the prospect of a renewed integration crisis here when school opens Sept. 2.

The governor has not been available to reporters since the announcement that the 2½-year delay in integration had been set aside by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Faubus probably will have the lawmakers in Little Rock by Wednesday of next week, an administration source said.

Time is a big factor if the lawmakers hope to devise legislative means to prevent resumption of integration at Central High School two weeks from now.

Eight Negroes attended the entire last term after federal troops swept away opposition and maintained patrols at the school until classes were over in June. One of them, Ernest Green, graduated and received a Central High diploma. All of the undergraduates said they expected to return to Central Sept. 2.

What could the lawmakers do in the face of federal opposition and federal court orders for integration to proceed?

One source said Faubus has a plan in mind that "is not like that of any other state." He declined to spell it out saying "that is the governor's prerogative."

To a reporter's question of whether it would involve closing public schools, he said "only under certain conditions."

Presumably the condition would be intervention by federal troops such as were sent to Central High by President Eisenhower last September when Negroes were denied admittance and a mob rioted when they tried to enter.

It was apparent to most lawmakers that the Little Rock school board's announced intention to appeal Monday's ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court would not alter conditions before Sept. 2.

Supt. Virgil Blossom noted that he could not foretell whether an appeal could reach the now recessed high court before October.

Legislators contacted were reluctant to comment on possible legislation. Several of them said they doubted that legislation would be designed to close public schools and have them operate as private institutions, although one said he personally would favor it.

Schools Aid Bill Readied For Vote

WASHINGTON (AP) The House Rules Committee Monday cleared the way for the House to vote on getting together with the Senate on federal aid to education legislation.

Under the procedure, the House can debate for an hour and then vote on sending its bill to a House-Senate conference committee. The motion would carry by a majority vote.

The House passed a $910,000,000 blueprint of aid, minus scholarships. The Senate passed a similar measure, including scholarships, that would cost $1,300,000,000.

High Court Next Step, Says Board

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Monday set aside a district judge's order suspending integration in the Little Rock Central High School for 2½ years.

The 6-1 decision came just 16 days before the scheduled reopening Sept. 2 of the school where integration was ordered by troops last year.

The decision reversed the ruling of U.S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., who, at the

Complete Text, Page 5B

school board's request, had suspended integration at Central to allow for a "cooling off period."

Only Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of Huron, S.D., dissented in the case which the majority opinion pointed out could have far-reaching effect on school integration in the South.

PUBLIC RESISTANCE

Judge Marion C. Matthes of St. Louis, who wrote the majority opinion, said the issue boiled down to whether public resistance, including mob violence, constituted sufficient cause "to nullify an order of the federal court directing the (school) board to proceed with its integration plan."

"We say that the time has not yet come in these United States when an order of a federal court must be whittled away, watered down or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens . . ." Judge Matthes wrote.

Judge Gardner, at 90 the oldest active federal judge in the nation, said he felt the Little Rock school board had acted in good faith and that Judge Lemley had based his decision "on realities and conditions, rather than theories."

In Little Rock, Virgil Blossom, the superintendent of schools, called the appellate court's ruling a "disappointment," and added that from the first the school board had planned to appeal to the Supreme Court in event of a reversal.

The Supreme Court's regular term does not open until October, a month after the scheduled reopening of Central High School. The board could ask it or the appeals court for a stay of Monday's decision pending a review by the Supreme Court. If the stay is granted, Judge Lemley's order could continue in force after the start of the term.

The clerk of the appeals court will mail Judge Lemley a copy of Monday's opinion and it then becomes effective unless there is a stay.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus was closeted in Little Rock with advisers. He has not been available to reporters since the Lemley decision was set aside but sources close to him say he is expected to issue a call Tuesday for a special legislative session.

An administration source said he probably will have the legislators in Little Rock by Wednesday of next week. Time is a big factor if legislators hope to deal with the integration problem with new laws.

Judge Matthes said that delay of integration at the high school would amount to an "open invita-

Governor-nominate John Patterson declined to comment on the Little Rock decision until Tuesday "when I've had time to read the decision and see what they said." Contacted at his home late Monday night the attorney general said he had heard something about the decision but did not know enough about it at the time to comment.

tion" in other school districts to oppose integration with violence.

Judge Matthes, 52 and the youngest member of the court, was joined in the majority opinion by Joseph W. Woodrough of Omaha, John D. Sanborn of St. Paul, Harvey M. Johnsen of Hastings, Neb., Charles J. Vogel of Fargo, N.D., and Martin D. Van Oosterhout of Orange City, Iowa.

The ruling shifted the spotlight in the case back to Little Rock and to Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas. He has said he had an alternate plan in mind to fight integration if Judge Lemley's order was reversed.

On the eve of integration last year Faubus ordered out the Arkansas National Guard and told them to keep nine Negro students out of the high school. The nine had been selected for the start of what was called gradual integration of the Little Rock schools.

Faubus withdrew the Guard under orders of U. S. Dist. Judge Ronald A. Davies. Mob violence broke out at the school the next day and President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to enforce the integration.

In all, the nine Negroes missed three weeks of classes. Since the integration began, one Negro was expelled and another was graduated last spring. Seven of the Negroes are eligible for the start of the fall term.

Faubus recently won the Democratic nomination for a third term. He called his overwhelming majority a mandate to continue his fight against integration. In Democratic Arkansas his renomination virtually means election.

At the time of the Lemley order, he said the Little Rock Negroes "would do well to accept" it. He termed the order "peaceful interlude."

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People immediately appealed the Lemley decision. It asked the Supreme Court to bypass the Court of Appeals here because of the fast approaching fall school term.

The Supreme Court refused but it did remind the appeals court of the need for haste. The decision came exactly two weeks after the court heard the arguments.

JUDGES SEE DIFFERENTLY

These two Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judges wrote opposing opinions Monday as the court struck down a Little Rock integration suspension order. Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner, left, at 90 the oldest federal judge in the U.S., dissented from the majority opinion. Judge Martin C. Matthes wrote the majority opinion.—**AP Wirephotos**

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
U.S. TO ARREST ELEVEN (11)

[redacted]

opening motive

Each of the 11 is varying de
acts against school integration.
Faubus could not be reached fo
comment immediately on the Citi
zens Council report. Reached ear
lier by telephone, Faubus said tha
he had left the city "to get some
rest" and added that he would ha
much to say after Monday.

LITTLE ROCK
VOTING SET SEPT.27,1958 ON
RACIAL INTEGRATION

Voting Set Sept. 27 On Arkansas Mixing

By RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus Tuesday advanced by 10 days the date for a special school vote in Little Rock, but said the action was not taken because of any public clamor for reopening the high schools. In his announcement, he also lashed out at the school board for conducting what he called "a pressure campaign for integration."

Ten students came to Hall High in the morning, prepared, they said, to stage a sit-down protest against keeping the schools closed. They left when no others joined them.

Faubus set Sept. 27, instead of Oct. 7, as the date when Little Rock voters will cast ballots on whether they want to admit Negroes to the white high schools. Reporters asked whether he did this because he felt public sentiment to reopen the schools is increasing. He replied with a firm "No."

He said speedy action is necessary and that the September date permits using the current voters' lists. The voting period ends Oct. 1, whereafter new lists must be compiled and validated.

"The issue needs to be resolved as soon as possible so that we can find some means of educating the children," he said.

The referendum was authorized recently by a special session of the State Legislature. It is included in the bill giving Faubus the power to close the schools.

The ballots will read simply:

"For racial integration of all public schools within the Little Rock School District.

"Against racial integration of all public schools within the Little Rock School District."

Lawyers said they do not know what legal value the referendum will have, in view of the ruling last Friday by the U.S. Supreme Court denying further delay in permitting Negroes to enter the high schools.

They expect the government to challenge any effort by Faubus to reopen the schools on a segregated basis.

Faubus minimized the reports of growing opposition to the step he took when he closed the schools.

"I am aware of the opposition that I have always faced in this area," he said. It is no greater than usual, he said.

He hit out hard at the School Board.

"The Little Rock School Board is still working for integration just like they always have," he said.

"The board is using the children in its own pressure campaign in this cold war for integration."

His blast apparently stemmed from the School Board action Monday, suspending football and other extra curricular activities in the high school.

It was "a cruel and unnecessary blow to the children," Faubus said.

No incidents were reported around the high schools on this second day of what would have been the regular fall term.

Rumors circulated that students and parents were organizing a demonstration to be held in the city's baseball stadium, but it did not materialize.

The school board called an afternoon press conference at which Supt. Virgil Blossom read a telegram sent Faubus.

It read: "Our sole motive in yesterday's action stopping extra-curricular activities (including football) at the Little Rock senior high schools was strict compliance with your proclamation closing the high schools which was presumed to close all activities.

". . . Will you please advise us immediately as to which high school activities you intended that your proclamation cover."

The board noted Faubus' blast at them regarding the halting of football, band and other extra-curricular activities.

Asked if there had been strong reaction to halting football, Blossom said "there has been reaction and disappointment just the same as there was at the closing of the schools."

Asked if a state of tension or feud existed between the school board and the governor, Blossom replied "not to my knowledge."

LITTLE ROCK
GOVERNOR FAUBUS ASKED SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE TO GIVE HIM A LAW TO CLOSE ANY SCHOOL THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO INTEGRATE"BY FORCE

Faubus Asks Law To Close Schools

By BRYCE MILLER,
United Press International.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 26.—Gov. Orval E. Faubus asked a special session of the Arkansas Legislature today to give him a law to close any school the federal government seeks to integrate by force.

He addressed a special session called specifically to prevent integration at Central High School if the Supreme Court insists on having Negroes attend it from the opening now postponed to Sept. 8.

He bitterly accused the federal courts of seeking forcible integration of white and Negro school children even if "a hundred people are slain in the streets or the corridor of a school."

He said Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies and the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals had put integration paramount to all other considerations.

Criticizes Court.

Gov. Faubus also criticized the U.S. Supreme Court which has been called into special session Thursday to hear arguments about setting aside a postponement of admission of Negroes to Central High.

He pointed out that a conference of the chief justices of the state supreme courts only last week warned that the Supreme Court has been usurping rights reserved to the states and "has been making hasty, impatient decisions without proper judicial restraint."

He also asked the legislature to provide for the calling of a state referendum within 30 days after the closing of Central or any other school.

Let People Decide.

"At the election, the people of the district may vote on the question of keeping the schools segregated or integrated," he said. "The election would be held in the usual manner by the same officials as would other state elections.

"If the people vote to integrate the school, it will be opened on an integrated basis, otherwise it will be kept closed and other provisions must be found for the education of the children who would otherwise attend such school."

Gov. Faubus also asked the legislature for measures to:

● Provide for the withholding of certain state funds from any schools closed under the provisions of the closure act. Each child's proportionate share of school funds would follow him to any other school in which he wished to enroll, public or private.

● Provide for the enrollment and attendance of a student in any other school in the same district or school in another district, under certain conditions.

● Provide that no student shall be refused the right to attend any public school because of his or her refusal to attend classes with a student of another race.

● Provide for an appropriation for the governor to carry out the program and to pay the expenses of any school district election he may call.

Also Asks Delay.

He asked finally for a law to postpone the opening date of "certain high schools," presumably Central, to Sept. 15.

The Arkansas Legislature met amid these other integration developments:

● In Richmond, Va., Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said he had received overwhelming favorable response to his statement that federal troops will patrol "empty schoolhouses" if they are used to enforce integration in Virginia.

● In North Carolina, the Charlotte school board rejected the 13 Negro pupils seeking admission to white or predominantly white schools for the fall term. It based its denial on the location of the Negro pupils' homes to the white schools in most cases and "the best interests of the students" in others.

● In Norfolk, Va., United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman yesterday ordered the Norfolk School Board to reconsider all 151 of the Negro applications to white schools it rejected last week. The order put pressure on the school board to admit 12 to 30 Negroes to white schools next month or run the risk of a contempt citation.

● The Virginia State Pupil Placement Board at Richmond yesterday denied the applications of Negroes seeking entry at Arlington and Newport News.

● More than 100 Negro youths in Oklahoma City went into their third day of trying to break the color barrier at a department store luncheonette.

Gov. Faubus asked the legislature to provide for the closing of schools under three conditions:

The first would be to maintain the peace against "actual or impending violence" which endangers the citizens, students or teachers, and provide for the safety of building and property.

The second would be the ordering of a school to integrate by any court and the use of federal force on or about the school grounds to enforce the order.

The third would be the determination that "a general suitable and efficient educational system cannot be maintained in any school district because of the integration of the races."

Gov. Faubus spent almost half his nationally televised speech explaining his stand in the racial crisis.

"I do not challenge the right of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to attempt to bring about total and complete integration of the races," he said. "Regardless of whether good or bad for them, or others, they still have that right.

"My disagreement is with the methods now being employed and the unseemly haste that is being demanded."

In Race With Courts.

The lawmakers met in a race against time with the United States Supreme Court which has scheduled an emergency session at noon Thursday to hear oral arguments in the Little Rock crisis. Gov. Faubus hopes to have his legislative package enacted into law by Thursday morning.

Meanwhile, United Press International was informed by a reliable source the NAACP was "making a strong and determined effort" to have "quite a number of Negro students" appear at the school board offices this afternoon to attempt to enroll in Central. Three Negroes who graduated from junior high last year attempted to enroll yesterday, and "two more will definitely" try to enroll today, UPI was told.

Meet With Parents.

While Gov. Faubus addressed the legislature, School Superintendent Virgil Blossom met with Negro parents and several students who want to lower the racial barriers further at Central High.

Seven of the nine Negroes whose admission under court order touched off violence at Central last year, planned to return to Little Rock today and try to get back into Central. They received a $1000 scholarship from a national Negro Elks convention last night.

Gov. Almond said letters and telegrams since his statement last Thursday "demonstrate anew the feeling of the people of Virginia" on the segregation stand. He also said the responses "reaffirm at the grass roots the firm resolution of our people to live by the Constitution."

Gov. Almond said Thursday in a press conference there will be no enforced integration in Virginia, despite federal court desegregation orders against three localities—Arlington, Norfolk and Charlottesville.

A Virginia law enacted by the assembly this year would close any school patrolled by federal troops to enforce integration orders.

Faubus Has Measure to Shut Schools Drafts Bill As Integration Bar

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug 24 (AP).—Gov. Orval Faubus office today worked on legislation to close Central High School completely if Negro students are returned to its classrooms, either by court edict or by Federal force.

It was learned such a bill definitely will be submitted to the 126-man Arkansas State Legislature later in the week. Gov. Faubus yesterday summoned the legislators into emergency session on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

The Governor was in a weekend round of conferences with key state and legislative aids. Among those being contacted were members of the potent Pulaski County delegation, which includes eleven Senators and Representatives from Little Rock.

"No Troops, No Negroes"

Support of any bill the Governor offers the Legislature seemed assured. Attorney General Bruce Bennett predicted to a newsman: "Come Sept. 2 there will be no troops around the school and the seven Negroes will not be inside."

Gov. Faubus hopes special legislation will counter any last - minute Supreme Court mandate for the return of

seven Negro pupils to Central High when it reopens. A year ago, when Negroes first entered, white rioting occurred and President Eisenhower sent Federal troops into this Southern capital.

Faubus Readies Bill to Shut School

From Our Wire Services

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CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

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Meanwhile, in Washington, Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) said the people of Little Rock would rather have their schools closed than face renewed anti-integration violence at Central High School.

Hays also said he believed Faubus would get a special session of the Arkansas Legis-lature to approve a new State law closing the schools to keep Negroes out of the classrooms.

AFRAID OF VIOLENCE

Hays said Little Rock citizens "are looking for every possible method to save their school system." But he added "they would rather see the schools closed than to have violence."

He said he assumed Faubus would ask for and get from the forthcoming special session of the Legislature a law requiring integrated schools to close. But he said he felt the people of Little Rock "ought to have a chance to express their will on that."

'BREATHER' NEEDED

Hays said in answer to questions on a television interview (CBS—Face of the Nation) that Little Rock needed a "breathing spell" to marshal its moral resources for a settlement of the school integration problem.

He said such a delay might be forthcoming Tuesday when Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker may rule on a petition by Negro students to remove barriers to their entering Central High School this fall.

Whittaker was asked to set aside an order by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals staying its previous order against segregation at Little Rock's Central High School. The delay would mean Negroes could not enter Central at the opening of the fall term.

HOPES TO BLOCK COURT

Faubus hopes special legislation will counter any last-minute Supreme Court mandate for the return of seven Negro pupils to Central High when it reopens Sept. 2. A year ago, when Negroes first entered, white rioting occurred and President Eisenhower sent Federal troops into this southern capital.

Faubus claims he repeatedly has been tipped off that the mood of local segregationists is even more violent this year than it was last.

3 Alternatives Are Outlined By Governor

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Gov. Orval Faubus announced today that he will not intervene immediately in the new Little Rock integration crisis.

He said Little Rock School Board officials, NAACP leaders and Negro parents should try first to peacefully settle the crisis before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has refused an integration suspension.

"Any action taken by the chief executive, the Legislature or the people before the attitude of these people is known might prove to be premature and unnecessary," he said.

School Supt. Virgil E. Blossom called a meeting of the school board and its lawyers for tonight to "examine the governor's statement and decide what action it is possible to take."

He said he will answer questions Faubus raised and perhaps announce a plan of action "maybe before the week is out, but you understand I can't promise that."

Nine Negroes integrated Central High School last September after President Eisenhower sent in 1000 troops from the elite 101st Airborne Division to protect them from mobs of segregationists.

But last June 21, U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley granted Central a two-and-a-half year suspension of integration because of continued violence by white students inside the school through the 1957-1958 term.

The Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis reversed Judge Lemley yesterday. Faubus said today that this was "most regrettable."

"The higher court's decision indicates an indifference and disregard for the will of the people that is most alarming and dangerous," he said.

Faubus outlined three alternatives to action by himself and the Legislature:

—The school board can invoke the school assignment law, under which a student is allowed to change schools if he doesn't like the school nearest him.

—The school board can meet with parents of the Negroes who attended Central last year and with NAACP leaders. He said the board can discuss with the Negroes what an insistence on integration may bring about and the Negroes might withdraw the students from Central.

—"Failing in the above, the school board could resign . . . and allow the people to select a new board which would have the courage to act in conformity with their wishes."

In any case, he said, the situation requires immediate action, because the opening of Central High School is less than two weeks off. It opens Sept. 2.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Chapter of the NAACP, would comment only on Faubus' suggestion of a meeting between the school board, NAACP leaders and Negro parents.

"As far as I am concerned, that is nothing more than an observation on the part of Mr. Faubus," she said. "As for the rest of it, no comment."

Richard C. Butler, a school board attorney, said it was still an unanswered question as to whether Negroes will attend Central this semester.

He said the school board won't know exactly where it stands until it receives a mandate from the appeals court's decision and that could take as long as 20 days.

Although Blossom said the school board will explore "every legal avenue, including appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court," experts in Washington said appeal, in itself, would not restore Judge Lemley's suspension order.

That, Washington experts said, would require a specific order by the Circuit Court of Appeals or by a supreme court justice, staying the circuit court's judgment.

Department of Justice sources indicated that the appeals court ruling opens the way for the Negroes to reenter school next month.

Faubus was expetced to call an immediate special session of the Legislature to draft anti-integration legislation. But he decided against it in a long conference with his advisers.

He read a long statement, containing his thoughts and suggestions on the situation, at a news conference and then told newsmen he hoped a special session would not be necessary at all.

Sixty repotrers and photographers, many just arrived from Northern and Eastern newspapers, attended Faubus' news conference. One man asked whether his statement was an appeal to moderation.

"I think that's possible," Faubus said.

He said he has not set an "actual date" at which he will step into the crisis, if the school board and Negro leaders don't act.

He refused to discuss whether he would call out the National Guard again, thus making himself liable to citation for contempt of Federal Court.

"AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS—Gov. Orval Faubus.

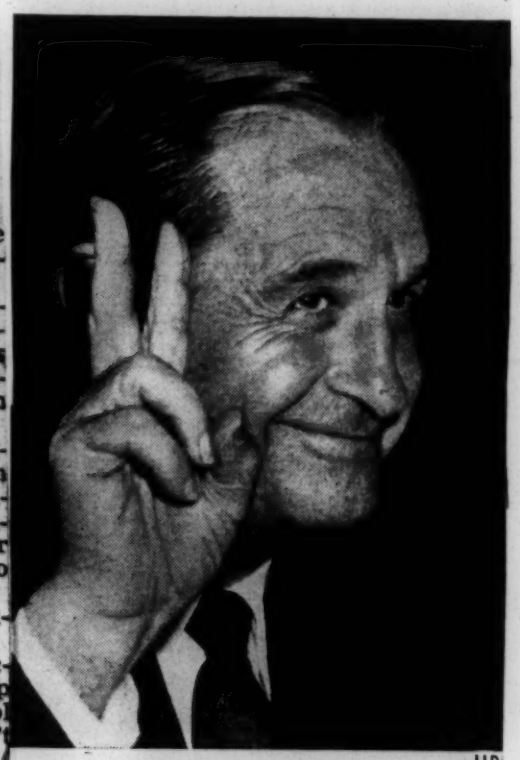
ARKANSAS

Turmoil Ahead

"Mr. Faubus has baldly drawn the line between defiance of the law and orderly adjustment of our difficulties," said the *Arkansas Gazette* two days before the Arkansas Democratic primary last week. "In effect, he is asking the people of Arkansas to endorse armed rebellion against the United States."

Orval Faubus got his endorsement. In a landslide that rattled the nation's teeth —much as they were rattled when the troops landed in Little Rock last September—Faubus won the primary, thus is slated to be the second man ever to spend three terms in the Arkansas Governor's chair. In a record turnout he defeated two opponents, won a historic 68% of the vote, carried every one of the 75 counties, from the rich, black Delta, heavily populated with Negroes, to the northwestern mountain counties, where Negroes make up only a tiny minority of the population.

As the returns cascaded into his headquarters in Little Rock's Marion Hotel,



UPI

DEMOCRAT FAUBUS
An endorsement of "bullet and bayonet."

Faubus paraded his pleasant smile before the *Dixie*-singing, button-wearing hundreds on hand to celebrate his certain victory. "Don't leave now, Governor," cried a hanger-on as Faubus started off to make a victory statement somewhere else. "Ike's on the phone." Faubus' cocky answer brought cackles and rebel yells out of the sultry night. "Tell him to call back later," he drawled.

Yankee Go Home. Orval Faubus' two opponents had tried first to run against the third-term issue, found that voters had accepted the calculated Faubus definition of the campaign: show the "outsiders," including President Eisenhower and "the Yankee press," that Arkansas does not want integrated schools. With the courage to win or lose on horse sense, Chancery Judge Lee Ward of Paragould (pop. 10,000) grimly contrasted his own law-and-order segregationism with the "bullet and bayonet approach" taken by Faubus. "Orval Faubus stands today on the brink of treason," said he in an election eve TV speech. "Is it war between Arkansas and the United States?" But early election night Judge Ward conceded, wished Faubus "and the people of Arkansas a happy and prosperous administration" and went back to his bench.

Around the South, politicians felt the rumbling landslide, scurried to get with it. Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin, who had pushed Faubus toward making a big issue of integration at Central High School last fall, weighed in quickly with an expected telegram on the "splendid victory." Mississippi Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adams wired: "Northern Democratic leaders should scrape the wax out of their ears." Louisiana's Governor Earl Long thought it was "a pity there are not more people like him at the helms of government." Florida's LeRoy Collins saw the results as reflecting "overwhelming resentment" against federal troops; North Carolina's Luther Hodges said they were a measure of the "intensity of feeling" against Ike's dispatch of troops. Virginia's J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who may soon decide for law or violence in communities (at least three, one pending) facing school-integration orders effective next month, wired: "You have my cordial good wishes."

"A Pretty Good Governor." In Washington, Democrats, with one strike against them because they voted to water down the Administration's civil rights bill last year, were stunned into temporary silence by the realization that they would go into the fall and the 1960 campaigns with Orval Faubus around their necks. Finally, Democratic Chairman Paul Butler found his voice to deliver an odd defense of Faubus: "His election was not determined on the question of segregation as opposed to integration. The issue was largely on the use of troops in Little Rock. Further,

without endorsing his action at all—actually I'm against everything he did in that instance—Governor Faubus has been a pretty good governor."

Faubus' landslide raised points far more serious than politics. A Federal Court of Appeals is reviewing Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision to delay for 2½ years integration at Little Rock Central High; if the delay is refused, it will take a brave Negro to claim his rights at school's opening. Most Arkansans also expect trouble in the seven other communities that have already begun integration. In seven Southern states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia—there is no integration at all, and the newly emboldened anti-integration forces are waiting to see the outcome of next month's tests of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, designed to close public schools that obey a court order to integrate.

Summed up the *Gazette's* Executive Editor Harry Ashmore: "The moderate position formerly espoused by many Southern political leaders, and by this newspaper as a matter of principle, has been rejected by the mass of voters in this upper Southern state and is now clearly untenable for any man in public life anywhere in the region. A period of struggle and turmoil lies ahead."

Governor Faubus Loses Federal Court Battle

ST. LOUIS — The Federal Court of Appeals here strongly censured Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas for his segregation stand and calling out the National Guard to prevent nine Negro children from attending Central High school in Little Rock.

The three-judge court said:

"...An official whose duty it is to enforce the law" would actually be breaking the law he "is trying to enforce if he disregarded the law."

They ruled that under such a rule "the banks could be closed and emptied of their cash to prevent robberies and the citizens kept off the streets to prevent holdups."

The famed governer, who first came into the limelight when he instructed guardsmen to send the Negroes home in the face of "mob action," had appealed a federal district court injunction against interference with integration at the high school.

The appellate court also rejected appeals in two parallel cases in which the federal government's use of troops to enforce integration was challenged.

After Faubus had ordered the Arkansas National Guard to "keep peace" and segregation at Central High school, President Eisenhower federalized the guardsmen and sent U.S. Army paratroopers into the Arkansas capitol city.

Only eight of the original nine Negro students are still enrolled in the school. The ninth, Minnie Jean Brown, was expelled and is currently attending the New Lincoln school in New York City.

LET BALLOT DECIDE, FAUBUS TELLS GROUP

Says School Integration Is Local Issue

MAKE OWN DECISIONS

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 18. — Gov. Orval Faubus suggested Saturday that the Federal Government let the Little Rock integration controversy be decided "at the ballot box."

Blasting the continued use of Federal troops to enforce an integration decree at Central High School, the Governor said "the people of each area" should be allowed to make their own decisions regarding race-mixing in the public schools.

"There is a time-honored process of democracy through which the people decide for themselves such controversial issues. That is the exercise of the franchise at the ballot box. By such a method the people of each area could make their own decision.

"Such a method will be a new and untried approach to the problem," the Governor added.

Little Hope Is Held

At the same time, he held out little hope for a quick solution to the continuing controversy. He charged that the Federal Government had "usurped" states rights in the Little Rock incident, and would not easily be persuaded to surrender its "usurped powers."

The Governor did not specifically call for removal of Federal troops from the school, but he has criticized their use in previous statements and re-emphasized his views Saturday.

To leave the settlement of integration problems to local vote would be to "remove all fear of Federal coercion and military occupation," he said.

Governor Faubus spoke at the conclusion of the annual convention of the Independent Magazine Wholesalers Association of the South, which is made up of distributors from Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico.

Several Arkansas television stations carried his speech and two networks shot portions of it for possible national re-run Sunday night, it was announced.

Visit Not Mentioned

Several weeks ago the Governor said the speech probably would present some "new thoughts" on the integration question, and there also had been speculation he would discuss his visit with President Eisenhower last fall at Newport, R. I.

The Governor didn't mention the Newport visit, and most of his major points had been raised before. However, he did emphasize more heavily than before the states rights theme, and explained his role in the controversy as being neither segregationist nor integrationist, "but as a defender of democracy and our republican form of government."

An audience of about 200 gave the Governor brief applause at conclusion of his 30-minute speech.

The Governor made frequent allusions to governmental principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

The teachings of Jefferson, the Governor emphasized, are in direct contradiction to the actions of the Federal Government in the Little Rock dispute.

"The integration - segregation battle has been disproportionately publicized in this struggle between those who seek to set up an all powerful central government and those who seek to maintain constitutional government. There are other issues equally important which must be properly decided if we are to maintain the freedoms and the democratic processes under a republican form of government," the Governor declared.

Will Of Majority

"The will of the majority should prevail . . . The true barriers of our liberty in this country are our state governments.

"It is . . . clear that the founding fathers meant to forbid the use of Federal force within a state unless there was invasion, or conflict between the states. And even then troops were never to be quartered in a state, as they are now in Little Rock, without the consent of the Legislature or, as provided in the Arkansas constitution, the Governor when the Legislature was not in session.

The Governor said that, since he entered the controvery, he has read "dozens of legal documents, and thousands of opinions, suggestions and letters." Included, he said, were some writings of Justice William C. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court.

The governor said Justice Douglas, in a book he has written entitled, "The Right of the People," expresses disapproval of the use of military force in Little Rock, "even though it came about as a result of a Supreme Court decision in which he participated."

Viewed As Candidate

States rights will have to be regained "by an arounsed people through political action and by vote of their elected representatives in the Congress and the several legislatures," Governor Faubus declared.

Viewed generally as a third term candidate this summer, the Governor said he wanted to see a return to "majority rule" in this country, and "the power to govern to remain in the hands of the people."

"In these principles of government I have believed and do still believe. For them I have fought and for them I will continue to fight regardless of the outcome, and regardless of the consequences to my political fortunes," he said.

FAUBUS ASKS LOCAL HELM FOR SCHOOLS

Urges Handling Integration Issue At Ballot Box

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18 (AP)—Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus suggested Saturday that the control of schools be handled on a local level through the ballot box. This was his "new thought" for solving the integration question.

PRESENTS IDEA—Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus suggested in a television address yesterday in Little Rock that the Government let people of each area decide integration problems at the ballot box.

"Such a plan would remove all fear of federal coercion and military occupation and restore to the people the basic right to govern themselves, as intended by Jefferson and the founding fathers," he said.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR, in effect, suggested that federal authority remove itself from the school question in favor of "a time-honored process of democracy through which the people decide for themselves such controversial issues."

The governor scorned those who he said simply criticize and add nothing to the solution.

"It may well be," he warned, "that the thunder of conflict from clouds darker than those at Little Rock will jar them to a realistic earth where, drenched in the rain of public disapproval, they will find how little they have done to help solve the problem.

"What good can possibly come from the political or literary crucifixion of a Southern governor or legislator . . . or of those who sincerely believe that segregation is in the best interest of both races and society at large?"

* * *

HE SAID such a method "will be a new and untried approach to the problem."

Faubus, addressing a convention of publishers representatives and magazine wholesalers, said an attempt had been made "to leave the impression that I have created opposition to integration. This is not true. Should I have never lived, or should I pass from the scene today, the opposition would be no less and the situation unchanged."

The governor said, "I have fought, not as a segregationist nor an integrationist, but as a defender of democracy and our republican form of government, as set out by the greatest document of our time, the Constitution."

Faubus Sees School Battle Just Part Of Vast Struggle

(Picture on Page 17)

By RICHARD T. ALLEN

The integration versus segregation battle in Little Rock is only one issue in the "greatest domestic struggle of our time," Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas said here yesterday.

The main issue, he declared, is a struggle between advocates of constitutional government and those who seek to establish an all-powerful, centralized government.

That is why he has fought the Federal Government in its so-far successful effort to enforce integration at Little Rock Central High School, he said.

'Affair Wasn't Planned'

"The Little Rock affair was not planned and it was not wanted," Governor Faubus told members of the Memphis Rotary Club at the Peabody. "There are those who have sought to leave the impression that I have created opposition to integration. This is not true. Should I have never lived, or should I pass from the scene today, the opposition would be no less and the situation unchanged.

"I have fought, not as a segregationist or an integrationist, but as a defender of democracy and our republican form of government as set out by the greatest document of our time—the Constitution."

More than 100 visitors from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee joined the Memphis Rotarians in overflowing the hotel ballroom to hear Governor Faubus. More than 30 members of the Osceola, Ark., Rotary Club, which sponsored yesterday's program, attended.

Roundly Applauded

Governor Faubus, roundly applauded both before and after he spoke, was in a jovial mood and frequently referred to the tense Little Rock situation—which has put his name in headlines throughout the world—as "the Little Rock affair." He said "chance and circumstance cast me before the public eye."

"The integration - segregation battle has been disproportionately publicized. There are other issues equally important which must be properly decided if we are to maintain the freedoms and the democratic processes under a republican form of government."

Uppermost among the issues, he said, are states' rights.

Governor Faubus quoted at length from the writings of Thomas Jefferson and the principles of government advocated by him. He said Jefferson was a firm advocate of constitutional government and the right of the will of the majority to rule.

However, Governor Faubus said, there is more and more evidence toward consolidation of government. He cited various rulings of the United States Supreme Court which he said "struck down" laws of the various states.

Refers To Douglas' Views

Referring specifically to use of Federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock, Governor Faubus commented on a recent book written by Justice William Douglas of the Supreme Court. He said Justice Douglas wrote that the military should be entrusted only with military tasks.

"But in Little Rock we had some experience with the military and the short cuts they use," he said. "The short cuts were taken with bayonets."

The Governor said the field of education was reserved to the states under the Constitution.

"Evidently there are those who do not wish to trust the states with this power, else there would not have occurred this unwarranted invasion of this fundamental state right. There was purpose in the Tenth Amendment which reads—'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.'

"All power is derived from the people. Clearly, then, in a democracy, under the Constitution, the control of the schools can be safely delegated to the people. There is a time-honored process of democracy through which the people decide for themselves such controversial issues. That is the exercise of the franchise at the ballot box. By such a method the people of each area could make their own decision. Such a method will be a new and untried approach to the problem.

Would Remove Fear

"Such a plan would remove all fear of Federal coercion and military occupation and restore to the people the basic right to govern themselves.

The Governor had little comment on the siutation in Little Rock, where an uncapepd and unfused stick of dynamite was found in the basement of the school Monday.

He said use of Federal troops in Little Rock was clearly unconstitutional and that they were sent there thorugh an illegal usurpation of power by the Federal Government. He said this usurpation of powe was contrary to an expression of the last session of Congress.

"According to the Dallas Morning News, this is a quote: 'If you turn to Title 18, Section 1385, United States Code annotated, you will find that, as amended in 1956, it reads: Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constiution or act of Congress, wilfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus (a group to enforce law) or otherwise to execute the laws, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. This section does not apply in Alaska.' "

Who'll Arrest Him?

The Governor said this was approved at the last session of Congress as part of the Civil Rights Bill, but the national Administration's attitude is "Who's going to arrest the president?"

Governor Faubus sai dhe did not see an early end to the Little Rock situation.

He said he would continue his fight for "these principles of government, regardless of the outcome, and regardless of th consequences to my political fortunes.

"I do not want an all powerful central government making all our decisions for us from afar. I want to continue to look upon soldiers and Federal agents as the defenders of our rights and not their destroyers, as the protectors of the people, not their oppressors. I want the power to govern to remain in the hands of the people and that power to be expressed through the democratic processes. I want again to see respect and regard for majority rule as being indicative of the will and desires of the people."

The Governor was introduced by Mayor Ben Butler of Osceola. L. C. B. Young, president of the Planter Bank at Osceola, introduced Mr. Butler.

FAUBUS ASSAILED ON LAW DAY HERE

His Use of Troops Offended U. S. Tradition, Harriman Says at Court Fete

By MURRAY ILLSON

Governor Harriman assailed a fellow Democratic Governor yesterday for having defied the Constitution and the United States Supreme Court. His target was Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

Mr. Harriman's attack was made at a "Law Day—U. S. A." ceremony attended by Mayor Wagner and members of the state and Federal judiciary in the New York County Court House at Foley Square. The ceremony was part of the first national observance of Law Day as proclaimed by President Eisenhower on Feb. 3.

In his proclamation, the President had observed that it was "fitting that the people of this nation should remember with pride and vigilantly guard the great heritage of liberty, justice and equality under law which our forefathers bequeathed to us."

Speaking in the flag-bedecked rotunda of the courthouse, Governor Harriman did not mention Mr. Faubus by name, but his allusion to the Arkansas Governor and the racial integration disturbances at Little Rock's Central High School last fall were unmistakable.

After tracing the development of voting rights in the United States and observing that "now, public schools for all are a recognized responsibility of the state and our communities," Mr. Harriman said:

"In our generation, it is shocking to see a Governor of one of the states calling out the National Guard, not to uphold the Constitution and orders of the Supreme Court, but to defy them.

"Such action cannot be tolerated. It offends the concept of law on which our society is based. It undermines our influence among the free peoples abroad, and it weakens our leadership in the world-wide struggle against Kremlin-led communism."

Wagner Calls for Leaders

Mayor Wagner called on the legal profession to "redouble its efforts to serve the general good." He said that lawyers in this country had been traditionally "the leaders in the solution of the great social problems of their time." He declared that "in the field of the criminal law and in the prevention of juvenile delinquency there is much to be done."

Other speakers at the meeting included Bernard Botein, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department; Bruce Bromley, representing the New York bar; David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the American Heritage Foundation, and Charles E. Clark, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Judicial District.

At another meeting marking Law Day, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman told faculty members and students of Fordham Law School that the space age would demand increasing concession of national sovereignty to international agencies.

Judge Kaufman spoke at the New York County Lawyers Association, 14 Vesey Street. The judge, an alumnus of Fordham Law School, said that the "determination of the point at which national jurisdiction should end and international jurisdiction commence represents difficult problems which will require resolution."

Faubus Says Withdrawal Key To Central Peace

By SHELBY SCATES

DALLAS, Texas — (INS) — Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus said troops would be needed at Little Rock's integrated Central High school until there is a "significant change in the attitudes of the people."

Faubus, enroute to a Phoenix, Ariz., vacation told newsmen in Dallas "most of the people don't expect to see the Negroes stay in school if the troops (federalized Arkansas National Guard) are removed."

He reiterated his stand that under present conditions the only solution to the Little Rock situation is the withdrawal of the nine Negro students from Central High school.

The Arkansas chief executive, key figure in an historic conflict between a federal court order and state's rights, said the use of federal troops in Little Rock was an instance of "law imposed against the will of a majority for the will of a minority."

He added that other "Little Rocks" would ensue in the South if integration were pursued by the same methods that were used in the troubled Arkansas city.

"Little Rock integrationists failed to promote their own cause," Faubus said. "It was their responsibility to create an attitude of acceptance in the community through democratic processes.

"But instead they wanted to get their way through the use of federal troops."

Faubus said the integration issue will be a central issue in the 1960 national elections but that he had not discussed the issue with national political leaders who he says are "afraid to face the issue realistically."

He added that he has had no indication of the formation of a third, presumably, state's rights, party but said this would be "determined by the actions of Democratic national leadership."

He warned, however, that the "people of the South are not going to be dictated to by this self-styled liberal leadership which has made an effort to play to the will of the minorities.

"The danger in this is yielding too far to the minority so that you lose the majority."

The governor, looking hail and chipper after a recent illness, said he had not yet decided whether or not to run for a third, unprecedented term, but added laughingly:

"After I get out of politics I'll probably end up like you (the newsmen) — in the newspaper business.

Faubus Admits Possible Mistakes In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Controversial Gov. Faubus of Arkansas got into the news picture again last week with an announcement that he plans to reveal a "new thought" on the school integration problem, and admission that he might have made a few mistakes during the Central High controversy.

Interviewed at a news conference here — Faubus tried to minimize his own public mistakes in comparison to what he termed the governments major blunder in calling out federal troops to enforce integration at the school. The government made the biggest mistake by using the troops, he said.

Back from a vacation trip in North Arkansas, the governor appeared to be acting the part of a prima donna, as he kept reporters guessing on what his "new thought" will be. He said, however that he might reveal it in an address before the Independent Magazine Wholesalers convention here Jan. 18.

He refused also to say whether he would run for a third term as governor. He would say only that he thought the integration issue would be a major issue in the 1958 campaign.

Asked if he thought the National Democratic Party would support him in the campaign, Faubus said: "I think that I am not in any sort of disfavor with the Party. I may be with some Party officials but these are only a few. National Democratis chieftain Paul Butler, who usually speaks for the party, has criticized Faubus on his stand in the Little Rock controversy.

Faubus Says Troops Still Needed At Central Hi School

DALLAS, Tex, (INS)—Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus said Saturday troops would be needed at Little Rock's integrated Central High School until there is a significant change in the attitudes of the people.

Faubus, enroute to a Phoenix, Arizona, vacation told newsmen in Dallas "most of the people don't expect to see the Negroes stay in school if the troops (Federalized Arkansas National Guard) are removed".

He reiterated his stand that under present conditions the only solution to the Little Rock situation is the withdrawal of the nine Negro student from Central High School

The Arkansas Chief Executive, key figure in an historic conflict between a federal court order and state's rights, said the use of Federal Troops in Little Rock was an instance of "law imposed against the will of a majority for the will of a minority."

LITTLE ROCK
GOVERNOR FAUBUS

FAUBUS STIRRED BY MANN SERIES

Sees Move to Discredit Me Nationally

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23 (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus today said he thought former Mayor Woodrow W. Mann of Little Rock was trying to "discredit me nationally" in a series of syndicated newspaper articles on the Little Rock integration controversy.

Mann countered that he didn't think there was any way to further discredit Faubus "because he has done that so tragically himself."

Mann, who went out of office with a change in the form of city government here, has written the series for the New York Herald Tribune. It is being published nationally through syndication.

Will Comment Later

Faubus withheld detailed comment on the series.

"I think I will have something to say about the articles, but it is better that I reserve my comment until I have seen them all," Faubus said.

Mann has been one of Faubus' most bitter critics in the months-old controversy, which once saw the governor use the National Guard to prevent court-ordered attendance of nine Negro pupils at Central High school.

Central, which the Negroes now are attending under tropp protection, twice again was futilely searched for explosives, police reported today.

Anonymous telephone reports — one to the Arkansas Gazette and the other to television station KTHV — touched off the searches. Both the Gazette and KTHV said the caller's voice seemed to be that of a teen-aged white boy.

Series of Searches

There have been a series of such searches since a week ago, and on Tuesday an uncapped, unfused stick of dynamite was found in an empty locker. The other hunts have disclosed nothing.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom said that David Sontag, 17-year-old white student, who was suspended a week ago after soup was spilled on a Negro girl in the school cafeteria, had bee reinstated and would return to classes Monday

The suspension was lifted after Sontaga and his guardians conferred with Blossom.

Blossom said 113 pupils were absent from the 1900-pupil school today.

Wouldn't Guard Negroes—Faubus

PHOENIX, Ariz. — (INS) — Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, key figure in the Little Rock school integration crisis last year, said last week he will not protect Negro pupils if federal troops are removed from Central high school.

In Phoenix attending the 20th annual meeting of the National Cotton Council, Faubus declared: "It is improper to put police force in the schools."

Stating "it isn't my role to promote social change," the Arkansas Chief Executive said 80 to 85 percent of his state's citizens are behind him on his integration stand and added that reports that violence would break out if federal soldiers were removed come from both "parents and students" at the school.

Faubus would not say whether he plans to seek re-election this year, although he said "nothing stands in the way" of his running again.

FAUBUS IS HONORED BY ARKANSAS LEGION

Given Americanism Award At Conference

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 25. — A former national commander of the American Legion, speaking here Saturday night, saw some "benefits" coming from the Soviet Union having beaten this country to the punch in launching a satellite.

Erle Cocke Jr. of Atlanta, who is now an official with Delta Air Lines, told Arkansas Legionnaires that although Sputnik was a tremendous "morale booster" for Russia, it also had reacted against that country.

One of Russia's biggest objectives, he said, is to "split" the United States and its allies.

Instead, Sputnik has "re-forged the bonds strained by Suez and now instead of a split, we see the United States moving to a new and stronger partnership," he said.

Mr. Cocke spoke at the mid-winter conference of the Arkansas Department of the American Legion. Guest of honor was Gov. Orval Faubus, who was presented an award by the Arkansas Legionnaires.

The Governor was presented the Arkansas department's annual Americanism award. Making the presentation was Dr. Garland Murphy Jr. of El Dorado, national executive committeeman for the department.

The award, in an apparent reference to the Governor's role in the Little Rock integration controversy, commended him for "preserving rights of individuals and states in keeping with the Constitution of the United States . . . and with the ideals of the founding fathers."

Faubus Says Former Mayor's Articles 'Try To Discredit Me'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23 (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus today said he thought former Mayor Woodrow W. Mann of Little Rock was trying to 'discredit' me nationally" in a series of syndicated newspaper articles on the Little Rock integration controversy.

Mann countered that he didn't think there was any way to further discredit Faubus "because he has done that so tragically himself."

Mann, who went out of office with a chance in the form of city government here, has written the series for the New York Herald-Tribune.

Mann has been one of Faubus' most bitter critics in the months-old controversy, which once saw the governor use the National Guard to prevent court-ordered attendance of nine Negro pupils at Central High School.

Central, which the Negroes now are attending under troop protection, twice again was futilely searched for explosives, police reported today.

Anonymous telephone reports touched off the searches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP) — Rep. Hays (D-Ark) said after a conference with Sherman Adams today that it still isn't possible to fix a schedule for withdrawal of troops from Little Rock.

FAUBUS LAMBASTES RECTOR STATEMENT

Insurance Man Says Racial Dispute Lost Center

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 14. — Gov. Orval Faubus and a Little Rock insurance man Friday swapped angry verbal blasts over whether the Central High integration dispute cost Little Rock a 10-million-dollar shopping center.

The Governor reacted angrily to a statement attributed to W. F. 'Billy' Rector and appearing in a Little Rock newspaper, which quoted Mr. Rector as saying financing had been withdrawn from the shopping center because of the "integration fracas."

Interest In Project

Mr. Rector's insurance and real estate firm had had an interest in the project. Mr. Rector said Stanley Silverman of Newark, N. J., who was promoting the project with a Newark realty firm, had informed him financing had been withdrawn because of the integration dispute.

Angered at the statement, Governor Faubus told newsmen that Mr. Rector hadn't stated the facts.

"This is just an excuse on their part becuase there's a recession on and Rector is financially interested in the project," the Governor said.

Inferring that the insurance official might be carrying a political grudge, Governor Faubus added that "he lost some insurance business with the state in 1955 . . . also he's an integrationist."

The Governor also said Mr. Rector had supported Republican candidates and "is a Republican himself."

In a two-page prepared statement drawn up later in the day Mr. Rector fired back.

'Irresponsible, Untrue'

"I am sick and tired of Orval Faubus making irresponsible and untrue statements without someone calling his hand about it," he said.

"Whether the shopping center was built or not built was not under our direction or control. . . . On two different occasions they (the Newark firm) very plainly stated that the integration crisis was going to stop the center and in the final analysis stated this was the reason they did not exercise their option."

Mr. Rector denied he was an integrationist, and challenged the Governor's own status. He said Mr. Faubus, despite his strong segregationist role in the Central High dispute, had sent his son to an integrated college. Farrell Faubus, the Governor's son, is attending Arkansas Tech at Russellville.

The insurance man freely admitted he had supported a Republican candidate in 1954.

"And I will support another Republican candidate or anyone else who runs against him (Governor Faubus) as long as he is in public life in Arkansas," he added.

As to losing any state insurance business, Mr. Rector said he had lost some business in 1955 when the Governor took office, but that the total commission on the policy to which he referred was "only $92."

'Opportunity To Prove It'

He also indicated that if the Governor "legally has called me a liar, I am going to give him an opportunity to prove it or apologize publicly."

Mr. Rector was one of the earliest litigants in the numerous lawsuits which have arisen following the Central High dispute. Several months ago he asked Pulaski Chancery Court for a declaration judgment on the state's segregation acts, but the case is still pending, with no hearing date set.

Mr. Silverman in Newark wasn't available for comment, the Associated Press reported.

'Alarming,' says governor—

Some Central students trailed by Guard: Faubus

FORREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 4 —(AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus last night said that National Guardsmen have been assigned to follow certain white students everywhere they go in Little Rock's integrated Central High School.

He said the federalized soldiers follow the pupils because Supt. Virgil Blossom had termed the youngsters potential troublemakers.

"I guess they stop at the restroom door," the governor said with a laugh.

He called the reported surveillance "an alarming thing."

Faubus, who spoke at a civic club meeting here, gave no additional details and did not specify whether he had only male students in mind.

Several months ago Faubus once charged that paratroopers, then on duty at the school, had followed girls into their dressing rooms. This was denied by school and military authorities.

Blossom today declined to comment on Faubus' latest statement.

BLASTED BY GOVERNOR—Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of a teacher at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, was named yesterday by Gov. Orval Faubus as part of a "communist apparatus" which agitated the Little Rock integration situation. The Governor also singled out her husband, Lee Lorch.

FAUBUS SEES REDS BEHIND INTEGRATION

Claims Communists 'Agitating' In Little Rock

LORCHES SINGLED OUT

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—Gov. Orval Faubus charged Thursday that communists have helped promote and "agitate" the Little Rock integration controversy.

The Governor singled out Lee Lorch, white mathematics professor at a Negro college here, and his wife, Mrs. Grace Lorch, as part of a "communist apparatus" operating here.

It was the first time he had inserted the communist issue into the integration dispute. The Governor said he mentioned Mr. Lorch and his wife because of an article in a magazine which had been brought to his attention.

The article he referred to appeared in a magazine called "Christian Crucade," written under the byline of J. B. Matthews, former chief investigator of Martin Dies, House Un-American Activities Committee and of the Joseph McCarthy Senate subcommittee. The magazine was listed as the Easter, 1958, issue.

Lorches Cited

The Governor charged that communists have been "promoting" integration at Central High, and that Mr. Lorch and his wife have been active in that movement.

Asked if the Arkansas State Police werec onducting an investigation into communist activities, the Governor replied in the negative. But he claimed that he has information of a tie-in between communists and integrationists here in promoting racially-mixed classes at Central High.

Asked why he hadn't brought out the charges before, the Governor said the magazine article to which he referred prompted him to do so.

The article attributed to Mr. Matthews charged at one point that Mr. Lorch in refusing to answer questions about communism in a congressional hearing two or three years ago lent strength to "allegations" that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Won't Comment

Mrs. Lorch, reached by telephone at her home, said she didn't caret o comment at length on the Governor's charges.

"I don't consider myself a person who's trying to overthrow the government. That has been done by someone else here, and Governor Faubus has done as much in that direction as anyone else," she observed.

Mr. Lorch said he had nothing to add to his wife's statement.

Mr. Lorch was cited for contempt in 9154 at Dayton, Ohio, for refusing to answer questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee, but was acquitted on Nov. 27 last year by a Federal district court.

Mr. Lorch is a teacher at Philander Smith College here, a Negro institution. Mrs. Lorch figured in a hearing last October in Memphis, when she defied members of a Senate subcommittee who tried to question her about communist activities in the Mid-South.

Nothing Further Heard

She said Thursday she had heard nothing more from the committee, which indicated at the conclusion of the hearing that it might consider indicting her for refusing to answer questions.

Former State Senator Jim Johnson of Crossett, a segregationist leader who this year is sponsoring a states rights amendment, recently also came out with a charge that there was a "communist cell" operating in Arkansas on the integration issue.

Faubus Is Against Abolishing Guard

To Oppose Proposal 'With Everything I Have'

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 14. — Gov. Orval Faubus Monday strongly criticized proposals that the Arkansas National Guard be abolished.

"I am going to oppose it with everything I have," he said. "Whether by design or not, it is just another method of further distributing Federal authority down through the states."

He was referring to the possibility that the 39th National Guard Division, made up of Arkansas and Louisiana troops, would possibly be eliminated in an Army revision of divisions.

Governor Faubus said he didn't think a single governor approved of the plan, and that he had no thought of "co-operating" as suggested by a March 28 letter he said he had on file from Army Secretary Wilber Brucker.

The Army has indicated that the 39th Division would be one of about half a dozen divisions abolished. Military officials here say "abolish" isn't quite the correct word — that under the plan, there would still be Guard units in the state, but they might be given new training and organized under a different setup.

Turning to other matters in a press conference, the Governor said he had no plans to extend further clemency to Emmett Earl Leggett, Pulaski County slayer awaiting the death sentence. Leggett, who about two weeks ago lost in a second appeal to the Arkansas Supreme Court, is awaiting execution for the December, 1955, slaying of a 14-year-old youth, Joe King, at Jacksonville.

GOP Opponents Of Faubus File

G. W. Johnston, D. D. Layne To Seek Governorship

FIRST UNDER NEW LAW

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 14.—Two Republican candidates for Governor signed official pledges Monday to be the first to qualify under a law requiring the Republican Party to conduct party primaries.

They were George W. Johnson, a Greenwood attorney, and Donald D. Layne, Southfork civil engineer. Both filed in the office of Secretary of State C. G. Hall.

Sees Little Chance

Mr. Layne, 34, and a newcomer to politics, conceded that as a Republican running in Arkansas, he has little chance of winning. "But I'm going to give it a try, anyway," he declared.

Mr. Johnson, who filed his pledge through a GOP party official, has campaigned twice before on the GOP ticket. In 1952 he ran for attorney general against the Democratic nominee, Tom Gentry. In 1936 he opposed Mr. Hall for secretary of state. He lost both races. Mr. Johnson is in his "early 60s."

Mr. Layne, who appeared personally to file his corrupt practices pledge and later pay the $37.50 party filing fee, endorsed the "voluntary" school integration plan of Herbert Thomas, but said he wasn't sure what his campaign platform would be.

Solution To Crisis

The plan was offered by Mr. Thomas, Little Rock insurance executive, last week as a solution to the Little Rock integration dispute. Under its provisions, racially mixed classes would be left largely to decisions of individual school districts.

"That's the only thing workable that I've seen so far," said Mr. Layne. "It would work if hotheads on both sides would let up and give it a chance."

He described himself as "neither an integrationist nor a segregationist."

Mr. Layne, born in Little Rock, said he saw service in the Marine Corps in World War II. He said he was running without any organized backing.

He emphasized that he was "not an Eisenhower Republican."

"In fact, I even voted for Harry Truman," the young civil engineer said.

Racial Harmony Restoration, Aim

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A new plan to restore racial harmony in Arkansas was presented to the state board of education at its meeting here April 7.

The plan was first mentioned by Gov. Orval Faubus March 19 but he disclaimed knowledge of its details.

Marvin E. Bird of Earle, Ark., chairman of the education board, and state education commissioner Arch W. Ford Sunday said the plan would be submitted but neither would give details of the proposal.

Herbert L. Thomas Sr., Little Rock insurance man, will present the plan. Although no information about it was available from Thomas, the proposal reportedly would bring about a legal resolution of the Little Rock school integration problem and would create a statewide school integration policy.

Faubus has said that a representative of a citizens group mentioned the plan to him. The governor said this group was working quietly "to bring the extremists on both sides together."

Faubus Ready To Face Race Issues Anew

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) The next governor of Arkansas is going to be "plagued" by school integration problems, Gov. Orval Faubus said Tuesday.

Faubus, a key figure in the Little Rock integration dispute, is a candidate for a third term in this year's elections.

The governor told an Optimist Club luncheon meeting that his role in the federal-state clash over integration of Little Rock Central High School had been a consistent one.

"The sea of democracy is never smooth," Faubus declared. "There have been quite divergent views in this state over the issue and of course we regret some of the occurrences, but I don't know of any single person to blame for them."

He said there is no easy solution to the problem of school integration "and whoever would be governor would be plagued with

it."

Faubus said he always had maintained the attitude of allowing local school districts to handle integration problems.

The case of Little Rock was different, he said, and he stepped in because of opposition to integration and because he felt he had to protect lives and property.

Arkansas National Guard troops he posted at Central High prevented the entrance of nine Negroes last September. Later he withdrew the soldiers after a federal court enjoined him from intefering with integration. A mob rioted at the school and federal troops were sent in to enforce the program.

INTEGRATION STAND DEFENDED BY FAUBUS

Says Issue To Plague Next Arkansas Governor

HIS ROLE 'CONSISTENT'

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—The next governor of Arkansas is going to be "plagued" with the integration problem, Gov. Orval Faubus declared Tuesday.

The Governor, a third term gubernatorial aspirant in this year's elections, contended that his role in the Central High School integration dispute has been "consistent." And he challenged claims in some quarters that Arkansas has been discredited by the wide publicity resulting from the Central High controversy.

"The sea of democracy is never smooth. There have been quite divergent views in this state over the issue and, of course, we regret some of the occurrences; but I don't know of any single person to blame for them."

No Easy Solution

"There is no eas ysolution to the problem, and whoever would be governor would be plagued with it," he added.

Hititng often on somber and even gloomy notes, the Governor spoke to the Little Rock Optimist Club.

He avoided specific mention of the "voluntary" integration plan outlined Monday by Herbert Thomas, Little Rock insurance official.

However, he said he had always held to the view of letting local school districts handle integration problems, which is one phase of the Thompson plan. Mr. Faubus added that since he has been Governor, he has met criticism from some segregationists who disagree with his view of not interfering with integration "if that's the will of the people in that school district."

Little Rock was different, he said, because of opposition to integration and because he felt he "had to protect the lives and property" of people in the district.

Wouldn't Change Stand

As he has stated before, the Governor emphasized that he wouldn't change his stand on the Central High question, even if he had to do it again.

Reviewing accomplishments of his Administration, the Governor gave "full credit to the Legislature." No governor could put across a program without the support of the General Assembly, he observed.

The Governor left after the speaking for another round of turkey hunting in East Arkansas. Wednesday night he will address a group of civic clubs at Hughes. He bagged a turkey while hunting in the Hughes area last week.

Faubus Warns Against Forced Desegregation

HUGHES, Ark. (AP)—Forced integration is jeopardizing the good relations of the white and Negro races, Gov. Orval Faubus said Wednesday night.

He told a civic meeting that "if compulsion continues it will jeopardize the progress being made by Negroes in all fields."

Faubus said of the 10 Negro banks in the United States, 12 are in the South and of 124 Negro business leagues and Chambers of Commerce all but 10 are in the South.

"The greatest progress of the Negro has not been made in Africa, the North, the East or the West, but in the South," he said.

Faubus said that integration has failed in Little Rock despite the fact that in the beginning it "had everything in its favor."

Gov. Faubus Plans Reversal Appeal To U.S. Supreme Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The decision of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in upholding dismissal of a suit filed by Gov. Orval Faubus will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, an attorney for the governor said Monday.

The appellate court turned down Faubus' appeal from a district court injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guardsmen to prevent integration at Central High School.

Other appeals filed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, members of the Segregationist League of Central High Mothers, also were rejected by the St. Louis court.

Tom Harper of Fort Smith, Ark., attorney for Faubus, said when informed of the appellate court's action: "Well, that's that."

Harper added:

"From the very first we had intended to take the thing to the very end, and that's what we'll do."

He said the next step would be an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Faubus himself declined comment.

Kenneth Coffelt, representing Mrs. Jackson, said he would start another action in a state court here Tuesday. Mrs. Jackson had challenged the constitutionality of President Eisenhower's order stationing troops at Central High to enforce court-order integration.

Coffelt said he learned in a telephone conversation with the clerk of the St. Louis court that the ruling did not concern the validity of Eisenhower's order.

Mrs. Jackson contended in her suit that the presences of troops at Central High violated the constitutional rights of her two daughters. They voluntarily quit the school last fall.

Griffin Smith Jr., attorney for Mrs. Thomason, said he would not comment until he read a transcript of the St. Louis court proceedings. Mrs. Thomason was enjoined by a federal court from interferring with integration.

Associated Press Wirephoto

HE'LL APPEAL

Arkansas' Faubus

Court Raps Faubus Use Of Troops

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Gov. Faubus of Arkansas Monday lost in the U.S. Court of Appeals his fight in the Little Rock integration dispute but planned an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court censured the governor for calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro children out of Central High School last fall.

If permitted to stand, the court said, such a course could lead only to "a complete breakdown of government."

THREE-JUDGE COURT

Faubus' appeal from a federal district court injunction against interference with integration at the school was rejected unanimously by the three-judge court.

The appellate court also rejected appeals in two parallel cases in which the federal government's use of troops to enforce integration was challenged.

The racial controversy drew international attention last fall and the Arkansas governor became the storm center when school authorities sent the Negroes home in the face of an angry crowd.

SLIPPED INTO SCHOOL

Faubus withdrew the Arkansas guardsmen under the federal coure injunction. The Negro children were slipped into the school by a side entrance but were sent home the same day when whites gathered outside.

President Eisenhower acted quickly. He ordered troops called out. Paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division were dispatched by plane to Little Rock. The President also federalized the Arkansas guardsmen.

Troops, with fixed bayonets stood guard at the school, even escorting the Negro students into the building at first. Federal troops still are on duty at Little Rock.

Faubus had no comment on the decision, but his attorney, Tom Harper of Fort Smith, Ark., said the governor will appeal.

Harper added: "From the very first we had intended to take the thing to the very end, and that's what we'll do."

In rejecting Faubus' argument that he acted only to suppress mob violence which he feared should the Negro children be admitted to the school, the Court of Appeals said:

"A rule which would permit an official whose duty it was to enforce the law to disregard the very law which it was his duty to enforce, in order to pacify a mob or suppress an insurrection, would deprive all citizens of any security in the enjoyment of their life, liberty or property."

The court held that under such a rule:

"The banks could be closed and emptied of their cash to prevent robberies, the post office locked to prevent the mails from being robbed, the citizens kept off the streets to prevent holdups . . ."

In each of the three cases, the court upheld the decisions of Federal District Judge Ronald E. Davies of North Dakota, then sitting in Little Rock.

The other appeals were brought by Mrs. Margaret Jackson and Mrs. Clyde Thomason, members of the segregationist League of Central High Mothers.

Attorney Kenneth Coffelt, representing Mrs. Jackson, said he would start another action in a state court in Little Rock Tuesday.

Griffin Smith Jr., attorney for Mrs. Thomason, declined comment on any course of action until he had read the court transcript.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
EIGHT(8) NEGROES WHO HAVE ATTENDED CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL MADE PASSING GRADES

Central Negroes All Are Passed

One Of Eight At Little Rock Recently On Honor Roll

GRADUATE AMONG GROUP

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 24.—All of the eight Negroes who have attended Central High School this year have made passing grades, Central High Supt. Jesse W. Matthews said Wednesday.

Mr. Matthews, however, declined to give out individual grades. He said regulations forbid making public the grades of any student except to the student or to his parents.

Only one of the eight Negroes who have completed the school year is a senior. He is Ernest Green, who will be in Tuesday night's graduation parade of about 600 seniors.

Board Seeks Suspension

If the remaining Negro students are allowed to return to Central High next year, there will be three seniors and four juniors. The Little Rock School Board is asking that the integration plan be suspended for two and a half years, which if allowed by Federal Court would necessitate the Negro students returning to an all-Negro school next fall.

Mr. Matthews didn't explain which grades the Negro students are in. Besides Green, those who have finished this school year are Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, Thelma Mothershed, Carlotta Walls, Terrance Roberts, Elizabeth Ann Eckford and Jane Hill.

Minniejean Brown, the ninth Negro student who was expelled about the start of the second semester, has said she hopes to return to Central next year. A junior this year, she went to New York after her expulsion.

One On Honor Roll

One report indicated that one of the eight Negroes who completed the year had made a recent honor roll. Mr. Matthews indicated that was true but said again he wasn't at liberty to disclose any names or scholastic marks.

Asked about Sammie Dean Parker, white 11th grader who was suspended following racial incidents several months ago, Mr. Matthews said so far as he knows she also will pass into a higher grade. That would make her a senior next year.

Miss Parker went on television with her parents to protest her suspension, and later was reinstated after agreeing to comply with all school regulations.

Little Rock Nine Breaks Tradition

For the first time in the history of Central hi school, pictures of Negro students appear in the 240-page annual.

Earnest Green, one of Little Rock Nine, is pictured as a member of the senior class, while the expelled Minniejean Brown is pictured as a member of the Glee Club. Three other students are sho n in homerooms. They are Gloria Ray, Carlotta Walls and Jefferson Thomas.

Minniejean is now attending school in New York, where she entered on a scholarsh p upon her expulsion here for "talking back to a white student".

'Little Rock Nine are making good grades'

KANSAS CITY, Kan. —Some 1,500 persons attending an NAACP meeting here Sunday heard Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP state:

"All the colored children attending Little Rock's Central High School with the exception of one, are making A and B grades."

The noted civil rights leader said the exception is making "C" grades.

The overflow audience filled the aisles of a church to hear Mrs. Bates and hundreds were turned away.

Solomon Cates, Kansas NAACP president, said the crowd donated more than $2,100 for use by the Little Rock NAACP chapter to help families victimized by economic reprisals in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK
U.S. MARSHALLS RECRUITED

Arkansas Bishop Called to Capital For School Talks

U.S. Marshal Recruit Push Is Reported

Episcopal Head Flies to Conference with Aides of Ike

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3 (UPI)—A Little Rock church leader answered a summons to Washington today to confer with White House and Justice Department officials on the Central High School integration crisis.

The Right Rev. Robert R. Brown, Episcopal bishop of Arkansas, left by plane for Washington after a telephone conference with Sherman Adams, assistant to President Eisenhower, and an assistant to Atty. Gen. William Rogers.

United Press International learned of the high-level talks with the churchman amid reports that the Justice Department is recruiting deputy U.S. marshals for duty at Central High if it opens integrated.

"I have no comment," Bishop Brown said. "I have always tried to get along with the newspapers, but at this time I can say nothing."

Plans Unknown

Reliable sources said the bishop did not know when he left with whom he would confer in Washington or what could come from the meetings. It was presumed he would talk with White House aides and officials from the Justice Department.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark), president of the Southern Baptist Convention, confirmed that Bishop Brown conferred with him before leaving for Washington.

"I am not authorized to make any statement about Bishop Brown's movements," Hays said. "I told him that the Baptists and other church organizations will be happy to work with him in what we call the 'mission of reconciliation' which is designed to do two things:

"1—Find a non-violent solution to the problem and

"2—Plead with men to love and respect each other while differing in opinions."

The representative, head of several million Southern Baptists, said, "Underlying this whole conflict is a devotion to Christian ideals that in time will be more powerful than any government, state or federal."

Hays was mediator in talks last fall between Arkansas Gov. Faubus and Eisenhower.

Eisenhower is in Newport, R.I., and not expected back in Washington until Saturday.

Brown was one of the leaders last year in a movement to weld churchgoers of Little Rock into a moral force for peace and order in the integration crisis.

Eisenhower praised the movement. It came during the time when paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division were at Central High. The objective at that time was to make it possible for the paratroopers to move out of Little Rock and insure peace with their departure.

Reports came from half-a-dozen points in Arkansas today that the federal government is recruiting deputies for possible use at the school.

Contatc Disclosed

William Mahan of Damascus, Ark., said a relative of U.S. Marshal R. Beal Kidd of Little Rock contacted him through a relative. He said he was not told specifically that he was wanted for duty at Central High.

"But there was no doubt in my mind that it was what they wanted," he said. "They just said it would be secret.

"They offered $28 per day. I don't know how they got my name. But I didn't want any part of it."

A newspaper editor at Batesville, Ark., Paul Buchanan, said two businessmen were quietly contacted there.

"One is a sergeant in the National Guard, and his unit had duty at Central last fall," Buchanan said. "Both men refused to be identified. They said they did not want to get mixed up in it, because both of them have businesses and they can't afford to."

At Jonesboro, Ark., the office of Deputy U.S. Marshal E. E. (Bert) Frazier was a beehive of activity. Frazier would answer no questions.

Applications Made

But a former peace officer who was seen at Frazier's office today said he applied for temporary duty as a deputy marshal and said eight or nine others from Northeast Arkansas also made applications today.

One man said the application blank was short and was for temporary duty. He said he was informed that he "probably" will not be needed if Faubus closes the school down.

The application blank contained no mention of Central High School.

"But there was no doubt about what I was signing up for; it is for duty at Little Rock Central in case they reopen integrated," he said.

The U.S. marshal's office in Little Rock would not comment.

Faubus rested at an undisclosed location today before returning to his office tomorrow.

Federal Judge Denies Norfolk Racial Stay

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman today denied a requested one-year postponement of school integration in Norfolk. He said however he would take another look at the school board motion after the Supreme Court rules on the integration delay granted in Little Rock, Ark.

U.S. Recruiting Deputies for Duty at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Artk. (AP) — The federal government was recruiting deputy U.S. marshals in Arkansas Wednesday for possible use at Central High School if it reopens on an integrated basis.

The question of whether the school opens Sept. 15 with a court order to integrate or with a 2½-year-delay in integration rests with the U.S. Supreme Court. The high court will presumably rule on the question shortly after Sept. 11 when it hears oral arguments in Washington.

Reports of the recruiting came from Batesville, Jonesboro, Conway and Damascus.

Mrs. Bill Mahan of Damascus said a relative of U.S. Marshal Beal Kidd of Little Rock had contacted her husband through his sister asking if he would be interested in a temporary deputy marshal's job.

JOB IS 'SECRET'

Mrs. Mahan said her farmer husband asked what the job would be and was told that it was secret.

"We knew what it was, and Bill said he didn't want any part of it."

Kidd was reported out of Little Rock and not available for comment.

The Jonesboro Sun reported it had interviewed a man in Jonesboro who had an application for the job who said it paid $16 a day, with $12 living allowance.

While the application blanks did not mention the Central High crisis or Little Rock, the applicant interviewed by the Sun said "there was no doubt about what I was signing up for—it is for duty at Central High in case it reopens."

STAND-BY BASIS

The applicant said it was explained to him that if the school is closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus the deputies probably would not be needed. They were put on a stand-by basis.

The applicant said the blank was short that he filled out, asking simply if he had ever been arrested or was a user of alcohol or narcotics.

At the office of Dep. Marshal E. E. Burt Frazier in Jonesboro, another eight or nine applicants from northeast Arkansas were signing up when a reporter arrived. Frazier replied "No comment" to all questions.

Similar reports came from reliable sources in Batesville and in Conway.

Deputy U. S. Marshals Are Recruited in Arkansas

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"We knew what it was and Bill said he didn't want any part of it," she said.

Marshal Kidd was reported out of Little Rock today.

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Year's Delay Request By Norfolk Rejected

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 3 (UPI)—U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman today rejected a Norfolk School Board request for a one-year delay in the integration of 17 Negro students into six white schools.

School Board attorneys said they had not decided whether to appeal.

A Virginia law will close the integrated schools, including all of Norfolk's white high schools and white junior high schools, if the students are enrolled.

The School Board filed the motion for a delay Friday, minutes after reluctantly announcing it would integrate the students in compliance with Hoffman's desegregation order.

Hoffman, in denying the request today, said he reserved "the right to reconsider" the motion after the U. S. Supreme Court rules on the Little Rock integration case. He has said in the past he would reconsider his whole approach to the Norfolk school case and possibly allow continued segregation if the Supreme Court upholds Federal District Judge Harry Lemley's 2½-year stay of integration at Central High School in Little Rock.

The motion Hoffman denied today asked for a deferment of integration until September, 1959.

Norfolk schools are scheduled to open Sept. 22. Originally they were to open next Monday, but the School Board postponed the openings because of the integration dispute.

U. S. Marshalls Recruited As Integration Pot Boils

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The federal government has enlisted civilians to serve as deputy marshals if needed at Little Rock.

Several Southern schools integrated peacefully. Trouble, however, was reported at two points.

Court-ordered integration proceeded at Van Buren, Ark., where white students Tuesday had jeered Negroes.

[illegible] went to high school without apparent incident Wednesday. But Wednesday night 16-year-old Larry Bell said he and two other Negroes left the building during the morning because white boys in their classes threatened to beat them after school.

Bell said neither he nor seven other Negroes enrolled planned to return to school today. School officials have refused to comment.

At Greensboro, N. C., a small group displaying a Ku Klux Klan banner and a Confederate flag met at a school. Even so five Negro children, three of whom entered the school last year, attended the opening session without trouble.

Application blanks for deputy U. S. Marshal did not mention the racial situation at Little Rock's Central High School but one applicant said there was no doubt he was signing for duty at Central if it reopens as an integrated school.

The U. S. Supreme Court meets Sept. 11, four days before the school opens, to hear the Little Rock school board's plea for a 30-month breathing spell. The NAACP will ask that integration be resumed at once.

At Fort Smith, just across the Arkansas River from Van Buren, two elementary schools admitted Negroes. One of the youngsters attended school with white children last semester in Fort Smith, where integration is voluntary.

The Arkansas cities of Hoxie, Fayetteville and Charleston also went ahead peacefully with integration.

Four Kentucky high schools desegregated for the first time. There were no incidents as two Negroes attended white schools in Charlotte, one of the cities in which North Carolina's first school integration took place last year.

Four Negroes plan to enter white schools opening today at Winston-Salem, N. C.

U. S. Dist. Judge Walter Hoffman rejected the Norfolk school board's plea for a delay until next year in desegregation. The jurist said he may reconsider his decision if the U. S. Supreme Court grants a delay at Little Rock or a review of that cose.

A member of the Arlington County school board told another federal judge that six Negroes applications to attend a white school were rejected because of low acheivement.

The testimony came at a hearing to determine if 30 Negroes must be admitted to the Virginia county's white schools. The county board advised teachers that school openings, postponed from today to Monday, may be further delayed.

Disorders occurred at Birmingham, Ala., as a result of fears that Negroes would try to enroll at a high school, but no Negroes attempted to register at that school or at any other white school. A policeman was slugged in the demonstration, one student was hit on the head with a brick and three men were arrested. All are white.

Elsewhere in Alabama, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the Montgomery Negro bus boycott two years ago, was arrested there on a charge of loitering.

After being held for 15 minutes he was released in bond. He accused police of brutality, a charge the police commisisoner denied sharply. Officers said King refused to move when he and a crowd of Negroes were ordered away from City Hall, where another Negro integration leader was accusing a Negro of attacking him.

At Van Buren, Ark., a Negro said he and seven others of his race couldn't take any more threats and insults from white classmates at integrated Van Buren High School.

"I don't plan to return Thursday," declared Freddy Bell, a 16-year-old junior, "and neither do seven others."

Thirteen Negro boys and girls are enrolled at the high school which has about 650 white pupils.

Bell said he and two other Negro youths walked out of classes yesterday after white boys threatened to get them after school.

FAUBUS HANDS UNWANTED TAG ON MARSHALS

Governor Says Government Mustering Force; Klan Chapter Planned

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Federal marshals and troops have no business around any state supported school in Arkansas, Gov. Orval E. Faubus said Tuesday.

At almost the same time, plans were reported for chartering the state's first Ku Klux Klan chapter since the 1920s in Little Rock, the nations hot spot of integration turmoil.

Earlier, Faubus said he had information the federal government is mustering a force of deputy marshals to force integration. In Washington, the Justice Department would neither confirm nor deny it.

Ten Negro children and 873 white pupils went quietly to mixed classes at Clinton, Tenn. National Guardmen were called to quell rioting segregationists there just two years ago.

Postponed.

In Arlington County, Va., just across the Potomac from the nation's capital, the school board, deep in litigation over efforts by Negroes to enroll in white schools, postponed the opening of the fall term from Thursday to Monday.

The decision was taken unanimously in an emergency meeting at the end of a day of arguments before U.S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Judge Bryan heard arguments for and against the admission of 30 Negroes into white schools. He indicated he would try to dispose of the case Wednesday.

An attorney for the Virginia Pupil Placement Board told the judge that pupils are not assigned to particular schools solely on the basis of race or color.

Faubus told a news conference he will close Central High School in Little Rock if federal authorities try to enforce U.S. Supreme Court desegregation orders this fall. School authorities have delayed the opening of Little Rock's fall term until Sept. 15. President Eisenhower flew in infantry units to enforce integration at the school last fall.

Klan Chapter.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, president of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, said a Klan charter would be chartered in Little Rock this week. Pruden, a Baptist minister, voiced neither approval or disapproval of the development. "The council movement stands for racial integrity and states rights and endorses only those methods that are nonviolent and honorable," he said. A 1909 Arkansas law provides up to five years in prison on any conviction of night riding for unlawful purposes "while wearing any mask, white caps or robes. . . ."

Faubus left Little Rock for a few days rest at an undisclosed location before he could be contacted for comment on the Klan report. A lull in the Little Rock school crisis is expected to hold until the Supreme Court rules on Central High's request for a 2½-year delay of integration.

At Arlington, Va., Atty. A. B. Scott told Judge Bryan there is only an assumption — not evidence — that race is the governing consideration of the board in assigning pupils to schools.

But Frank D. Reeves, attorney for 30 Negroes seeking admission to Arlington County white schools, said the Negro children were asked whether they sought to enter white schools on the basis of "your so-called constitutional rights." Reeves said the children were asked no questions relating

U.S. Bolsters Its Deputies For Stand-by

By JAMES RESTON

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—The administration is ready with two plans to carry out any United States Supreme Court order insisting on the integration of Little Rock Central High School Sept. 15.

A responsible official said Tuesday that the Department of Justice preferred to use deputy U.S. marshals to carry out integration orders of the court and already had recruited a "considerable number" for possible use in Little Rock.

He added that while the administration would use the marshals and seek federal court injunctions against anyone illegally opposing the carrying out of court orders, federal troops already had been alerted to be ready in case local police and the marshals could not maintain order.

FAUBUS STATEMENT

These comments were made in response to inquiries about a statement by Gov. Faubus of Arkansas, who Tuesday quoted the New York Times as saying the federal government was ready to use federal marshals to carry out federal court integration orders.

Deputy marshals of the federal courts, it was conceded in official quarters, are handicapped in any effort to exercise police powers. Their normal duty is to maintain order in courtrooms.

They also have the power to arrest persons in contempt of court, and would have the power to arrest anyone interfering, say in Little Rock, with any court order instructing the racial integration of Central High School in the Arkansas capital.

UNDER HANDICAP

In dealing with mob action, however, they are greatly handi-

capped, and no official here is under any illusion that they could, by themselves, substitute for the police of Little Rock in the face of violent opposition to Negroes entering the school.

However, the administration is emphasizing that the primary responsibility for maintaining order in Little Rock and elsewhere lies with the police on the spot. This has been made clear both by President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Rogers in the last two weeks.

Forewarned by the outcry in the South against the sudden appearance of the federal troops last year, the Jutice Department is following each local integration crisis more carefully and proposing the use of all intermediary steps for gaining acceptance before recommending the use of the troops.

Influential Southern senators, whose support is necessary to the President's legislative program, have been emphasizing for a year that the sending of troops was "a drastic and illegal action" taken before other "legal" courses of action were attempted.

For example, Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Tuesday drew this distinction between the use of federal troops and the use of federal marshals in such cases as the enforcement of the integration order in Little Rock.

Sparkman

"The exclusive power to provide the method of execution of federal court decrees," he said in Mobile, "Is . . . given to Congress by the Constitution.

"By law, Congress has stipulated that enforcement of federal court decrees is to be performed by U.S. marshals and their deputies. Title 28, Section 547, specities that the U.S. marshals of each district shall execute all lawful writs, processes and orders issued under authority of the United States, and command all necessary assistance to execute his duties."

"This assistance which U.S. marshals may command is the authority to deputize members of the male population to assist the marshals and their regular staff. No effort was made by the President to have this authority used in the enforcement of the District Court decree in Little Rock."

RIGHTS ACT

The administration concedes that it made no such attempt in 1957. It insists, however, that it had the power to use the federal troops in Little Rock, under Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the U.S. Code, particularly Sections 332, 333 and 334.

For example, Section 333, which is a codification of an act of Congress passed in April, 1871, as one of the civil rights acts passed during reconstruction days, provides that:

"The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a state, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracy, if (it)

"(1) So hinders the executions of the laws of that state, and of the United States within the state, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of the state are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or

"(2) Opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws. In any situation covered by Clause (1), the state shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution."

LAWS OF U. S.

The argument of Gov. Faubus, and for that matter of Sen. Sparkman and many others opposed to the Supreme Court's intergration order (and the use of federal troops to enforce that order) is that the President could use the troops only if he were enforcing "the laws of the United States."

This is the heart of the legal argument against the Supreme Court and the administration: That the orders of the Supreme Court are not the "laws of the United States"—though this, of course, is rejected by the court and by the administration.

Nevertheless, the decision here now is to avoid the use of troops, if at all possible, and rely in the first instance on the authority of the federal court marshals.

DETERMINED EFFORT

The administration believes it has the assurance of police in Little Rock that a determined effort will be made by the police department to maintain order. It also hopes that the new principal of Central High School will make a more spirited effort to maintain discipline within the school.

The decision to rely on marshals and on federal injunctions, however, is more of a hope among officials here than a conviction that these devices will be equal to the problem. Even while they are recruiting the marshals, they fear a situation beyond the control of such court officials. For this reason they are reluctantly altering the troops and preparing for the worst.

U. S. Hunts Deputies For Possible Little Rock Use

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The federal government Wednesday was enlisting Arkansas civilians to serve as deputy U.S. marshals if needed at Little Rock Central High School.

While the application blanks did not mention the racial crisis here, one applicant said, "There was no doubt about what I was signing up for—it is for duty at Central High in case it reopens" integrated.

The U.S. Supreme Court will meet in extraordinary session Sept. 11—four days before Central's opening—to hear the plea of the Little Rock School Board for a 2½-year breathing spell. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will ask that integration be resumed immediately.

School integration in other Arkansas cities proceeded calmly despite a flare-up of racial feeling Tuesday at Van Buren.

Thirteen Negroes had to walk past a throng of jeering white boys and derisive signs when they entered Van Buren High School in the second year of integration there. No outbreaks were reported Wednesday, and none occurred at Van Buren Junior High School which admitted Negroes for the first time.

A Negro boy who completed the first grade last semester with white classmates in Fort Smith registered for the second grade in the same school Wednesday. Fort Smith is in west Arkansas, just across the Arkansas River from Van Buren.

The Fort Smith Elementary School also admitted a Negro girl to the first grade.

Fort Smith School Supt. Chris Corbin said there was no trouble.

Van Buren's integration is under court order, while Fort Smith's is voluntary.

Racially mixed education also proceeded peaceably at the Arkansas cities of Fayetteville, Charleston and Hoxie.

Opening of all Little Rock high schools was delayed until Sept. 15, pending a Supreme Court ruling, but other schools here begin their fall term Thursday. Little Rock's elementary and junior high schools still are segregated.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus charged Tuesday that deputy U.S. marshals were being mustered for duty in Little Rock. He declared that he would close Central High School before permitting either marshals or federal troops to forcibly integrate the school.

Reports of recruiting of deputy marshals came from Jonesboro, Batesville, Conway and Damascus.

Mrs. Bill Mahan of Damascus said a relative of U.S. Marshal Beal Kidd of Little Rock had contacted her husband through his sister asking if he would be interested in a temporary deputy marshal's job.

Mrs. Mahan said her farmer husband asked what the job would be and was told that it was secret.

"We knew what it was, and Bill said he didn't want any part of it."

The Jonesboro Sun reported it had interviewed a man in Jonesboro who had an application for the job who said it paid $16 a day, with $12 living allowance.

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14k 1956

ARKANSAS

NEGRO STUDENT
MINNIE JEAN BROWN

Minnie Jean Splattered In New Incident

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UP)—The parents of a white girl whom a Negro student called "petty white trash" refused today to let her return to Central High School where bomb threats and other incidents disrupted classes.

The name-calling and another clash involved Minnie Jean Brown, 16, a Negro student who had been involved in two previous incidents shortly before the Christmas holidays.

Minnie Jean was hit with a thrown purse Thursday after she called a white girl "petty white trash." Later a bowl of soup was poured over her head as she ate lunch in the cafeteria.

STUDENTS CHANT

A group of white students followed the Negro girl to the principal's office after the soup pouring incident, chanting "down with the niggers."

In December, the Brown girl was suspended from school for pouring chili on two white students. After she was reinstated, a white student, David Sontag, 16, poured soup over her head during a lunch period because she called him "poor white trash."

In another incident Thursday another Negro girl, Carlotta Walls, charged that white student Herbert Blount and "several other trouble-makers" kicked her in a corridor.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom confirmed the incidents, but would not release the names of the students involv

INTEGRATION FUSS OVER IS SETTLED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (INS)—A school integration problem with a new twist has been peacefully resolved in Little Rock.

A group of negroes at suburban Sweet Home objected to their children being "integrated" with negro children in a consolidated school at suburban College Station on the grounds that—

—It would involve transporting their children approximately 2½ miles to and from classes aboard a school bus.

—It would expose their children to children in a lower economic category. They claimed that most negroes living at College Station are on welfare while negroes at Sweet Home are employed in well-paying jobs.

The Pulaski County School Board settled the matter yesterday by cancelling a proposed consolidation and allowing the negro children to continue attending separate schools.

Dynamite In School at Little Rock

Plot to Stop Classes Seen

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20 (AP).—A stock of dynamite, uncapped and unfused, was found in an empty locker at integrated Central High School today. Superintendent Virgil Blossom called it a weapon of terror "to force us to close the schools."

The dynamite, relatively harmless in its unfused, uncapped state, was found after an hour and a half search by city police and federalized National Guardsmen. An anonymous telephone call to a local radio station manager, Ray Bartlett, started the search.

Mr. Bartlett said the caller asked for him by name and told him there were two sticks of dynamite planted in the basement of the 2,000-student school "in a locker." No second stick was found.

Negro Student Punched

The discovery of the dynamite climaxed a hectic first day of the new semester that was filled with rumors and tension. Earlier in the morning a Negro student—one of the nine whose integration into Central High touched off the Little Rock crisis—was knocked down by a white boy. Both were sent to the principal's office and Mr. Blossom said an investigation of the incident is pending.

The search for the dynamite was carried out while some students were attending classes and others were lunchingg in the basement cafeteria, just a few yards from where the stick was found.

Hysteria Campaign

Acting Police Chief Eugene Smith said he believed the dynamite was put there "not to blow up anything but to create hysteria." Mr. Blossom commented:

"It appears that this is a part of a campaign t otry to force us to clase the school. This is an opinion on which the police, F. B. I. and military agree.

"We further feel that no one in this community would actually carry out anything of this sort that would result in harm to the children.

"Every precaution is being taken for the safety of the children and at the same time carry on their educational program."

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Latest violence at Central High laid to Faubus' political ambitions.**
- **Supt. Blossom mum on when Minnie Jean will return to school after second suspension.**
- **School board, Federal government called lax in Little Rock situation.**

MINNIE JEAN BROWN
She's No. 1 target at Central Hi

SCHOOL WELCOMES LITTLE ROCK GIRL

Director Greets Expelled Negro Pupil Here—She Hopes for Calm Stay

New York, N.Y.

By MILDRED MURPHY

Minnijean Brown attended school here for the first time yesterday since her expulsion a week ago from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. She expressed the hope that her life during the coming months would be calm.

"I'll be so glad when I am just an ordinary student," the 16-year-old Negro pupil said.

Her wish was temporarily ignored by a large contingent of photographers and reporters on hand to witness her arrival at the New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street. The school offered her a scholarship after Central High had barred her for the remainder of the school year. She submitted with poise and resignation to the newsmen, and said: "This has gone on since September."

Students and faculty members watched from windows as the girl, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, was formally welcomed at the school's entrance by Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the interracial, international institution.

She was expelled after incidents that culminated when she called one of her harassers "white trash." Yesterday, she repeated her belief that she was "not a troublemaker."

She said she considered her loss of control toward the "fifty hard-core segregationist students right, just as they thought they were right."

She would not comment on whether she planned to re-enter Central High School next fall. She arrived here Saturday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dr. Clark is a professor at City College and a trustee of the New Lincoln School.

Pot Boils At Central High And Minnie Jean's In It

'It's tough to be hated,' she says

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Political observers here this week attributed a recent wave of violence at Central High School to "Faubus forces" conscious of the Arkansas gubernatorial primaries this summer.

The stepped up violence campaign inside the school has resulted in:

1. The second suspension of Minnie Jean Brown for three days.

2. The kicking of Carlotta Walls by a white pupil.

* * *

3. **AN ORGANIZED** drive to force colored children out of the school.

Increased bomb threats to the school and accelerated threatening phone calls to individuals.

In the renewed and vigorous campaign of harassment last week, violence broke out frequently at the school with Minnie Jean the central, but not sole, target.

* * *

CARLOTTA WALLS reported that she was kicked on the same day Minnie Jean was doused with scalding hot soup in the school cafeteria by a youth identified as Lester Judkins Jr.

Earlier, Minnie Jean reported she was beaten over the head by Frankie Ann Gregg with a pocket book in another incident.

Minnie Jean and the Judkins boy were suspended three days by Principal Jess Matthews and the Gregg girl's parents voluntarily withdrew her from classes following the incidents.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom did not say when Minnie Jean would be readmitted to school.

The Gregg girl's parents said they withdrew her from school because Minnie Jean called her "white trash."

Young Judkins has repeatedly been involved in harassing the colored pupils at Central High, a source close to the school reported.

Carlotta Wall's assailant has allegedly been identified, but no action yet has been taken against him.

Shortly before learning of her suspension Friday, Minnie Jean stated:

"It's pretty tough to feel that you are the most hated person, the most hated colored person in all Little Rock.

* * *

"ESPECIALLY when you don't know why they hate you so. But how else can you feel when things like this keep on happening?"

The Gregg girl followed Minnie Jean from classroom to classroom for a full week shouting:

"N---r, I just hate you; I just hate your guts." Then she attacked her with the pocketbook, a source revealed.

Observers here speculated that the school violence was the work of forces favoring Gov. Orval Faubus' success in the coming gubernatorial primaries.

Faubus hasn't yet announced his candidacy for a third and precedent setting term for governor, but there is feeling that he soon will toss his hat in the ring.

Local observers view the racial incidents at Central High School as a new means of politicking by Faubus forces.

They speculate that Faubus wants to become the first governor of Arkansas elected three times on grounds of "having things in such a mess, no one else will want the job."

"Keeping the pot boiling" at Central High School is seen as Faubus' strategy for reelection and sufficient reasons to call a session of the state Legislature with an eye for more segregation bills.

* * *

IN A press conference Fridy, School Supt. Virgil Blossom was asked by an interviewer:

"Minnie Jean gets hit with a purse, gets soup spilled on her and then gets suspended. Why? I'd like to know what she did to get suspended."

Blossom's answer, "that's her parents' business, not yours."

Blossom attempted to place the blame for the tension at Central High School on both white and colored children until asked to find an episode prompted by colored children.

He failed to find an instance where the colored children were to blame.

Parents of the children suspended are scheduled to confer with Principal Matthews after the three-day expulsion period to ascertain when the children will be readmitted to classes.

An informant to the AFRO blamed the school violence on Faubus' desire for a third term, the failure of the school board, superintendent and principal to take firm action against the troublemakers;

And the failure of the Federal Government to prosecute mob members who originally initiated the trouble last fall.

* * *

THE SOURCE stated:

"Not even contempt of court charges have been brought against the well-known persons who precipitated violence in the beginning, despite ample evidence."

At the news conference, Blossom admitted that none of the Little Rock Nine had requested to be withdrawn from school, despite rumors to that effect.

The AFRO spokesman said that a mob of 40 to 50 white pupils inside the school are leading the harrassment of colored pupils, but that nothing has been done about it.

The source indicated that the purpose here was to provoke the children, individually or collectively, into acts that could lead to suspension or expulsion.

Minnie Jean is the only colored pupil ever suspended from the school. In failing to take action on the kicking incident involving Carlotta Walls, Blossom stated that:

No official report from the principal had been filed with his office, the AFRO source declared, adding:

"A steady flurry of petty harrassment, strategy worked out by the guiding whites, has been going on inside the school."

The source said Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, in another action, assailed the NAACP and promised to wipe it out in a speech here.

The informant quoted Bennett as saying:

"We all have a general affection for the colored race in Arkansas. We want them to have better homes and pay their taxes, but not over the prostrate bodies of those people who for 150 years have tried to help them."

Accompanied in his spee to Shrine Luncheon Club, the source said Bennett emitted the usual "Red - baiting, anti-NAACP" denunciations, when he declared:

"I am devoted to wiping out the NAACP."

In other actions two bomb threats and clamors of "down with the n---ers," hit Central High School.

A charge by Governor Faubus that troops at the school were following white pupils wherever they went, drew no comment from school officials and the Arkansas Military District.

Editor C. H. Jone's suggestion that Faubus create a biracial panel to work for improved race relations last week did not even get a reply from the governor.

In still another action, Rep. Brooks Hays (D. Ark.) said he would introduce a bill to Congress to develop all the facts in connection with the effect on the South of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school decree.

Negro Student At Little Rock Is Suspended

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12 (AP). — Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Central High School, was suspended today for two weeks and Superintendent Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the rest of the year.

If the school board follows the superintendent's recommendation, the girl could enter the all-Negro Horace Mann High School, a spokesman said, or reapply for entrance at Central next year.

The girl's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, said she would resist any order removing her daughter from the previously all-white school.

Miss Brown, a sixteen-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents with white students. She was first suspended prior to the Christmas holidays for throwing soup at a white boy.

Later a white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Miss Brown. The latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-weilding incident with a white girl. The white girl withdrew from school.

Minnie Jean Brown Ousted From School

Incident of Feb. 6 Leads to Expulsion

LITTLE ROCK.—The Little Rock school board decided Monday night, Feb. 17, to expel Minnie Jean Brown from Central high school for the remainder of the term.

The move was recommended by Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent. Minnie Jean claims she has been a main target of segregationists students during her five months at the school. She had been suspended twice and several white students also have been suspended in incidents involving Minnie Jean.

Blossom said the decision means the girl cannot attend any school, white or Negro, in the Little Rock district for the rest of this year.

Expelled Little Rock Student Welcomed

NEW YORK.—The New York Post said Tuesday that Minnie Jean Brown, expelled from Little Rock Central high school, will complete her year's education here.

The newspaper said it learned the 16-year-old girl will accept a full scholarship from the new Lincoln school, a private interracial institution with 432 students on W. 110th street.

On February 6, a white mother said her daughter struck a Negro girl with a purse at integrated Central high school after a name-calling incident.

Mrs. Frank B. Gregg jr. said she was withdrawing Frankie Ann Gregg from school because "I don't think she should have to put up with that sort of thing."

Mrs. Gregg quoted her daughter, a 10th grade pupil, as saying that she and Minnie Jean Brown, Negro, bumped into each other in a corridor. Mrs. Gregg said Minnie Jean then called Frankie Ann "white trash." Frankie Ann struck the other girl with a purse and the two scuffled briefly, Mrs. Gregg said her daughter told her.

Thursday night, Principal Jess Matthews said he had drawn up suspension notices for Minnie Jean and for Lester Judkins, a white boy. Judkins reportedly threw soup on the Negro girl in the cafeteria after the purse-slinging incident.

Negro Pupil Faces Little Rock Expulsion

By the United Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—The superintendent of Little Rock schools today sought permanent expulsion of Negro student Minnie Jean Brown from integrated Central High.

Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom at the same time said he had suspended the 16-year-old girl for two weeks for her part in two separate racial incidents last week at the forcibly-integrated school.

Mr. Blossom appealed to the school board late yesterday to expel the girl because of the incidents in which she has been involved.

LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL EXPELLS NEGRO— Minniejean Brown (left), 16, and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown leave a school board hearing at Little Rock, Ark., in which the board decided to expel the Negro girl from integrated Central High School for the rest of the school year. No reason for the action was announced.

Minnie Jean Gets Yankee Scholarship

NEW YORK (AP) — Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from the Little Rock Central High School, was reported here today to have accepted a $1,050 scholarship to the New Lincoln School in New York City.

The offer was made for the private school by Dr. John J. Brooks, its founding director. It is believed that the girl will move to New York next week.

Minnie Jean was expelled in Little Rock Monday. School officials declined to give reasons. She had been involved in racial incidents.

"Our kind of school just can't sit by and not make some sort of gesture in a case like this," Brooks said.

"We are known as an interracial, intereconomic and experimental school," he said. "We're trying to do something for equal opportunity and to relieve the interracial situation."

Minnie Jean was one of nine Negroes attending integrated classes at the Little Rock school under federal troop protection since last Sept. 25.

Minniejean's tuition would be free. The school is a private inter-racial institution with an enrollment of 432.

Little Rock girl enters N.Y. school

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—(AP)—Minnijean Brown today entered the New Lincoln School here after being recently expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. Her expulsion came as a result of racial disorders incident to an effort to integrate the Little Rock school.

Little Rock Negro gets scholarship to N.Y. school

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19—(AP)—The mother of Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from Little Rock Central High School, said today her daughter will leave Saturday for New York to attend New Lincoln School there under a $1050 scholarship beginning Monday.

Expelled Girl Going To Gotham

NEW YORK (AP) — Minnie Jean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from the Little Rock Central High School, was reported here today to have accepted a $1,050 scholarship to the New Lincoln School in New York City.

The offer was made for the private school by Dr. John J. Brooks, its founding director. It is believed that the girl will move to New York next week.

Minnie Jean was expelled in Little Rock Monday. School officials declined to give reasons. She had been involved in racial incidents.

Minnie Jean was one of nine Negroes attending integrated classes at the Little Rock school under federal troop protection since last Sept. 25.

Minnijean Brown To Enter Private New York School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP) Expressing mixed feelings, Mrs. W. B. Brown today announced that her daughter who was expelled from Central High School will leave Saturday to attend an integrated private school in New York.

She confirmed an earlier report that Minniejean Brown, the 16-year-old Negro girl, would attend the New Lincoln School near Harlem.

Minniejean was offered a $1,050 scholarship by Dr. John J. Brooks, the New York school's founding director.

Gov. Orval Faubus remarked at a new conference today that Minniejean should have been permitted to return to all-Negro Horace Mann High School instead of being expelled from the Little Rock public school system.

Brown Girl To Attend N. Y. School

Gets Free Tuition After Expulsion From Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP) — The mother of Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from Little Rock Central High School, said today her daughter will leave Saturday for New York to attend New Lincoln School there.

In confirming a report that Minniejean will accept a $1,050 scholarship to the school, Mrs. Brown said that "while I'm grateful I'm not happy.

"I'm not happy that our daughter must go away at this time to attend school," Minniejean's mother said. "I'm not happy that our own home town is permitting this to happen to us. I am not happy that children of both races are being hurt by selfish and hateful men."

Mrs. Brown said "It is my hope that Minniejean can leave Saturday so as to be able to begin school Monday."

Minniejean's tuition would be free. The school is a private interracial institution with an enrollment of 432.

The offer was made for the private school by Dr. John J. Brooks, its founding director. It is believed that the girl will move to New York next week.

Minniejean was expelled in Little Rock Monday. School officials declined to give reasons. She had been involved in racial incidents.

"Our kind of school just can't sit by and not make some sort of gesture in a case like this," Brooks said.

"We are known as an interracial, intereconomic and experimental school," he said. "We're trying to do something for equal opportunity and to relieve the interracial situation."

Expelled Girl Leaving For N. Y. School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP) — Expressing mixed feelings, Mrs. W. B. Brown today announced that her daughter who was expelled from Central High School will leave Saturday to attend an integrated private school in New York.

She confirmed an earlier report that Minnie Jean Brown, the 16-year-old Negro girl, would attend the new Lincoln School near Harlem.

Minnie Jean was offered a $1050 scholarship by Dr. John J. Brooks, the New York school's founding director.

The Little Rock School Board expelled her for the semester last Monday. It has not announced why. Minnie Jean contends she was suspended several weeks ago because she called a white girl "white trash."

Mrs. Brown said today in regard to the scholarship that "while I'm grateful, I'm not happy."

Gov. Orval Faubus remarked at a news conference today that Minnie Jean should have been permitted to return to all-Negro Horace Mann High School instead of being expelled from the Little Rock public school system.

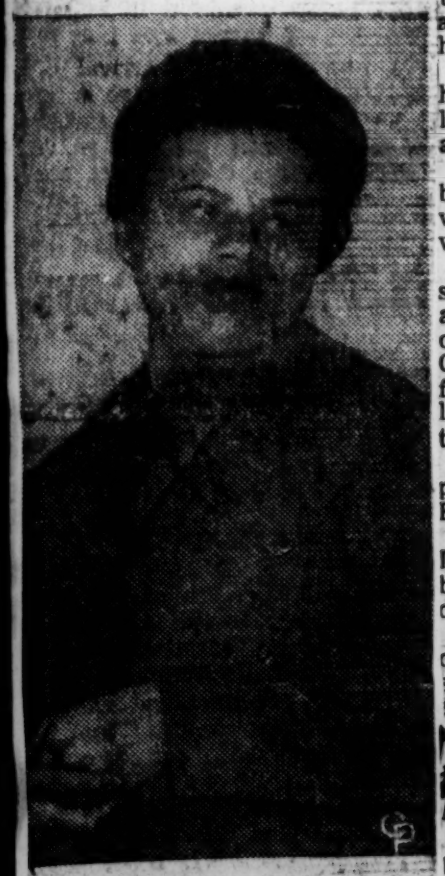
Little Rock Girl Accepted At New York City School

NEW YORK—Minnie Brown, one of nine Negroes admitted to Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., has accepted a $1,050 scholarship to the New Lincoln School in New York City and is expected to enroll here soon.

The 16-year-old girl was expelled from the Little Rock school Monday. School officials refused to give the reason.

The offer to the private school was made by Dr. John J. Brooks, founding director, who said, "Our kind of school just can't sit by and not make some sort of gesture in a case like this."

Central High has been under federal troop protection since last September 25. A number of racial incidents flared in the school after the first day of integrated classes. It was reported that the expelled youth had been involved in several incidents.



OUSTED STUDENT—The Little Rock (Ark.) School Board permanently expelled Minnie Jean Brown (above).

16, one of the nine Negro students who integrated Central High School Sept. 25 under bayonets of paratroopers. The girl had been involved in five racial incidents in the school, including the spilling of soup on two white boy students.

Little Rock Pupil to Go To New York

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19 (AP)—The mother of Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from Little Rock Central High School, said today her daughter would leave Saturday for New York to attend New Lincoln School.

In confirming a report that Minniejean would accept a $1050 scholarship to the school, Mrs. Brown said that "while I'm grateful, I'm not happy.

"I'm not happy that our daughter must go away at this time to attend school," Minniejean's mother said. "I'm not happy that our own home town is permitting this to happen to us. I am not happy that children of both races are being hurt by selfish and hateful men."

Mrs. Brown said "it is my hope that Minniejean can leave Saturday, so as to be able to begin school Monday."

Minniejean's tuition would be free. The school is a private inter-racial institution with an enrollment of 432.

A spokesman for the school said today that the girl probably would live at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark. Clark, a Negro, is professor of sociology at City College of New York and is a trustee of New Lincoln.

The offer was made for the private school by John J. Brooks, its founding director.

Minniejean was expelled in Little Rock Monday. She had been involved in racial incidents.

"Our kind of school just can't sit by and not make some sort of gesture in a case like this," Brooks said yesterday.

Negro Girl Goes To N.Y. School

Minnijean Brown resumed her education yesterday in an integrated Northern high school, outwardly rid of the tensions that pervaded her former Southern classrooms.

Said the 16-year-old Negro girl as she entered the New Lincoln School in New York City:

"Oh, it's just marvelous, it's lovely. I don't expect to have any trouble here."

Minnijean was expelled last week from Little Rock, Ark., Central High School after a series of racial incidents. She was one of nine Negro students attending the recently integrated high school under federal troop protection.

After her expulsion, she accepted a $1010 a year scholarship from the New Lincoln School, a private, interracial institution.

Arkansas Girl Enters Class In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP) — Minnijean Brown resumed her education today in an integrated northern high school, outwardly rid of the tensions that pervaded her former southern classrooms.

"Oh, it's just marvelous, it's lovely. I don't expect to have any trouble here," said the 16-year-old Negro girl as she entered New Lincoln High School on West 110th St.

Minnijean was expelled last week from Little Rock, Ark., Central High School after a series of racial incidents. She was one of nine Negro students attending the recently integrated high school under federal troop protection.

After her expulsion, she accepted a $1,010-a-year scholarship from New Lincoln, a private, interracial institution.

Fellow students peered curiously from school windows as she faced reporters and photographers on arriving at the school.

She was welcomed with a handshake by the school's white director, Dr. John J. Brooks.

Minnijean ascribed her Little Rock troubles to a campaign against the Negro nine by a hard core of about 50 among Central High's 2,000 white students.

"There was a campaign to get everybody out and I was first," she said. "I'm sure they'll get another one."

But she added of the segregationist students there: "They felt as right as I did. I don't hate them. They felt they were right and I felt I was right."

Ousted Negro Girl Arriyes In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from integrated Central High School in Little Rock, arrived today to enroll in a private interracial school.

Asked about incidents in Little Rock, Minniejean commented: "This is all in the past. I'd like to forget it. My education is the important thing."

She was greeted at LaGuardia Field by several Negro girls about her age who pinned pink orchids on her coat.

The plane which brought Minnijean, among the nine Negroes first to enter Little Rock's Central High School last September, was checked carefully before it left Little Rock. American Airlines had received a report that a bomb had been placed aboard the craft. No bomb was found.

"I'm praying constantly for the other eight kids," Minniejean said after arriving here. "They need it."

Expelled from Central High after being involved in a series of racial incidents, she has received a full scholarship from the New Lincoln School, a private interracial institution here. She plans to begin classes Monday.

Minniejean was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Imogene Brown.

Minnijean Gets Big Welcome In New York

NEW YORK (AP) — Minnijean Brown goes to school today more than 1,000 miles from home.

The 16-year-old Negro girl, expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., begins classes today at the New Lincoln School, a private interracial institution.

The Manhattan school offered her a scholarship of $1,050 a year after her expulsion from Central High.

"My education is the important thing," the girl said on her arrival here.

BECAME A CELEBRITY

Until a few months ago she spelled her name "Minnie Jean." She changed it to "Minnijean," she said, "when I became a celebrity."

One of nine Negro students attending Central High under the protection of federal troops, she was expelled after a series of racial incidents.

She acknowledged calling a white girl "white trash." She said the girl had stepped on her heels and called her names.

"It was the first time I ever really got mad enough to say anything like that. I just let go," she said.

She added: "This is all in the past. I'd like to forget it."

The plane which brought the girl and her mother Imogene Brown was met by about 50 persons, members of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I'm praying constantly for the other eight kids," the girl said. "They need it."

Minnijean said she will decide later whether to return to Little Rock for her senior year of high school.

Expulsion Of Minniejean False Rumor —Dr Brooks

NEW YORK (ANP) — Rumors that Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old former student at Little Rock Central High School, faces expulsion, were branded false this week by Dr John R. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School.

Dr Brooks said: "We have heard these rumors with astonishment, inasmuch as Minniejean Brown has made an excellent adjustment, is doing satisfactory work and has earned the friendship and respect of us all."

"It is astonishing to me," he added, "that this girl is able to do satisfactory work despite her impoverished academic background and the emotional impact of her prior situation and removal to New Lincoln School."

He said the faculty and the entire 433 student body — about 50 of whom are Negroes — are "delighted at the way this thing has worked out, and Minniejean has made it very easy for us in the whole situation through her poise and character.

The girl entered the experimental demonstration school on Feb 24, under a scholarship for the term ending June 8. Dr Brooks said her future plans so far "extend only through the summer during which she plans to visit her home."

Expulsion Of Negro Girl For Misconduct Recommended

Daily Home, Talladega Ala. Thurs. 2-13-58 p. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark —(AP)— Gov. Orval Faubus revoked the state franchise of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday.

Two new reports of racial incidents came out of inteegrated Central High School.

And Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended the expulsion of a Negro girl from the trouble-ridden school. He said she violated an agreement not to fight back against white students' harassment.

Faubus signed a proclamation taking the NAACP and about 300 other corporations off the roll of chartered organizations because they failed to pay 1957 franchise taxes by a Feb. 1 deadline.

His action had the effect of dissolving the NAACP in Arkansas.

Under a 1953 state law, the NAACP could regain its franchise by paying delinquent taxes and applying for reinstatement.

The Little Rock school board heard Blosom's recommendation for expulsion of 16-year-old Minnie Jean Brown in a closed session. Blossom also extended a three-day suspension that she got Friday to two weeks.

Only the school board can expel a student but it usually follows a superintendent's recommendation.

Minnie Jean got the suspension —her second—for her part in a scuffle with a white girl student. The white girl quit school.

Last December Minnie Jean was suspended for throwing chili on two white boys in a cafeteria incident.

She has been involved in several other racial clashes at Central High.

A white girl and a Negro boy reported they figured in separate incidents at Central High yesterday.

Florence Callaway, 15, told newsmen that she was kicked in the knee by the heel of a Negro girl's shoe as they climbed a stair.

The white girl said Thelma Mothershed, 16-year-old Negro, laughed and continued on her way. The Negro girl later offered to apologize, the white girl said but she refused to accept the apology.

Jefferson Thomas, 15, Negro reported that an unidentified white boy seized him by the throat near the school gymnasium and threatened him. The Negro boy said the white student accused him of "bumping into me in the hall."

Principal Jess Matthews said he had no details on either reported occurrance.

Minnie Jeans' enrollment at Central High has been interrupted by her account, because of two words: "White trash." p. 3

The Negro girl said she hurled the invective at a white girl she contends was harassing her.

School officials sent a letter to the girls' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown, which said in part: "Minnie Jean Brown was reinstated on probation Jan. 13 from a previous suspension with the agreement that she would not retaliate verbally or physically to any harassment, but would leave the matter to school authorities.

"After provocation of the white girl student she called the girl 'white trash' after which the girl threw her purse at Minnie Jean."

Minnie Jean showed a newsman the letter.

Thurs. 2-13-58

For five months, Minnie Jean said, the situation for her has been almost unbearable.

"I don't think people realize what goes on at Central," she said. "They throw rocks, they spill ink on your clothes, they call you 'nigger,' they just keep bothering you every five minutes."

Minnie Jean said she and the eight other Negroes who still attend the 1,900-pupil school were ordered to be humble to white pupils.

namic strongholds of states rights," he said.

totalitarian 'liberals' who would use the Negro as a means to power."

Simmons said the South and the Middle West "are essentially conservative in their politics and in their general social orientation." He said the basic political philosophy of "many rock ribbed Northern Republicans and many rock

Expel Negro, Little Rock Board Asked

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 2-13-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12 (UP) — Supt. Virgil T. Blossom asked the Little Rock School Board today to expel permanently from Central High School a 16-year-old Negro girl who has been involved in five racial incidents.

Blossom also announced he has suspended the girl, Minnie Jean Brown, for two weeks for her part in two separate incidents at the integrated school last week.

Blossom, who does not have the authority to expel students but only to suspend them, made the decision after meeting with the girl and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, today. p. 2

In a letter to the girl's parents, Blossom said Minnie Jean had violated an agreement under which she was re-instated from a suspension Jan. 13 which followed a soup-dumping incident.

Blossom said that when she was reinstated, she agreed not to "retaliate either verbally or physically to any harassment by other (white) students but to leave such things entirely up to school authorities to handle."

Negro Girl's Expulsion Asked at Little Rock

Courier Journal Ky Louisville Ky Thurs. 2-13-58

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 12 (UP)—Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom asked the Little Rock School Board Wednesday to expel permanently from Central High School a 16-year-old Negro girl who has been involved in five racial incidents.

Blossom also announed he has suspended the girl, Minnie Jean Brown, for two weeks for her part in two incidents at the integrated school last week.

Blossom, who does not have the authority to expel students, but only to suspend them, made the decision after meeting Wednesday with the girl and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown. Any expulsion from the school must be decided by the School Board.

In a letter to the girl's parents, Blossom said Minnie Jean had violated an agreement under which she was reinstated from a suspension January 13 that followed a soup-dumping incident.

Tells of Agreement

Blossom said that when she was reinstated she agreed not to "retaliate either verbally or physicially to any harassment by other (white) students, but to leave such things entirely up to school authorities to handle."

The girl was involved in a purse-throwing incident with Frankie Ann Gregg, 15, and had soup poured on her the same day in the school cafeteria by a white boy, Lester Judkins, Jr.

The Gregg girl told school authorities Minnie Jean called her "white trash." The white boy was also suspended; the white girl was not.

Last week's incidents were the fourth and fifth racial entanglements in which the Brown girl had been involved since she and eight other Negroes entered integrated Central High September 25 under paratroops' protection.

The Negro girl's mother said she would protest Blossom's request for permanent explusion.

Legislature Investigating

Minnie Jean was first suspended December 17 for dumping a bowl of chili on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

Police said they had turned a threatening letter written to a white girl student at Central over to the F.B.I. Officers said the girl was involved in one of the racial incidents at Central.

Director Herman Lindsey of the Arkansas State police revealed that more than 50 persons have been questioned recently in an Arkansas legislative subcommittee investigation of the Central High racial trouble.

Little Rock Negro Faces Expulsion for Rest of '58

Times Union Thurs. 2-13-58 Jacksonville Fla.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12 (AP) —Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Little Rock Central High School, was suspended today for two weeks and Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the rest of the year.

If the school board follows the superintendent's recommendation, the girl could enter the all-Negro Horace Mann High School, a spokesman said, or reapply for entrance at Central next year.

Minnie Jean's mother told reporters of the suspension and recommendation following a closed hearing at the school board office. Blossom later confirmed it.

The woman said she would resist any order removing her daughter from the previously all-

white school.

Minnie Jean, a 16-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents with white students. She was suspended first prior to the Christmas holidays for throwing soup at a white boy in what Blossom called "a fit of temper."

Later a white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Minnie Jean. The latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-wielding incident with a white girl. The white girl withdrew from school.

If the suspension is ordered, the board may be acting in defiance of a federal court order directing integration of the nine Negroes.

NEGRO STUDENT MAY BE OUSTED

Little Rock School Head Would Expel Girl

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12 (AP) — Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Little Rock Central High school, was suspended Wednesday for two weeks and Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the rest of the year.

If the school board follows the superintendent's recommendation, the girl could enter the all-Negro Horace Mann high school, a spokesman said, or reapply for entrance at Central next year.

Minnie Jean's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, told reporters of the suspension and recommendation following a closed hearing at the school board office. Blossom later confirmed it.

Mrs. Brown said she would resist any order removing her daughter from the previously all-white school.

Minnie Jean, a 16-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents with white students. She was suspended first prior to the Christmas holidays for throwing soup at a white boy in what Blossom called "a fit of temper."

Later a white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Minnie Jean. Her latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-wielding incident with a white girl. The white girl withdrew from school.

Minnie Jean was suspended for the minimum three-day period pending Wednesday's hearing at which it was extended for two weeks.

Since the superintendent does not have the power to expel, it will be up to the school board to determine whether his recommendation is followed.

Negro Girl Suspended At Central

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12 (AP) — Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Little Rock's Central High School, was suspended today for two weeks and Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the remainder of the year.

Minnie Jean's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, told reporters of the suspension following a closed hearing at the school board office. Blossom later confirmed it.

Mrs. Brown said she would resist any order removing her daughter.

Minnie Jean, a 16-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents.

A white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Minnie Jean. The latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-weilding incident. the other student withdrew from school.

NAACP Urged Little Rock Board To Halt Ousting of Minnie Jean

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on February 13, urged the Little Rock Board of Education to "reject the recommended suspension" of Minnie Jean Brown ,16-year-old Negro student of Little Rock's Central high school.

In a telegram to Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock board, Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, cited the harassment to which Miss Brown and other Negro students at the school have been subjected. The suspension of Mi. Brown on the charge of "talking back to a white girl," Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "is an absurdity which your board cannot accept . . . in the extraordinary situation obtaining at Central high school."

The complete text of Wilkins' telegram follows:

"Your records will show that the New York office of NAACP has refrained from injecting itself into the Little Rock situation. However, the threatened permanent suspension of Minnie Jean Brown immediately suggests that in the interest of fair play in which Americans everywhere have a stake the board of education reject the recommended suspension. Minnie Jean Brown is formally charged in a letter from her principal with 'talking back to a white girl.' We submit that in an ordinary situation this would be an unthinkable basis for expulsion and that in the extraordinary situation obtaining at Central high school it is an absurdity which your board cannot accept. Making due allowance for the pressures under which you are operating we nevertheless feel that as responsible citizens you cannot approve of this tactic.

"In his letter the principal admits by inference that there was provocation in the Brown case, yet the provocateur has not been penalized in any fashion while the most drastic punishment has been recommended for Minnie Jean.

"It has been evident for several months that the continuing harassments at Central high have been the work of a very few individual students. Reasonable Americans who sympathize with your board as it wrestles with a situation made more difficult than it actually is, nevertheless wonder why the usual disciplinary measures inherent in firm administration have not been taken to curb the tiny minority and thus permit the more than 1,900 students to tatend classes in peace. Instead, the persecuted Negro students have been told in effect to grin and bear it and in silence, with the penalty of expulsion to be imposed for even 'talking back.'

"The overwhelming majority of white students at Central high has been fair. The substantial and thoughtful white citizens of Little Rock have been fair. The nine Negro students have conducted themselves admirably under trying circumstances. We express confidence that the board of education in considering the Brown matter will match this record."

W. B. Brown, father of the Negro girl who claims she has been the main target of segregationist students during the five months the Negroes have attended Central, promptly labeled the action as "very unfair."

The announcement came about two hours after Minnie Jeaen and her parents met with the board in a closed session.

Mrs. Brown said: "I shall consult my attorneys immediately and be governed by theier advice."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declined comment.

But Clarence Laws, NAACP field secretary at Little Rock, termed the decision "a clear abandonment of justice and fair play." He said, "It is difficult to believe that responsible school officials could . . . defend a situation where a mere verbal retort justified their sternest discipline."

School officials have declined to comment on reasons for Minnie Jean's latest suspension, which led to the expulsion order. Minnie Jean previously was suspended for about two weeks for throwing food on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

Last week Minnie Jean showed newsmen a letter which officials had sent to her parents. It sai din part:

"Minnie Jean Brown was reinstated on probation January 13 (from a previous suspension) with the agreement that she would not retaliate verbally or physically to any harassment, but would leave the matter to school authorities.

"After provocation of the (white) girl student she called the girl white trash after which the girl threw her purse at Minnie Jean."

Supt. Blossom identified the white students suspended yesterday as Howard Cooper, Billy Ferguson and Sammie Dean Parker. In accordance with board policy, he declined to give details.

A. E. Cooper, father of the 16-year-old Howard, said his son was punished for wearing a billfold-sized card bearing the words, "One down, eight to go." The reference obviously was to Minnie Jean as the board was expected to sustain Supt. Blossom's recommendation.

Negro Student Expelled At Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Little Rock School Board last night expelled Minnie Jean Brown, one of nine Negroes admitted to Central High School last fall, for the remainder of the school term.

Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who recommended the action against the 16-year-old girl, said Minnie Jean could not attend a public school, white or Negro, in the Little Rock district until next September.

The decision to expel Minnie Jean, who already was under a two-week suspension, came a few hours after Supt. Blossom revealed that three white students—two boys and a girl—were suspended after racial incidents yesterday at the 2,000-pupil school.

Called a wise decision—

Dixie hails suspension of Little Rock mixing

Birmingham News

Birmingham Age-Herald

By The Associated Press

State officials in the Deep South Saturday had warm words for a federal judge's action in postponing school integration at Little Rock, Ark.

In Louisiana, where segregated schools are under court attack, Sen. W. M. Rainach said the decision means the South can escape further Little Rocks.

"If the federal courts will recognize the fact of massive public opposition to the Supreme Court decision," said Rainach, "they will follow the pattern set by Judge Lemley and avoid future Little Rocks."

U. S. District Court Judge Harry J. Lemley granted the Little Rock School Board's request for a 2½ year suspension of a gradual integration plan for public schools.

'It won't work'

"I THINK IT is a very wise decision," added Rainach. "Integration just won't work where Negroes make up a substantial percentage of the total population.

"The flight of white residents from cities of the North to the suburbs in the face of growing Negro populations is evidence of this fact."

Sen. Stom Thurmond (D., S. C.) said "the damage done by the federal action at Little Rock cannot be undone by this or any other decision, but it is an indication that the federal court may have become wiser from this experience.

"Judge Lemley has at least indicated that a judicious approach and a consideration of the evidence was made.

"Even though Judge Davies erred in assuming jurisdiction in the original instance, had he considered the evidence and used such a judicious approach, the greatest domestic tragedy of modern times could have been averted. (Judge Davies ordered the high school to integrate last Fall).

"THE CONTRAST between Judge Davies' and Judge Lemley's decisions and actions emphasizes the necessity for adhering to the law requiring that locally resident judges be appointed to vacancies on the federal courts.

"It further illustrates the fallacy of allowing non-resident judges to sit in judgment on cases where local questions arise."

Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin was away from home and could not be reached for comment.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia, now campaigning for governor in next September's primary, said the attempt to integrate the Arkansas school resulted in utter chaos and miserable failure.

"It did irreparable harm to the children involved and the teachers who tried to teach under bayonet rule," he said. "This latest action by the district judge . . . adds further proof to the fact that the social customs and long established traditions of any people cannot be altered by a court edict or federal troops if the people themselves are unwilling to submit."

HE ADDED THAT the people of Georgia will never "hand over our children to outsiders or anyone else for sociological experimentation."

Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison of South Carolina said, "I'm glad to see it. It will serve the useful purpose of giving the people a chance to get their feet on the ground and see just what may be ahead of them. Then they can make the decisions that are up to the people who pay for and operate the schools." Gov. George Timmerman could not be reached.

In Virginia, where some classrooms are threatened with being closed next September if they follow court orders to integrate, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said the situation at Little Rock will be no better two years hence than it is now.

"The Little Rock case," he added, "is living proof that education will be destroyed through the mixing of the races in the public school system of that city . . .

"The testimony in the proceeding before Judge Lemley convinces me that the mixing of the races, even to the degree appearing at Little Rock, accomplished nothing but total destruction of the processes of education."

A former governor of Virginia, John S. Battle, termed the ruling "a tremendously interesting decision . . . It would appear the courts are beginning to realize that the attitudes and habits of a people cannot be changed by judicial decree." Battle is a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission and formerly was an attorney for Charlottesville, Va., in a desegregation case.

Arkansas' governor, Orval Faubus, said the Negro citizens "would do well to accept today's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal and friendly relations which prevailed here before."

In Oklahoma City, Okla., the superintendent of city schools Dr. Melvin W. Barnes, said Lemley apparently felt his decision was proper in the light of a local situation.

"IT HAS BEEN my opinion that the federal courts have carefully studied the integration problem in Little Rock and have given much consideration to both sides," said Barnes. "Apparently the judge's ruling was made because he felt it was the proper thing in the light of a local situation."

W. T. White, Dallas, Tex., superintendent of schools, said the decision to delay integration of the original Supreme Court decree."

Little Rock citizens keep stony silence

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21—(AP)—Most citizens of Little Rock met U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision suspending Central High School integration with stony silence Saturday.

Of more than 50 downtown shoppers queried about their feelings on the two and a fourth year suspension, a majority refused to comment.

Many parried questions by saying they didn't want to be quoted because of business reasons, friends or just personal reasons.

"Go peddle your papers," said one man—one of the few who would even answer.

"What I have to say you couldn't quote," snapped a young woman scurrying across the street with a small child.

But Joe Louis Thompson, a Negro, declared, "This decision is just not any good."

'Never will work'

JOHN A. CASE, a white man, said the Negro students don't belong in the same schools with the whites. "It won't work now and it never will work. The court did the right thing."

Nineteen-year-old Nancy Newsom, a sophomore at Little Rock University, said "I just don't know if it will do any good to delay integration. It may give people a chance to work out a more sensible solution."

Pat Williams, 16-year-old student at Central High, asserted: "It's the greatest thing that has happened."

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14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Little Rock Negroes Asking Judge Today To Reopen Schools

Plea To Stay 'Recess' Plan Before Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Negro attorneys, bracing for a possible summer-long legal fight to maintain integration at Central High School, will ask a federal judge Monday to stay his own order delaying integration.

"We may learn whether the Negro students return to Central High this fall," said Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, who filed notice of appeal from the ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley of Hope.

If Lemley rejects a stay—pending the appeal—the case eventually could be carried to the Supreme Court, Branton said.

Lemley, a 74-year-old jurist who also is a respected amateur archaeologist, Saturday suspended integration for 2½ years as requested by the Little Rock School Board.

HELD 'UNWORKABLE'

At a hearing under Lemley two weeks ago the board said tension, violence and the presence of troops at Central had made integration unworkable.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opposed the move. It said the constitutional rights of the seven Negroes still enrolled at the school would be abridged by postponement.

In a 35-page opinion Lemley agreed with the school board that the time for Negroes to enjoy their rights was not quite at hand.

This does not mean the court is yielding to unlawful force or violence, Lemley added. He said the delay could be a breathing spell in which a change in personalities and easing of racial tensions might help smooth integration at midterm, 1961.

PREDICTABLE REACTION

The reaction to Lemley's ruling in this city, which has almost become accustomed to the ebb and flow of racial bitterness, was fairly predictable.

Integration spokesmen were grimly silent or openly indignant. Segregationists were pleased but subdued. Both sides agreed one round was over but not the fight.

The majority of Little Rock residents — who oppose integration but didn't want violence, either—seemed mildly relieved for the moment.

They were not talkative. A newspaper reporter who tried to question 50 persons at random got only 10 quotes but plenty of advice to mind his own business.

Gov. Orval Faubus, perhaps the most controversial figure in the integration controversy, said a delay might improve race relations even if it was not a real settlement.

TOUCHED OFF SEPT. 2

The racial crisis was touched off last Sept. 2 when Faubus called National Guardsmen to Central and ordered them to turn away nine Negroes from the school. He said he did this to prevent imminent violence. His opponents say he did it to ensure a third term as governor.

The seven remaining Negro students, whose mixture of triumph and ordeal at Central may be cut short by Lemley's decision, had no comment. They were told by NAACP leaders to remain silent about the suspension of integration.

Branton said that if Lemley granted his request for a stay the situation would remain as it was until Saturday—which means the Negroes still are enrolled at Central while the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals handles Branton's appeal.

If Lemley rejects the stay, Branton said, "we could present the motion to the 8th Circuit Court at St. Louis whether or not it is in recess, and they could act on it separately from the appeal."

Branton said the Supreme Court would be the next—and last—stop if the appellate court also rejected the request for a stay.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Mixing Delayed At Little Rock

Jackson News

U.S. Judge Orders 2½-Year Suspension

Jackson Mississippi

Sat. 6-21-58

P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley today ordered integration suspended at Central High School here until midsemester of the 1960-61 school term.

Lemley granted a request of the Little Rock School Board, which had cited numerous troubles brought on by the admission of nine Negro pupils to the school last September.

Negroes attended throughout the school year under guard of paratroopers sent here by President Eisenhower and state National Guardsmen who were ordered into federal service.

Gov. Orval Faubus earlier called out the National Guard to prevent integration, but the troops were taken from his control.

TO AVOID FAUBUS

Testimony at the hearing which led to today's order indicated that one reason the board wanted the suspension for two years and a half was that Faubus presumably would not be in office at that time. He is now running for another two - year term as governor.

Lemley said, "It is by the court considered, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants be, as they hereby are, granted permission to suspend the operation of (the) plan of integration until mid - semester of 1960-61 school year without being considered, either collectively or individually, in contempt of this court."

"The court retains jurisdiction of this case for such other and further proceedings as may hereafter become necessary or appropriate," Lemley said.

The school board brought the case to federal court early this month, asking that the plan of integration be suspended.

VIOLENCE CITED

Witnesses for the school board testified that at least 40 fires were set in Central High lockers and told of other violence in the school which handed a diploma to its first Negro graduate on May 27.

Of the nine, Ernest Green graduated, Minnijean Brown was expelled and the other seven were underclassmen.

Several white students were suspended for anti - Negro actions and then reinstated. Minnijean was involved in five incidents before she was expelled — several of them food - throwing affairs in the school cafeteria.

Lemley's opinion was received in the mail today by Federal Clerk Grady Miller. Lemley said he issued the stop - integration order because of tension and violence in the school.

IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN

School Supt. Virgil Blossom charged in the hearing of the stop-integration plea that it was impossible for students to receive a decent education in the tense atmosphere surrounding central.

In addition to the fires, there were about 37 bomb threats at the school and several incidents of pushing and food-dumping.

Little Rock Case Judge Is Old South Product

Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

Sun. 6-22-58

HOPE, Ark. (UPI)—The 74-year old judge who granted permission today for a delay in integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., is a product of the Old South.

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley was born in 1883 at Upperville, Va., and spent most of his early days in the atmosphere of southern tradition.

He received his formal education at Randolph-Macon Academy, the University of Virginia and Washington and Lee University.

After graduation, he and a brother moved to Hempstead County, Ark., and bought a plantation near Blevins, about 1912.

The two Lemley brothers set themselves up that year in law practice and were partners until the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Harry a roving federal judge.

In his earlier days, and before he chose a legal career, Lemley studied pre - medical courses, worked on a railroad and taught school. While in the private practice of law, he formed and served as vice president of a bank.

Little Rock Mixing Off

Constitution P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

Federal Judge Orders Delay Of 2½ Years at Central High

Sun. 6-22-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21 (AP)—"In the public interest, including the interest of both Negro and white students," U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope Saturday granted Central High School a breathing spell from racial integration.

The veteran Arkansas jurist granted a school board request for a 2½-year suspension of its gradual plan for public school desegregation.

Judge Harry Lemley

Under Lemley's ruling the seven Negro students still enrolled at Central at the end of the past school year would be barred from the 2,000 pupil high school this September.

In New York, spokesmen for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said an appeal would be filed promptly.

Gov. Orval Faubus, whose National Guardsmen last September turned away Negroes seeking to enroll in Central, commented:

* * *

"THE NEGRO citizens of the community would do well to accept today's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal and friendly relations which prevailed here before . . . this is not a final settlement of this problem, but it can prove a peaceful interlude."

The school board last Feb. 28 asked Federal District Court to suspend integration at Central High School until midsemester 1961 on grounds that incidents and tensions stemming from the presence of the Negro students had adversely affected the educational process.

The board said it could see no improvement in the situation if the Negroes were permitted to return this fall.

* * *

THE 74 - YEAR - OLD Lemley heard the case here June 3-5.

In reaching his decision, Lemley wrote in a 35-page opinion:

"The importance of maintaining education standards today is certainly no less than it has been in prior years; in fact it is more urgent. And while the Negro students at Little Rock have a personal interest in being admitted to the public schools on a non-discriminatory basis as soon as practicable, that interest is only one factor of the equation, and must be balanced against the public interest, including the interest of all students and potential students. . . .

"There is also another public interest involved, namely, that of eliminating, or at least ameliorating, the unfortunate racial strife and tension which existed in Little Rock during the past year and still exists there."

Constitution

LEMLEY SAID the granting of the board's petition did not constitute a yielding to unlawful force or violence, but was simply an exercise of equitable discretion and good judgment so as to allow a breathing spell in Little Rock and preserve educational standards.

Mon. 6-22-58

His decision was another chapter in the Little Rock crisis which began last September when, on the eve of the first year of in-

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. GOVERNOR FAUBUS
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Harriman Calls Faubus a Quisling

Miami Herald

NEW YORK—(AP)—Gov. Averell Harriman called Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus a "Quisling" at ceremonies honoring the nine Negro students who enrolled at Little Rock's Central High School.

FAUBUS

"The name of Faubus will go down in history with 'lynch' and 'Quisling' as a man who failed to do his duty and use his office to uphold the public interest," Harriman declared.

Sat. 6-14-58

Vidkun Quisling was a Norwegian traitor during the occupation of his country by the Nazis in World War II.

P. 20B

At Little Rock, Faubus replied to Harriman by charging that "Harriman's speech is the first such statement which will be used along with left wing Eastern newspapers and magazines in a propaganda campaign that will become an avalanche before election day in Arkansas July 29."

Faubus is a candidate for third term nomination July 29

Harriman, who like Faubus is a Democrat, spoke at a reception sponsored by Local 6, Hotel and Club Employes Union. The local presented the nine students a race relations award and contributed $500 to a fund for their education.

One of the students, Ernest Green, who was graduated from Central High, spoke for the group. He thanked the people of New York for their support. But he added: "We found out that we did have some friends in Central High School."

"I am delighted as mayor of this city and humble New Yorker to welcome you young men and women from Little Rock," said Mayor Robert Wagner in a ceremony at City Hall. He shook hands with the nine youngsters.

Gov. Faubus Claims He Was Misled By Supt. Blossom

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas charges that Virgil Blossom, superintendent of schools at Little Rock and the secretary of the Little Rock Board of Education led him to believe that they wanted desegregation of Central High School postponed to avoid trouble.

The charge is made in a copyrighted interview in U. S. News and World Report, in which Faubus tells his own story of why he sought to obstruct the Federal court order for integration at Central High, making it necessary for President Eisenhower to send Federal troops to Little Rock and federalize the Arkansas National Guard.

Blossom told him of two or three organizations within the school, one with at least 70 members headed by an unidentified carpenter, that were determined to stop integration. These organizations, Faubus said, were in addition to the White Citizens Council and the Central High Mothers League which spearheaded the fight against desegregation of the school.

Faubus said he was "completely amazed" when Blossom testified in court that he had never given a thought to any disorder and violence after the superintendent had been talking with him for 30 days or more before school opened last September.

His decision to call out the Arkansas National Guard to block nine colored children from attending Central High was based on "a lot of information" he got from Blossom, Faubus said, but the governor admitted that the superintendent did not ask him to call out the National Guard.

Memphis Press-Scimitar 6-19-58

Faubus Declares Ruling Not Likely To Affect Race

Little Rock Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus told a special news conference Saturday the court-ordered delay in Central High School integration would not affect his campaign for a third term.

With newsreel cameras and microphones before him, Faubus read a prepared statement lauding the decision of U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley granting the school board's petition for a 2½ year delay in its plan for gradual integration here.

Had the delay been granted before school opened last fall, Faubus said, "nine months of tension and turmoil would have been avoided."

Faubus referred to rioting and unrest which accompanied efforts to integrate Central High last September and minor incidents which broke out at the school throughout the year of troop-enforced integration.

In answer to questions, Faubus said Judge Lemley's decision "won't change my campaign as a whole."

School board officials said they asked specifically for a delay of 2½ years because even if Faubus wins a third term it would expire before time for integration to be resumed again.

Sen. Sparkman Says Judge Acted Wisely

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) said Saturday tha the believed Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley acted "wisely and correctly" in suspending integration at the Little Rock, Ark. Central High School.

"The experience at that school shows clearly the fultility and danger of the federal government trying to legislate people's habits and customs at the state and local levels," Sparkman said in a statement.

"It would be far better for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and other sources of outside pressure to leave the South alone to work out its own racial problems."

Little Rock citizens keep stony silence

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
June 22-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21—(AP)—Most citizens of Little Rock met U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision suspending Central High School integration with stony silence Saturday.

Of more than 50 downtown shoppers queried about their feelings on the two and a fourth year suspension, a majority refused to comment.

Many parried questions by saying they didn't want to be quoted because of business reasons, friends or just personal reasons.

"Go peddle your papers," said one man—one of the few who would even answer.

"What I have to say you couldn't quote," snapped a young woman scurrying across the street with a small child.

But Joe Louis Thompson, a Negro, declared, "This decision is just not any good."

'Never will work'

JOHN A. CASE, a white man, said the Negro students don't belong in the same schools with the whites. "It won't work now and it never will work. The court did the right thing."

Nineteen-year-old Nancy Newsom, a sophomore at Little Rock University, said "I just don't know if it will do any good to delay integration. It may give people a chance to work out a more sensible solution."

Pat Williams, 16-year-old student at Central High, asserted: "It's the greatest thing that has happened."

School Board Hits Faubus Statements

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— The Little Rock School Board, crossing verbal swords with Gov. Orval Faubus for the first time, says the governor last fall had praised its integration plan and had only minor incidents at Central High School.

BLOSSOM

Two statements issued by Superintendant Virgil Blossom and the board differed sharply from what Faubus said in a copyrighted interview published by U.S. News and World Report this week.

One statement was by the board. The other was in the form of excerpts from a statement Blossom said he gave to the FBI nine months ago.

The Blossom reply denied he told Faubus something had to be done to stop integration, that he feared violence at Central High, or that he asked Faubus for protection the day before school opened.

Blossom said he did get a telephoned threat that day and later told a police officer: "I think Gov. Faubus himself is behind this campaign of intimidation."

In the magazine article Faubus quoted Blossom as telling him before Central High opened: "We've got to get something done to stop school integration because there's going to be too much trouble."

Blossom said he never felt that way.

Faubus had said that on the day he ordered Arkansas National Guardsmen to surround Central, Blossom had asked him for protection. Blossom said he merely wanted to know where to reach the state police director if he needed him.

Blossom also denied Faubus' assertion that Blossom had a desk drawer full of pistols and revolvers taken from teen agers of both races.

He also denied — as Faubus had charged — telling the governor he had evidence of a secret society of 70 men who would be ready to take the law into their own hands to prevent integration.

Blossom said he told Faubus before school started:

"I implore of you that you do nothing which would cause the Little Rock School District to lose its court-approved plan of school integration."

Blossom said Faubus told him he had a "basic commitment and obligation to use state law to prevent integration."

Blossom said he was asked by FBI agents if he had made a statement to the effect: "If we don't stop this thing the blood of these children will be on my hands."

"Absolutely false," Blossom said he told the FBI.

The school board version was that it unsuccessfully sought a statement by Faubus that he would use his powers to preserve law and order if necessary.

The board said it never got such assurance but that Faubus praised its integration plan. In Blossom's words:

"He felt that most schools in the state would be wanting to use the Little Rock plan of integration as he personally felt that it was the best solution that had been offered in the U.S."

Ths school board had never replied to charges made by Faubus since the racial crisis began Sept. 3, 1957. The Blossom excerpt is believed to be the first public release of any of the FBI report.

The report was drawn up after a federal judge ordered an investigation of the integration controversy.

Troops called out by Faubus prevented nine Negroes from entering Central High. After the troops were withdrawn by the governor the Negro students entered the school and rioting erupted outside. President Eisenhower then sent federal soldiers to enforce the court-ordered integration.

14k 1958 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK,ARK, ATTY.GEN. JOHN PATTERSON
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Patterson Hails Arkansas Decision

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, praised Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley Saturday night as one of the federal judges "finally coming to realize that intergation of the races in public schools of the South will not work, and that the people of the South will not tolerate it."

PATTERSON

"I was pleased to hear that Judge Lemley cancelled the order to integrate Central High School in Little Rock," the attorney general continued. "Apparently, his action was taken on the grounds that students could not get an education — a worthwhile one, at least — in such a tense atmosphere."

"As for Alabama, I don't believe the people of this state will ever tolerate integration of their schools, and if the federal government were to attempt to bring integration upon us by force, there would be chaos and disorder which well might cause us to see the destruction of our school system as we know it today."

LEGAL TOOLS

The nominee for governor said that he felt sure he had the legal tools in Alabama to maintain segregation of the races without violence and "to preserve our fine public school system."

Patterson described the ideal of integration in Alabama schools as "unthinkable," and he vowed that "we are going to win out in this fight and maintain segregation in Alabama!"

Patterson's ex-chief assistant, MacDonald Gallion, Democratic nominee for attorney general, described the federal decision as "gratifying."

Gallion said he was "indeed gratified to see a federal judge shake the mystic cloak of domination from Washington and the NAACP, and, for a change, act with some degree of common sense in dealing with the practical aspects of the integration problem."

GALLION VIEW

Referring to the phraseology of the May, 1954, Supreme Court decision requiring "integration with all due deliberate speed," Gallion said that it "should be construed from the standpoint of the time element involved with due consideration given to the prevading customs and beliefs of the areas to be affected by the ruling."

"A suspension of the order is hardly questionable after the Little Rock turbulence," the attorney general nominee continued. He added that "even another extension of time might be in order after the current one runs out."

He said that Lemley was to be congratulated for his "down-to-earth approach in viewing the situation in the light of the problem of dealing with human beings and reality, rather than a lot of high-sounding sociological and psychological theories."

GALLION MEADOWS

When asked for his opinion of the Little Rock decision, Supt. of Education Austin R. Meadows said that the decision "Shows consideration for peace and order in the school."

He described the lifting of the integration order as "most encouraging," and reaffirmed a previous statement that "I don't think education is possible without that peace and order."

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., described the order as "an unfortunate decision which is naturally disappointing to all people of good will."

"It can only aid those people who approve of and live on violence," the Negro leader continued. "If such decisions continue to be rendered by the Federal Courts, the whole South will be plunged into an abyss of anarchy and mob rule."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Federal judge orders delay—

Little Rock integration is suspended 2½ years

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21—(AP)—Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., Saturday granted the Little Rock School Board permission to suspend racial integration at Central High School for 2½ years.

The decision, received by mail in the U. S. District Court clerk's office here, permits the school to remove the seven Negro students still enrolled at Central.

In New York, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said it would file notice of appeal promptly.

Lemley heard the board's petition for delay in a three-day hearing here June 3-5. The proposed suspension was opposed by attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nine Negroes were enrolled under protection of federal troops at Central High last September. One was expelled and another graduated this Spring.

LEMLEY SAID in his order that Central integration might be suspended until mid-semester of the 1960-1961 school year without the school board "being considered, either collectively or individually, in contempt of this court."

Gov. Orval Faubus cordoned the 2000-pupil high school with National Guardsmen last Fall and ordered the state troops to turn away nine Negroes despite a federal court order decreeing that the Little Rock gradual plan for desegregation begin.

He withdrew the troops in face of a U. S. District Court injunction that he and other state officials cease interference with desegregation.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER then ordered federal soldiers here and federalized the Arkansas National Guard to quell rioting that broke out on the Central High campus and to enforce the court order for desegregation.

In the hearing before Lemley this month, school board witnesses asked the suspension on grounds that the situation would be the same during the 1958-59 school year as it was the past year. The first year of the integration at Central was marked by harassment of the Negroes in the school halls and threats to bomb the building.

Wayne Upton, president of the School Board, quoted Faubus as saying he might again call out the Guard as he did last year and, Upton added, Faubus might not be the governor in 1961.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom told Lemley a suspension was needed to permit an improvement of community feeling toward the integration.

The NAACP attorneys sought to show that school authorities had not properly enforced discipline at the school and maintained that a breakdown in integration would violate the rights of the Negro students.

Judge Lemley Was Reared in Virginia

By Sy Ramsey

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21 (AP)—Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley, whose decision today has temporarily turned back the integration clock here, is a painstaking jurist with a passion for archeology and an aversion to publicity.

He is talkative—but off the record. He no longer grants interviews.

At 74, Lemley, of medium build, walks with the aid of two canes because of an ailment affecting one leg. His deep blue eyes are alive with interest during court testimony.

The Judge's deep loyalties embrace his native South.

Several years ago Lemley told a friend that he loved the South so much "it is almost a religion with me."

The Judge's roots extend back to pre-Revolutionary War days. His family settled in Virginia. He was born and reared at Upperville, Va.

He received his education at Randolph-Macon Academy, the University of Virginia and Washington and Lee University. Later he and a younger brother moved to the small town of Hope in southern Arkansas and organized a law firm.

Lemley bought an old plantation complete with ante bellum home. In his yard he has added a fireproof museum where Indian relics are housed.

The museum, one of the showplaces of Hope, attracts visitors from all parts of the Nation. His family furniture is an antique collector's dream — some of it handed down from 200 years ago.

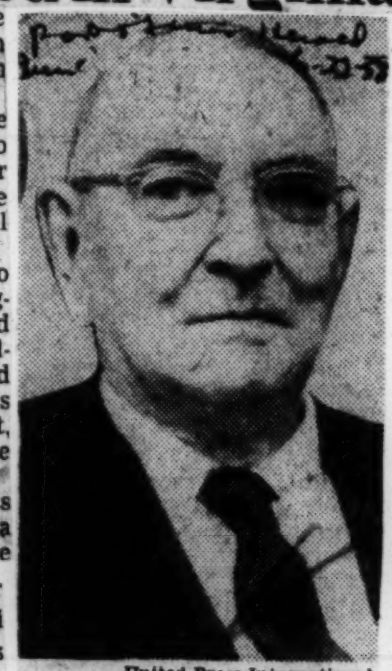
Lemley plunged into the hobby of archeology long ago with the meticulous fervor that marks his court cases. He is quoted in archeological books and journals.

The Judge, his wife and two sons used to be active in digging for Indian relics and burials. Lemley's recent illness has ended his widespread searches all over Arkansas. His sons, who attended West Point, have etched careers in the Army and Navy.

Professional archeologists are grateful to Lemley for a major accomplishment. The Judge established an important timetable for Indian emigration in the lower Mississippi valley.

Lemley is a man of culture with a practical background. He took a premedical course, he worked on a railroad, he taught school, he farmed and he has been a banker.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Lemley as a roving U. S. District Judge in Arkansas in 1939.



United Press International

JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY
... grants suspension

Integration Suspended 2½ Years

U. S. Judge Rules 'Breathing Spell' Is In Public Interest

By Clifton Wells

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21 (AP)—U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley today granted Central High School a breathing spell from racial integration "in the public interest, including the interest of both Negro and white students."

The veteran Arkansas jurist granted a school board request for a 2½-year suspension of its gradual plan for public school desegregation.

Under Lemley's ruling, the seven Negro students still enrolled at Central at the end of the past school year would be barred from the 2000-pupil high school this September.

Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, promptly filed notice of appeal here and asked in a motion that Lemley grant a stay of execution of his order until the appeal is heard in higher court.

Branton said that if Lemley refused to stay the order, the motion could be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeal would be heard

Judge who ruled for suspension of Little Rock school integration was born and reared in Virginia. A15
Arlington officials see no change in county's school situation as result of Little Rock decision. Page A14

n the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Gov. Orval Faubus, whose National Guardsmen last September turned away Negroes seeking to enroll in Central, commented:

"The Negro citizens of the community would do well to accept today's ruling, which will do much to reestablish the normal and friendly relations which prevailed here before . . . This is not a final settlement of this problem, but it can prove a peaceful interlude."

The school board last Feb. 28 asked Federal District Court to suspend integration at Central High School until mid-semester 1961 on grounds that incidents and tensions stemming from the presence of the Negro stidents had adversely affected the educational process.

The board said it could see no improvement in the situation if the Negroes were permitted to return this fall.

The 74-year-old Lemley heard the case here June 3-5.

In reaching his decision, Lemley wrote in a 35-page opinion:

"The importance of maintaining education standards today is certainly no less than it has been in prior years; in fact it is more urgent. And while the Negro students at Little Rock have a personal interest in being admitted to the public schools on a nondiscriminatory basis as soon as practicable, that interest is only one factor of the education, and must be balanced against the public interest, including the interest of all students and potential students . . .

"There is also another public interest involved, namely, that of eliminating, or at least amelioratinng, the unfortunate racial strife and tension which existed in Little Rock during the past year and still exists there."

Reasons Are Given

Lemley said the granting of the board's petition did not constitute a yielding to unlawful force or violence, but was simply an exercise of equitable discretion and good judgment so as to allow a breathing spell in Little Rock and preserve educational standards.

His decision was another chapter in the Little Rock crisis which began last September when, on the eve of the first year of integration at Central High School, Gov. Faubus surrounded the school with National Guardsmen.

On his orders, the state troops turned back nine Negro students who attempted to enroll at Central under a Federal court order approving a plan for gradual integration. Under the plan, desegration was to commence at the high school level, later in junior high school and finally in elementary schools.

Faubus voluntarily withdrew the state troops in the face of an order by U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D., enjoining him and other state officials from interfering with court-decreed desegration.

Police to Protect School

Faubus' action in removing the troops left the protection of the school to the Little Rock police force.

Although the Negro students successfully entered the school under police protection Sept. 23, they were withdrawn the same day because of rioting multitudes of whites outside.

President Eisenhower the following day federalized the Arkansas National Guard—removing the troops from command of the Arkansas Governor—and ordered combat troops of the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., to Little Rock to enforce the court order for integration.

Federalized National Guardsmen remained at Central to protect the Negroes throughout the school year—a period marked by racial incidents in the halls and threats to bomb the big high school building.

Judge Mentions Unrest

Lemley found that the racial incidents plus the presence of troops was a disturbing influence and created "situation of tension and unrest among the school administration, the classroom teachers, the pupils, the latter's parents."

"The source of trouble," he said, "was the deep seated popular opposition in Little Rock to the principle of integration."

He said that if the attendance of Negro students at Central were maintained during the next school year, troop protection would again be needed.

"Now, while troops can disperse crowds, and keep the Negro students physically within the school . . . the presence of troops cannot reduce or eliminate racial tensions, or create a climate that is conducive to education," he wrote.

Sees Education Available

Lemley emphasized that the stay of integration would not deprive the seven Negroes of a good high school education. He noted that the quality of education Horace Mann High School for Negroes is on a par with that at Central High.

Of the nine Negroes who enrolled at Central last September, Minnijean Brown was expelled and Ernest Green became the school's first Negro graduate May 29.

Minnijean entered the private, interracial new Lincoln School in New York City under a scholarship. Ernest plans to continue his education at Michigan State University, also under scholarship.

Both Judges Lemley and Davies were assigned here temporarily to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Lemley's home court room is in Texarkana, Ark.

Lemley's opinion was received by mail in the District Clerk's office here this morning.

Members of the school board met Lemley's decision with pleasure, segregationists with caution.

Wayne Upton, board president, said "I feel we made a strong case and I am well pleased with the results of the hearing."

Amis Guthridge of Little Rock, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, said "we are highly pleased, of course, but the people must not be optimistic too early and let their guard down."

Segregationists Pleased

"I am grateful for the two-and-a-half-year delay," said Margaret Jackson, president of the prosegregation Mothers' League of Central High. "I hope that the U. S. Supreme Court may reverse its decision in that period."

Faubus, in his statement, said: "From the beginning, I pleaded for time to consider this difficult problem. Had the Little Rock, Ark., or in Newtime been granted, either in port, R. I., nine months of turmoil and tension would have been avoided, as well as the saving of more than five million dollars of public funds."

The Governor's reference of Newport was to his meeting with President Eisenhower there during the height of the crisis last September. The President refused to accept wording of Faubus' statement that he personally would interfere no further with Central Hig intefration.

The five-million-dollar figure was Faubus' estimate of the amount of tax money required to maintain Federal troops here.

". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shal abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States . . ." 14th AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION

Little Rock Wants To Back Down

The Little Rock school board went back into Federal Court last week to ask for the second time that its integration order be rescinded.

If granted, this request means that the eight children, integrated at Central High School since last September, would be sent back to a Jim Crow school. Afro-American p 4

The board states that it supports the constitution of the United States and is eager to carry out its proposed plan of integration.

However, says the board, it has met the opposition of the state government (Faubus) which tends to defy the Federal law and obstruct compliance with the order of the District Court. Baltimore

The board feels it has the responsibility of operating the integrated plan as directed by the court and yet it has no power to enforce the provisions of the plan. Dat. 3-8-58

* * *

MOREOVER, THE LITTLE ROCK board places responsibility directly upon the Eisenhower administration.

Except for sending troops to patrol the school grounds, the United States Government, it says, has not made an effort to supress the interference now being encountered by school officials.

Nor did the Federal Government apply penal sanctions to the known persons who formed mobs near the school grounds, defied the court's order and interfered with the plan of integration.

The school board with good cause calls the Eisenhower's administration attitude toward its difficulties apathetic.

"We're left alone," the board says, the victims of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and a small group of children in Central High School which has been aided by adults.

The school board admits that this small group of children has created incidents which have made it exceedingly difficult for teachers to teach and for pupils to learn.

* * *

NAACP OFFICIALS term the board's petition without precedent in the history of the courts.

They propose to file an answer opposing the return to segregated schools and be represented by counsel when the hearing is held in Federal Court.

Former President Truman, speaking at a Democratic rally in Washington Saturday, tended to support the school board's argument.

Had President Eisenhower taken a firm stand and worked at it unceasingly day and night, the civil rights of the Little Rock children could have been protected without calling out troops, Mr. Truman believes.

* * *

THE PETITION of the school board indicates that the mere sending of troops, no matter how expedient, was not enough.

It is fairly clear now that the President should have followed up this move, through the Department of Justice, by prosecuting and securing convictions of the hard core of trouble-makers.

We have contended all along that the minority of Little Rock citizens who are fomenting discord at Central High will not desist until some of them are put behind bars.

If the Department of Justice can secure convictions of defiant mobsters in Tennessee, we say it can do it in Arkansas.

Great as is our sympathy with the problem of the harassed Little Rock school board trying to do its duty, we still must hold that the answer can never be found in a return to segregated schools.

Knowing that it is on sound legal and moral grounds, the board's most effective answer will be to maintain firm position and continue to ~~ss~~ local and Federal authorities and courts to enforce the law.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

TROOPS
COST

First Negro to get diploma—

Little Rock issue is still unresolved; graduation on tap

BY KEITH FULLER
Associated Press writer

LITTLE ROCK, May 24—(AP)— To the strains of a solemn march, 650 Central High School seniors will file across the football field next week to receive their diplomas.

For the first time, one of them will be a Negro.

His presence will represent integration in Little Rock, a page in history, violent, bitter and far-reaching, but an accomplished fact for at least one year. U. S. troops and an expenditure of nearly $5 million went into the accomplishment.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISE will unfold in the stadium where the tough 101st Airborne Infantry had field headquarters when it guarded the presence of nine Negroes at the school last Fall.

But the school campus, first the scene of riots, then an Army encampment last Autumn, wears an outward aura of tranquility.

A few federalized National Guardsmen loll about the school and a jeep with two more soldiers slowly patrols the elm-lined streets.

To the delight of the Guardsmen, all of them Arkansans, their "baby-sitting" job will end May 29 when school closes for the Summer. The big unanswered question is whether they, or men like them, will be needed again next Fall to guarantee the safety of Negro students.

A federal court judge may answer the question summarily when he rules on the school board's petition to have its gradual integration plan postponed until 1961. His ruling may come June 3.

If the court holds that integration—launched last Fall with bloody fights, gripping tension and racial hatred—should proceed, the seven remaining Negro students say they will go back. President Eisenhower said the troops would return only if circumstances forced it, but that he would use troops to meet defiance to a federal court order.

IN HIS THIRD TERM bid for governor's office—a feat accomplished by only one man thus far in Arkansas history—Gov. Orval Faubus said he used National Guard troops to keep Negroes out of Central High School last September "in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people, which was my responsibility."

Faubus said he would yield to the will of the majority "regardless of whether it is right or wrong."

Little Rock—shouted as an epithet at Vice President Nixon in Venezuela and spoken as an insult by anti-American elements around the world—has resumed its role as a normal quiet city of 150,000.

Conversation on buses, in cafes or on the street turns more to a discussion of business condition than integration.

But the outward calm may not mean the majority has accepted integration as an accomplished fact.

"I DEFINITELY DO NOT THINK it has been accomplished," commented Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council and an ardent segregationist.

"I think," he added, "it has been a flat, dismal failure. I think integration can be stopped, that it will be stopped and that it has been stopped. I mean here and all over the South. The effects of the valiant struggle of white parents against armed might has caused integration to be in disrepute not only in the South but in the North, East and West."

MRS. L. C. BATES, president of the Arkansas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, declined comment on this aspect of the question because, she said:

1. The fate of the present integration at Central High temporarily is at stake again in U. S. district court where the Little Rock school has asked that its program be delayed for 2½ years. The board said it disrupted teaching to a dangerous degree.

2. She did not want to provide ammunition for Gov. Faubus, currently campaigning on a platform that emphasizes state's rights.

3. She did not want to stir the comparative calm that has prevailed in recent weeks.

A POPULAR HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR girl said the Negroes at Central no longer seem the center of attraction or abuse:

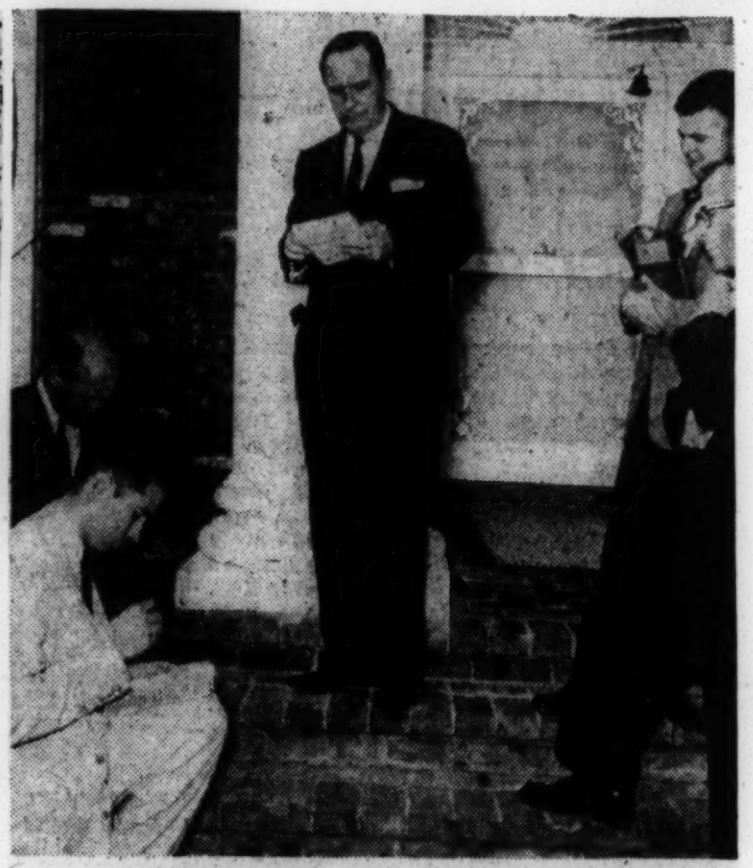
"The kids just don't seem interested in them anymore. The soldiers just sort of stand around and flirt with the girls."

FAUBUS' CHIEF ANTAGONIST is an eastern Arkansas judge, Lee Ward, who advocated "law and order" during the riots at Central High. A third candidate, Chris Finkbeiner, a Little Rock meat packing executive, has labeled himself a segregationist.

With the third term precedent against him, most observers say a decisive Faubus victory would be a mandate to resist integration with every means.

Segregationists say Mrs. Bates and the NAACP "will try to go all the way next Fall, get Negroes into every Little Rock school."

The day when "Little Rock" will again mean an Arkansas city rather than symbol for racial strife may not yet be at hand.



FAUBUS DISCUSSES THIRD TERM CAMPAIGN
. . . With reporters in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
FEDERAL ACTION DELAYED
PUBLIC PRESSURE SOUGHT

Public Pressure Sought

Federal Action Delayed In School Integration

Christian Courier Wed 9-17-58

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Eisenhower administration expressed the hope Tuesday that public pressure by parents and children would force reopening of Southern schools closed to halt integration.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia reacted promptly. He said it was the "old familiar technique of divide and conquer and this is what they've been trying to do all the time."

In Little Rock, Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas announced he was advancing by 10 dates the date for a special school vote in the city on admitting Negroes to the white schools. The referendum election now is set for Sept. 27.

The governor said the action had nothing to do with any public clamor for reopening the schools, however.

Faubus closed the four high schools at Little Rock after the U.S. Supreme Court ordered integration to proceed immediately at Central High. Almond shut the Front Royal, Va., school in the face of federal court desegregation order.

At Newport, R.I., Atty. Gen. Rogers conferred with President Eisenhower at the summer White House and then told a news conference the administration was holding up federal action "at this time" pending further developments in Arkansas and Virginia.

He said that "reports received from the communities involved indicate that the serious impact of what it means to have the public schools closed is beginning to be keenly felt and its significance more fully appreciated."

Rogers said it was hoped public pressure would force reopening of the schools involved. But he made it plain the government would take whatever legal action it could to get the schools open if local authorities failed to do so.

Federal Troops.

The attorney general did not rule out the possibility of federal troops being called out again as they were at Central High last year.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty, who was with Rogers at the conference, was asked how the President reacted to a statement by Faubus that he would be receptive to another meeting with the President. "He hasn't any reaction," Hagerty replied.

In Little Rock, Faubus explained he advanced the date of the special election there because "the issue needs to be resolved as soon as possible so that we can find some means of educating the children." He said the September date permits using the current voters' lists. The voting period ends Oct. 1 in that city.

Lawyers said they did not know what legal value the referendum would have in view of the Supreme Court's ruling denying further delay in integration in the high schools.

Hits School Board.

Faubus also lashed out at the Little Rock School Board. He said "the board is using the children in its own pressure campaign in this cold war for integration."

He apparently referred to the board's action Monday suspending football and other extra curricular activities in the high schools.

The board replied in a statement Tuesday that its sole motive "was strict compliance with your proclamation closing the high schools which was presumed to close all activities . . . will you please advise us immediately as to which high school activities you intended that your proclamation cover."

In another development, Dr. T. B. Hay, a Little Rock Presbyterian minister, said he would seek to have evangelist Billy Graham, a Southern Baptist Minister, meet with Faubus in an effort to solve the city's school impasse.

The move came after reports that former Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson would be sought for the role.

Little Rock Payroll Peak Was $2,000,000

Washington (ANP) — During the peak of the integration controversy in Little Rock, the payroll for the Arkansas National Guard troops approached $2 million a month, according to figures recently released by the Army.

It was learned that no estimate was made on the cost of maintaining paratroopers who were stationed there because the Government would be paying them anyway, no matter where they were stationed.

But in the case of the National Guard the situation was different. Guardsmen were accustomed to drawing a day's pay for a weekly drill. But after they were federalized on September 24, they began drawing full Army pay. As a result, 10,600 Guardsmen drew a total of $1,754,681 from the Army in October.

The number of Guardsmen were gradually reduced until the number now stationed at nearby Camp Robinson is only 432 which received a total pay in December of only $124,185.

Of this number of Guardsmen only a handful patrol Central High School now to protect the nine Negro children attending classes there.

LITTLE ROCK SEEKS TO DROP ARMY CASE

Citizen Hopes To Appeal Fine In School Disorder

ARMY ARRESTED DUNCAN

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13. — The City of Little Rock wants to dismiss charges against a Little Rock resident arrested by Army authorities during the height of integration disorders here at Central High School.

The man in question, however, said Monday he didn't want the charges dropped.

Fined For Disobedience

"I'm trying to get this issue to the Supreme Court," said Vernon Duncan, 37-year-old wholesale lumber dealer who was fined $51.50 here in Municipal Court about two months ago on charges of refusing to obey orders of an Army officer.

Mr. Duncan said he was the only one arrested by the Army during the integration unrest at the school. He said he was at a service station near the school having some gasoline put in his car when he was ordered to move on. He said he refused and was arrested.

City police made some arrests at the school during disorders, but court hearings on those cases resulted either in dismissal of charges or suspended fines.

The "nolle prosequi" motion in the Duncan case was prepared by City Atty. Joe Kemp late Friday and filed Monday with the Arkansas Supreme Court.

The city attorney asked the court to dismiss, first, a writ of prohibition filed by Mr. Duncan's attorney against Circuit Judge William J. Kirby.

City Asks To Step Out

Secondly, he asked the matter be sent back to Judge Kirby "for the entry of a nolle prosequi," meaning the city doesn't intend to prosecute further.

Kenneth Coffelt, attorney for Mr. Duncan, likewise made it clear he didn't want the matter dropped. He had first asked Judge Kirby to dismiss the Municipal Court fine without a hearing, but the circuit judge had refused.

The attorney then asked the Supreme Court to issue a writ of prohibition against the circuit judge's acting in the case, and oral argument on that motion has been scheduled before the Supreme Court for Jan. 27.

Judge Kirby said he didn't plan to take any action until the Supreme Court had ruled on motions before it.

Mr. Kemp indicated he might confer with the Supreme Court further on the matter Tuesday, but otherwise had no comment for the record.

The city attorney, during the course of the Municipal Court hearing, had objected to a ruling which changed the charges against Mr. Duncan.

Change In Charge

Municipal Judge Harry Robinson at that time dropped a charge of disturbing the peace and granted a motion by Mr. Duncan's attorney that charges consist only of refusing to obey orders of an Army officer "acting pursuant to the proclamation of President Eisenhower, Sept. 23, 1957."

Under such a charge, Mr. Duncan could raise issues testing the constitutional powers of the President in sending Federal troops here.

"We're going to get this case to the United States Supreme Court one way or another and I don't want them to drop the charges," Mr. Duncan said.

He added that he may file charges of "false arrest" if he is cleared on the present count.

TROOPS ARE BACK IN LITTLE ROCK EXPECTED

LITTLE ROCK — (INS) — Federalized National Guard troops were expected to return to integrated-troubled Little Rock Central High School Wednesday to be on hand when classes resume today.

Capt. James Smith, a public information officer for the Arkansas military district, said so far as he knew the troops would take up stations at the school Wednesday night.

At Camp Robinson near Little Rock, where the 432 remaining federalized guardsmen are stationed, it was learned that a platoon of troops had been alerted for Central High duty Wednesday.

When the Christmas holidays began Dec. 21, troops were removed from the school for the first time since Sept. 23, when Federal troops were used to maintain order and enforce a court directive that the Little Rock school permit nine Negro students to attend classes.

There had been some speculation that the Army might use this opportunity to remove the troops while classes are in session to see if disorder would erupt again as it did before the troops were called out.

LAST WEEK

Meanwhile, attorneys for the Little Rock school board were studying a ruling handed down last week by the New Orleans Court of Appeals, which overturned a Federal District Court order that Dallas, Texas, schools must integrate at the start of the new semester this month.

The appeals ruling said in effect that the District Court erred in ordering the Dallas school board to desegregate on a certain date instead, as the U. S. Supreme Court held in its 1954 integration ruling, "with all deliberate speed."

The attorneys were instructed to look into the appeals ruling by the school board to see if it might apply to the Little Rock case, where Federal District Judge Ronald Davies held last September, in a ruling similar to the Texas Court order, that Central High must be integrated immediately.

Shift guardsmen at Central High

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Federalized National Guardsmen at integrated Central High School have been more effectively disposed recently "based on our mission," the Arkansas Military District announced last week.

Asked what the announcement meant, military district spokesmen would not say, explaining simply that the military just does not discuss the details of a military operation.

• • •

REPORTS FROM pupils in the school vary. Some say they have noticed little or no change recently in the use of the troops, while others report that they have not seen any troops inside the school in recent days.

While pupils say the walking patrols outside the building have been eliminated but two or three jeeps still are on patrol around the school, military spokesmen say 25 or 30 troops are assigned to the school and troop strength hasn't been changed in several months.

Guards Return To Central High

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Eight of nine Negro students enrolled in Little Rock's Central High school resumed classes Thursday under the protection of federalized Arkansas National Guard troops.

The Negroes, arriving at the school in private cars entered the building in a calm atmosphere.

The ninth student, Minnie Brown 16, did not show up. She was suspended temporarily before the holidays for dumping a bowl of chili on a white boy during an incident in the school cafeteria.

The guardsmen returned to the school New Year's night, entered the school building — apparently for a briefing, and then took up posts on the campus. They had been withdrawn since Dec. 19, when the school closed for the holidays.

ENDS SPECULATION

The reappearance of the soldiers, part of the last 423 in federal service in connection with Central high's integration problems, ended speculation that the troops might not be replaced after the vacation pending further racial disturbance.

The National Guard was ordered to the school last Sept. 23 to maintain order and enforce a federal court ruling that Little Rock schools permit nine Negro students to attend classes.

When the guard first took over from U. S. army troops in the wake of prolonged violence, it had to deal with some disorder the first day. Since then, however general calm has prevailed.

STUDY RULING

As guardsmen resumed their duties, attorneys for the Little Rock School Board studied a ruling last week by the federal court of appeals at New Orleans, overturning a district court order that Dallas, Texas, schools must integrate as the new semester opens this month.

The reviewing court found that the district court erred in ordering desegregation in Dallas on a specific date rather than "with all deliberate speed," as defined in the basic 1954 ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Attorneys were instructed to examine the New Orleans decision to see if it might apply to

Huddleston Seeks Probe Of Little Rock Troops

Wants To Define Ike's Authority With Aim Toward Abolishing It

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Rep. George Huddleston, Jr., will ask Congress to probe the President's authority in sending troops into Little Rock, the Birmingham congressman revealed today.

The congressional aim, he said, should be to remove any such authority from the statute books.

Huddleston said the inquiry should be conducted by the House Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, and of which Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) is chairman.

The committee plans to begin hearings Friday on America's defense posture.

He explained that defense is so important that it should come first but after it is completed, he is going to urge that Vinson go right into the Little Rock matter.

According to Huddleston, Congress thought that last year it repealed any presidential power to use Federal troops in civil rights or other disturbances which do not constitute insurrection.

Now the Congress should find of the President can use Federal troops under some other law, either stated clearly or ambiguously.

If the law is clear that the President can use troops, the law should be repealed.

If the law is open to interpretation, it should be clarified to prevent the President sending troops into communities in future conditions in where there is not insurrection.

Of course, said Huddleston, the President clearly has authority and responsibility to employ federal troops to squelch an insurrection, which is an uprising against the country.

"Anybody who says that little situation in Little Rock was insurrection should have his head examined," Huddleston head examined," Huddleston stated.

People all over the country, he added, are disturbed about the use of troops there, because it could set a precedent for use of federal troops any time citizens defy a federal court.

Then, said Huddleston, you would have something like a police state.

In the defense hearings, Huddleston said he will be interested in knowing the impact inter-service rivalry has had on missile development.

He also wants to know the effect th Budget Bureau and "other economy-minded agencies" have had on research and development "in this vital area."

"I hope we can remove the confusion in the minds of the American people as to where the responsibility lies for our lag in missile development," Huddleston declared.

The Birmingham congressman said he believes our defense and domestic needs can be met without new taxes even though the President's budget may reach new heights this year.

Guard Down To Day Duty At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7 (AP).—Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen are on duty at integrated Central High School in the daytime only as of today, another move reducing military surveillance at the school.

Guardsmen left Central High at 5 p. m. yesterday and will no longer serve at night, week ends or holidays on the campus. They will be at the school between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. Mondays through Fridays.

The decision was reached by the Arkansas Military District after discussions with authorities at Washington and officials of the Little Rock School District, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, eight of the nine Negro students attending Central showed up for class as usual. The absentee is Minnijean Brown, still under indefinite suspension for an incident during which she overturned food on two white students in the school cafeteria.

SUSPENSION ORDERED FOR LITTLE ROCK BOY

White Student Accused Of Kicking Negro Girl

2-WEEK PENALTY GIVEN

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 1.—A 17-year-old white boy involved in a kicking incident Wednesday at Central High School was given a two-week suspension Saturday.

However, school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said that a Saturday morning conference with the boy and his mother prior to the decision dealt only with the boy's "school program"—not integration.

Mr. Blossom recommended that the school board review the boy's record before he was reinstated. He noted that the boy already was under a suspension based on scholastic troubles before Wednesday's incident.

Accused of Kicking

The suspended student is Richard Boehler, who was accused by Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students, of kicking her in a brief argument which occurred after classes Wednesday near a side entrance to the school building.

The girl later unsuccessfully sought a warrant for the youth's arrest, and young Boehler Friday described her as a "troublemaker."

Mr. Blossom said the suspension will date from Wednesday. The recommendation that the school board review the suspension was the first incident indirectly referred to the board. Past incidents have been handled solely by Mr. Blossom and Central High Principal Jess W. Matthews.

Minnie Jean Brown has been involved in several incidents at the school since integrated classes started, and was suspended for two weeks earlier in the school year. Mr. Blossom declined comment when asked if her record was again to be reviewed as a result of the incident involving young Boehler.

There were indications, however, that such a step might be taken.

Live Grenade Found

Pulaski County deputies had in their possession Saturday a live hand grenade found under an empty house about six blocks from Central High School. It was reported to Sheriff Tom Gulley Friday afternoon.

The grenade was found by a carpenter making repairs to the house. Officers didn't know if it had been placed there during earlier integration disorders in the Central High area.

School is scheduled to reopen Monday following a revival of speculation last week that Federal troops might soon be removed. Atty. Gen. William B. Rogers was reported to have told Republican leaders in Washington Friday that the troops will be removed "at the earliest possible moment consistent with public safety."

An earlier report in Little Rock during the week speculated that a "removal date" of March 1 was being considered. But there was no confirmation of either report by army officials here.

BOMB SCARE

Little Rock School Gets Bomb Scare

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Fri 1-17-58

National Guard Scours Building But Finds No Trace Of Explosive

LITTLE ROCK (AP)—A bomb scare sent armed National Guardsmen swarming through integrated Central High School last night, but a search of the huge brick building apparently uncovered no explosives.

The federalized troops found "no indication of any evidence" of a bombing, a spokesman for the Arkansas Military District said. Other Army officers insisted that the surprise maneuver was merely "a practice alert."

About an hour before the soldiers arrived at the four-square-block campus, military authorities, Little Rock police headquarters and a newspaper had received anonymous telephone calls that "something was going to happen to Central High School."

"They're from out of town; they're going to blow up the school," a woman caller shouted almost hysterically into a newsman's ear.

At 9 p. m. two jeeps and a bus carrying an estimated 36 guardsmen reached the campus. The rumors that "something was going on" brought hundreds of onlookers to the school in automobiles.

TROOPS ENTER

The troops, under the command of an unidentified colonel, dashed into the dark building and flashlights were seen moving from room to room.

The colonel was asked about the presence of the troops. He replied sharply, "No statement," and ordered news photographers to take no pictures.

City police patrolling the area stopped Ed Martin of The Associated Press and Ken Johnson of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and warned: "You'd better stay out of here the rest of the night."

In recent weeks the federal troops, protecting nine Negro students attending classes with some 2,000 whites, have been stationed at Central High only during school hours. The night guard has been left to civilians employed by the school.

Yesterday, despite a reported lunch hour incident, was the first day since Sept. 25 that the federal soldiers ordered here by President Eisenhower to enforce a court order for integration were not satisfied outside the school building.

TO PATROL HALLS

An Army spokesman explained that the new policy did not mean a reduction of force. He said guardsmen would continue to patrol the halls.

The normal troop strength at Central recently has been about 12.

An official at military district headquarters said it probably would not be necessary for "the alert platoon to remain at the school . . . because it is not believed that anybody would perform an act of that nature (bombing) in this community."

Classes were dismissed for the weekend to allow teacher additional time to grade final examinations.

Mrs. Thomas Sontag said that her 16-year-old ward, a student at Central High, had spilled soup on a Negro girl in the cafeteria.

She said David Sontag, her brother-in-law, told her that he threw the soup on Minnie Jean Brown because the Negro girl had called him "white trash" the day before.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom said Central High officials were investigating the incident.

Minnie Jean Brown only this week was removed from the suspended list. School authorities said that the girl in anger had spilled chili on two white boys. This incident also occurred in the cafeteria.

Troops Search Little Rock High, Apparently For Bomb

Courier Charleston S.C. Fri 1-17-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16 (AP) — Armed National Guardsmen, their officers insisting officially that "this is a practice alert," searched integration-troubled Central High School tonight.

They apparently were looking for a bomb, despite the assertions that it was no more than a routine maneuver. Earlier, a high National Guard officer, who would not be identified, said the troops suddenly were ordered to the school because of a "bomb scare."

Flashlights were seen moving from room to room shortly after an estimated 36 soldiers entered the high school building at 9 p.m. Later, city policemen ordered all newsmen out of the area and there were no immediate reports as to what, if anything, was found in the search.

A spokesman for the Arkansas Military District said the troops would stay at the school "some time." He added, "This practice alert has nothing to do with the cafeteria incident."

The Central High cafeteria during the noon hour had been the scene of a soup-throwing incident involving a white boy and a Negro girl.

Classes were dismissed for the weekend today—the holiday being granted to allow teachers extra time in which to grade final examination papers.

An hour before the troops were ordered out, rumors began to circulate that something was about to happen at the high school.

Asked about the presence of the troops, the unidentified colonel said "no statement" and disappeared inside the building.

An hour earlier rumors began to circulate that something was about to happen at the high school.

An unidentified woman, sounding nearly hysterical, called the Arkansas Gazette, and said: "They're from out of town. They're going to blow up the school."

In recent weeks, the school has been guarded at night by civilians. Troops are stationed at the school only during class hours.

Earlier today, a white student's guardian reported that her ward had dumped a bowl of soup on a Negro girl because she had called him "white trash," the day before.

Mrs. Thomas Sontag said her 16-year-old brother-in-law, David Sontag, told her that he dumped the soup on Minniejean Brown. The incident occurred in Central's cafeteria.

Mrs. Sontag said David did not tell her why the girl had called him "white trash."

School Supt. Virgil Blossom confirmed the soup incident.

"There was a food-throwing incident about 1:20 p.m., between a white student and a colored student," he said. "Who provoked the trouble we are not certain at this time. An investigation is being made by officials of the school."

The Brown girl was only reinstated this week after serving a suspension for spilling food on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

Mrs. Sontag said that as far as she knew David had not been suspended as a result of today's incident.

Mrs. Sontag declined to say whether she was a member of the prosegregation Mothers League of Central High, but she said that David had not been in trouble before.

A white girl, Darlene Holloway, now is under an indefinite suspension. Although Blossom has said her story disagrees with reports from Central High officials, the Holloway girl said she was suspended after she pushed a Negro girl and the Negro threatened to hit her. Mrs. Fred Gist, Darlene's mother, has asked a hearing before the school board and threatened court action if she does not receive satisfaction.

Since resumption of classes Jan. 2 after the holidays, about a dozen guardsmen have been stationed on school days at Central High, where nine Negroes are enrolled with some 2,000 white students.

Bomb plot report follows agitation at Little Rock

Afro-American p. 1 & 9
Baltimore Md
Sat 1-25-57

(Special To AFRO)

LITTLE ROCK — A bomb plot rumor and new trouble inside Central High School followed the annual meeting here, last week of the Capital Citizens' Council.

Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen taking "precautionary measures," searched the school last Wednesday following a series of reports that the school would be bombed.

No bombs were found and civilian night guards were returned to duty, with troops stationed there only during day school hours.

Inside the school, intensified harassment of the nine colored pupils was reported as Minnie Jean Brown became the target again of a food-throwing incident.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom confirmed reports that a white pupil tossed a bowl of soup on Miss Brown.

The white student involved was indentified as David Sontag, a 16-year-old youth.

His sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Sontag said the boy admitted, dumping a dish of food on the girl.

Miss Brown was recently readmitted to school after an eight-day suspension growing out of another food-spilling episode.

At the meeting of the Capital Citizens Council in the Hotel Marion here, Roy V. Harris of Georgia was the featured speaker.

Other speakers were Robert B. Patterson of Indianola, Miss., founder and secretary of the Citizens Councils of America and John U. Bard of New Orleans, chairman of the Federation for Constitutional Government.

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, president of the Little Rock Capital Citizens Council and the Rev. L. D. Foreman, chaplain of the council, were others on the program.

Harris said:

"Little Rock has Ike (President Eisenhower) over a barrel.

"If the people of Little Rock stand pat and he is forced to keep troops here from now on, he will be the laughing stock of the nation and the world."

In another action, a white woman whose daughter was suspended from Central High School, has threatened court action if her girl is not reinstated soon.

She is Mrs. Fred Gist, mother of 17-year-old Darlene Holloway.

* * *

THE WOMAN'S daughter was suspended as a result of an incident with Miss Elizabeth Eckford, one of the nine colored students.

The Holloway girl allegedly "pushed" Miss Eckford and was suspended for three days.

Meanwhile, in North Little Rock, W. A. Fair, president of that city's NAACP chapter, pleaded not guilty Wednesday of violating the Bennett ordinance.

The Bennett law, an anti-NAACP measure, would compel certain groups to turn over their membership and financial lists to the city.

* * *

UPON THE motion of Mr. Fair's attorney, George Howard, Circuit Court Judge William J. Kirby continued the case until April 16.

The case was an appeal of a $25 fine assessed against Mr. Fair when Municipal Court Judge Milton McLees convicted him last Dec. 5.

A similar charge against Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, was continued to Feb. 11 following her plea of not guilty in Circuit Court.

Mrs. Bates is appealing a $100 fine and costs, levied upon her by the Little Rock Municipal Court.

* * *

IN WASHINGTON, at his news conference recently, President Eisenhower expressed hope that troops could soon be withdrawn from Central High School.

The President stated:

"I hope that the local officials in Little Rock can soon express their confident intention of maintaining order and peace in their town.

"That, having been expressed, I see no reason for keeping any of the National Guard."

Little Rock Has Dynamite Scare; FBI Probe Set

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Justice Department Monday authorized the FBI to investigate the finding of dynamite in a locker at Little Rock's Central High School.

The department said the FBI would "determine if any violation of federal law was involved."

Officials declined to elaborate.

The FBI made an investigation of disorders at the school last September when nine Negro children enrolled under a federal court desegregation order.

Herald P.I

After getting a lengthy report on these disorders, the department adopted a mark time policy with respect to possible federal prosecution of those involved.

Tue 1-21-58

But officials indicated that if further disorders occurred involving the same persons this policy might be changed.

The discovery of the dynamite climaxed a hectic first day of the new semester that was filled with rumors and tension. Earlier in the morning a Negro student — one of the nine whose integration into Central High touched off the Little Rock crisis — was knocked down by a white boy. Both were sent to the principal's office.

Miami Fla.

Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom said an investigation of the incident is pending.

BLOSSOM

The search for the dynamite was carried out while some students were attending classes and others were lunching in the basement cafeteria, just a few yards from where a stick was found.

Acting Police Chief Eugene Smith said he believed the dynamite was put there "not to blow up anything but to create hysteria."

Blossom commented: "It appears that this is a part of a campaign to try to force us to close the school. This is an opinion on which the police, FBI and military agree.

"We further feel that no one in this community would actually carry out anything of this sort that would result in harm to the children."

Central High School now is guarded on school days by federalized guardsmen of the Arkansas National Guard. Without comment, the military resumed its outside patrols Monday morning. They had been discontinued about 10 days ago.

patrol of 25 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen was stationed at the school today.

It was a holiday for Central High's 2,000 white students and nine negro pupils. But the Army said no one at military district headquarters had been advised of this, so a regular daytime patrol was sent out.

Students got the day off so teachers could grade mid-term examination papers.

The Little Rock Police Department said no officers would be assigned to the Central High area tonight. A police spokesman said he understood the school planned to hire a few off-duty patrolmen to augment the force of watchmen.

The bomb scare followed another racial incident at Central High during schools hours yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Sontag said her 16-year-old ward, David Sontag, poured soup on a Negro girl in the cafeteria after the Negro girl called him "white trash."

School officials have declined to say whether the Sontag boy was suspended for the incident. Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said Principal Jess Matthews was conducting an investigation.

Troops Find No Bomb At Little Rock

News & Courier Charleston S.C.
Sat 1-25-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17 (AP)—The Army tonight turned the mission of guarding Central High School back to civilian watchmen for the weekend.

This was in line with the military's recent policy of keeping troops at the forcibly integrated school only during classroom hours.

The policy was altered for the first time in weeks last night when reports of a possible bomb planting sent a platoon of soldiers hurrying to Central High.

Officials of the Arkansas Military District announced today that a thorough search of the building failed to reveal any evidence of a bomb. Troops were withdrawn shortly after midnight, a spokesman said, and a normal class day

Little Rock Central High Negro Graduate Says Future 'Pioneer Students' Should 'Turn Cheek'

CHICAGO — (UPI) — One of the nine Negro students who attended the integrated high school at Little Rock, Ark., advised future "pioneer students" who meet antagonism in newly desegregated schools in the South to "turn the other cheek."

Ernest Green, 16, who became the first Negro to graduate from Central High urged such students to strive primarily "to be just another student and blend in — turn the other cheek." There might not have been any trouble at Little Rock, he added, were it not for "outside influences."

The nine students and Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas State chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), arrived in Chicago Thursday to receive the 12th annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial award, a national Negro citation for public service.

The award was made by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Dfender and nephew of the newspaper's founder, Robert S. Abbott, for whom the award is named.

Mrs. Bates said that even after the Negro students were admitted to Central High a "small group" of white students continued a psychological war with small harassments, shouting name calling and the like.

She emphasized, however, that the majority of white students accepted integration peacefully.

The students were agreed that they bore no ill feelings toward those white students who tried to keep them out.

"We have no feelings of contempt for them," Minnijean Patillo, 15, said.

"We understand the environment in which they have grown up and what the South has taught them. We only hope they can learn the Christian way of life. No, we have no contempt at all."

Green said he planned to accept a scholarship to Michigan State University in the fall and until then would hold a summer job in New York City. He said he hoped to enroll in a pre-law course at MSU.

Green graduated from Central High school Tuesday night, May 27, while 120 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen, 100 policemen and plainclothes detectives were on hand to guard against any demonstrations.

A guardsman with a billy club followed Green last Monday as he went through rehearsal for the program. When Green's name was called to receive his imaginary diploma, a few students laughed, but most of them applauded.

Police Chief Eugene G. Smith and several detectives watched from a distance and reporters and photographers were instructed to remain on the outskirts of the practice ceremonies.

Ronnie Hubbard, 17 - year - old senior class president, told his classmates "I know everyone will do what is right Tuesday night. I don't think anybody wants to do anything to ruin our commencement."

All the students present, including Green, applauded Hubbard's words, and school Principal Jess W. Matthews echoed the class president's statement with "I hope you will take it on yourselves to see that everything goes right."

Meanwhile, reporters from five national Negro publications, who were in Little Rock for the ceremonies, protested being banned from the stadium.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom told them the school board voted "some time ago" to bar the colored press and said he does not have authority to alter the board's decision.

The school board limited admission to ticket holders and handed out eight tickets to each senior to give his parents and friends. The board said newsmen would be limited to upper rows of the stadium, and photographers — save one from each of the two Little Rock newspapers — would be prohibited.

About 500 persons, meeting at a rally of the Capitol Citizens Council in Little Rock Monday night, commended Dr. W. M. Caskey, professor of social science at Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss., for declaring Thursday "Liberation Day in Arkansas."

Several boxes of postcard-sized cards, printed in red, white and blue, were passed out at the meeting. The cards read "Eisenhower Go Home,' and in large-size type "Liberation Day, May 29th."

Caskey also criticized Evangelist Billy Graham for advocating integration. Caskey said Graham has demonstrated "a soft spine."

CENTRAL HIGH'S FIRST NEGRO TO GET DIPLOMA

Little Rock, Ark., May 24 (AP) —To the strains of a solemn march, 650 Central High school seniors will file across the football field next week to receive their diplomas.

For the first time, one of them will be a Negro.

His presence will represent integration in Little Rock, an accomplished fact for at least one school year. United States troops and an expenditure of nearly 5 million dollars went into the accomplishment.

The school campus, first the scene of riots and then of an army encampment, now wears an aura of tranquility. A few federalized national guardsmen loll about the school and a jeep with two soldiers slowly patrols the elm lined streets.

To the delight of the guardsmen, all of them Arkansans, their "baby sitting" job will end May 29, when school closes for the summer.

But Will They Be Back?

The question is whether they, or men like them, will be needed again next fall to guarantee the safety of Negro students.

A federal court judge may answer the question June 3. If he holds that integration should proceed, the seven remaining Negro students say they will go back. The school board has petitioned to have its original integration plan postponed until 1961.

In his third term bid for the governorship, Gov. Orval Faubus said he used national guard troops to keep Negroes out of Central High school last September "in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people, which was my responsibility." Faubus said he would yield to the will of the majority "regardless of whether it is right or wrong."

But the outward calm may not mean the majority has accepted integration as an accomplished fact.

"I definitely do not think it has been accomplished," commented Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Capital Citizens council and an ardent segregationist. "I think it has been a flat, dismal failure."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, noted the scheduled graduation next Tuesday of Ernest Green, 17, the only senior among the eight Negroes at the school, and said:

Students Ignore Problem

"I'm very happy with this progress, altho it is said that Ernest has to be graduated under pressure. He was not able to participate in any activities related to the graduation."

She said she expects the remaining seven Negroes to graduate "if the federal court upholds the original plan of the school board."

A popular high school senior girl said the Negroes at Central no longer seem the center of attention or abuse.

"The kids just don't seem interested in them any more."

Has integration made progress among the so-called in betweens—those neither radical for or against?

A Central High teacher said, "I think some parents lost interest in the question after the hectic first term. But one must make some qualifications: Whether you mean those who opposed it are now for it, or those who opposed it now tolerate it. I think the latter is more correct."

Little Rock Grad Gets Scholarship From Mich. State

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (NNPA) - Earnest Green, the first colored graduate from Central High School here, scene of rioting over desegregation, has been granted a scholarship by Michigan State University.

Earnest, 16, who received his diploma Tuesday night, May 27 with 601 classmates, applied to Michigan State for the scholarship. He would like to enroll this fall as a pre-law student.

At East Lansing, Mich., Robert Stewart, Michigan State scholarship committee chairman said the scholarship would be worth $555 a year and amounted to the regular out-of-state tuition fee.

Mr. Stewart said the award actually was approved May 4, but Earnest had not yet filed a formal enrollment application.

In addition to the university's grant, Mr. Steward said the national scholarship service and fund for colored students had indicated it would grant Earnest $399 to $500. He added that Earnest had been saving since childhood for a college education and would also get help from an aunt and his parents.

Little Rock Negro Asks Scholarship At Michigan State

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Ernest Green, first Negro graduate from Little Rock, Ark., Central High School scene of conflict over school desegregation, has applied for a scholarship to Michigan State University.

Bob Stewart, MSU scholarship committee chairman, said he had received Green's academic records and that he was in the top 10 per cent of his class. He is particularly interested in a science course, Stewart said.

Green was referred to Michigan State by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students.

"We would be most anxious to have this young man as a student at Michigan State," Stewart said. "From the face of his high school record, he could make a valuable contribution here."

To Michigan State University

L. R. Grad Given Scholarship

EAST LANSING, Mich.— Michigan State U. has granted a $555 per year scholarship to Ernest Green, first Negro graduate of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

The grant is equivalent in worth to the regular out-of-state tuition fee.

J. Robert Stewart, MSU scholarship committee chairman, said that the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students has also indicated that it will grant Green from $300 to $500.

■

GREEN FINISHED in the top ten per cent of his class. He was numbered among 600 who graduated from Central High.

The only incident to mar the exercises at the Little Rock school occurred when 18-year-old Curtis E. Stover spit into the face of an unidentified Negro girl.

All eight Negroes in attendance at Central High School made passing grades and one of them made the honor roll, according to Principal J. W. Matthews.

At Michigan State

Little Rock's First Negro Grad Gets Scholarship

— The first colored graduate from Central High School here, scene of rioting over desegregation, has been granted a scholarship by Michigan State University.

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In addition to the university's grant, Mr Steward said the national scholarship service and fund for colored students had indicated it would grant Ernest $300 to $500. He added that Ernest had been saving since childhood for a college education and would also get help from an aunt and his parents.

RECEIVE DIPLOMAS FROM LITTLE ROCK HIGH. — Ernest Green, 16, became the first Negro to be graduated from Central high school in Little Rock, Ark., last Wednesday night. He is shown here in the line of march as he walks up to get his diploma. Green's graduation is significant inasmuch as he is one of the nine Negro students who were greeted by mob violence as they sought to enroll in Central high school last fall. Governor Faubus called out the National Guard to keep them out. President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to protect them. A policeman stands guard at the left as the procession of seniors began eight months later but he was not needed. The commencement exercises ran smoothly. — World Wide Photo.

14k 1958 ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK ERNEST GREEN

Bar Negro Press At Central Rites

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— Baccalaureate services at integrated Central High school came off quietly Sunday night, but five Negroes and a white boy were arrested outside the stadium.

Police charged two of the five Negroes with carrying concealed weapons—a pistol and a long knife—and arrested the white boy for spitting on a Negro spectator as the students and parents filed out of the stadium.

Police identified the two Negroes as Vernon Barnes and Frank Ashew, both "over 20." They were arrested a block from the school an hour before the services began.

BECOMES FIRST

Taking part in the baccalaureate was Ernest Green, 18, one of the nine Negroes who integrated the school last September with the help of armed paratroopers.

He is scheduled Friday to become the first Negro ever to receive a degree from Central High.

Newsmen were told by police to sit down in their roped-off section at the top of the stadium 15 minutes before services started. Two Negro reporters and a Negro photographer were barred, although about 15 Negro spectators attended.

The barred Negroes, Simeon Booker and Ernest Withers of Jet and Ebony publications and Miss Sarah Black of the New York Amsterdam News, said School Superintendent Virgil Blossom told them the school board wouldn't allow them to attend.

When Blossom was asked if this was true, he said "you didn't ask me that. You didn't see me tonight." He said to ask him the question again today.

Negro Gets Diploma Under Heavy Guard In Little Rock

By SY RAMSEY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— Central High School awarded a diploma to a Negro for the first time in an orderly commencement protected by 220 city police and federalized National Guardsmen Tuesday night.

Shortly after the ceremony the soldiers left the school area.

There were no incidents at the floodlit stadium.

"I'm happy that's all over," said Ernest Green, the lanky 16-year-old Negro who made history. "I'm going to New York to live it up."

Green said a New York hotel restaurant union had invited him to spend a week's vacation there beginning June 12. He said he hopes to enter Michigan State next fall and embark on a law career.

Tuesday night Green sat impassively with 601 other seniors on the football field. As he received a diploma and congratulations from Principal Jess W. Matthews an almost inaudible murmur was heard among the 5,000 spectators.

Green arrived in a taxi and walked unescorted to the meeting point of seniors. Detectives escorted him to another taxi after the ceremony.

About 100 policemen took positions throughout the stadium. Some 120 guardsmen occupied the school building and the underside of the vacant stadium wing where they were out of sight. All traffic around the school was blocked off when the commencement began.

After Green got his diploma there was an exodus from the stadium of newsmen and spectators who apparently had come to see him be graduated.

Several teen-agers had showed up at the gate with counterfeit entrance tickets. They were turned away.

Gov. Oral Faubus called out guardsmen last September to prevent nine Negroes, including Green, from entering Central High.

Central High School Has First Negro Graduate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark — Keeping watch unto the end, a ring of federal troops, supplimented by policemen, guarded Central High School's first integrated baccalaureate at the school's stadium Sunday night.

An estimated 25 Negroes were included in the crowd of 1,5000 who attended the rites. Sixteen - year - old Ernest Green, was the lone Negro in the 600 candidates for graduation.

About an hour before the service was slated to get underway, seven Negroes were arrested near the stadium and were booked on charges of disturbing the peace, and two of the seven have additional charges of carrying a concealed weapon, a gun and a knife. A newswriter told police, he heard one of the Negroes say they were going to the stadium to protect Green.

All of the seven Negroes were released on bond. The only racial disturbance at the stadium occurred when a white boy spat at one of the Negroes when the crowd was filing into the stadium. He was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace, but was released on bond.

A cameraman for the Arkansas Democrat made an attempt to take a picture of the incident, and was almost slugged with a board by a white woman. Police rescued the photographer. Green was not molested during the exercises.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

NAACP
LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock Plea Rejected by Judge

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
June 6-26-58
p. 1

N.A.A.C.P. Counsel To Seek Immediate Review of Negro Ban

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, June 23.—Federal District Judge Harry J Lemley denied a request Monday that he delay execution of his order suspending integration at Little Rock's Central High School until the ruling had been appealed.

Wiley Branton, who represented the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, said he would seek an immediate review of the denial by the Eighth Circuit court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Unless Judge Lemley is overruled, his decision will bar the eight Negro students who attended Central High's first integrated term from returning there this fall.

In a ruling handed down Saturday, the judge granted a plea by the Little Rock School Board for a 2½-year postponement of its plan for gradual integration at the school.

Cites 'Serious Disruption'

He held that the board had shown that the educational process at Central High had been seriously disrupted by violence, intimidation, and tension growing out of the Negro students' presence.

The N.A.A.C.P. has already filed notice with the Circuit Court that it would appeal this finding.

Judge Lemley said that in all probability "it will take months to carry the case through the Court of Appeals and the United State Supreme Court."

Negro leaders urged President Eisenhower to issue a proclamation declaring he will uphold school integration, according to a story on Page 2.

In a lengthy memorandum reiterating many of the same arguments made in his initial decision, Judge Lemley said he did not believe it was in the public interest to allow Negro and white students to return together to the school.

Says Appeal Not Denied

Branton said Judge Lemley spoke for the N.A.A.C.P. at one point, however, when he pointed out that they had not been deprived of the right to appeal.

In his argument Monday Branton urged the judge to stay his order because of the time it would take to appeal the judge's decision.

Little Rock School Board attorney Arch House opposed the stay requested by the N.A.A.C.P. because he said they were granted only in "extraordinary circumstances and we see no such circumstances here."

In his memorandum Judge Lemley stated "that from a practical standpoint to grant this motion and stay the enforcement of our judgment would to a large extent nullify our order in the case. . . ."

Next Step Probably Writ

"The situation at Central High School," the judge continued, "which we have found to be intolerable from an educational standpoint, would continue from the beginning of the approaching session to the final ruling of the Supreme Court on the merits of the case."

The next step in the critical integration issue will probably come when N.A.A.C.P. attorneys file a writ to stay Lemley's order with Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Branton told newsmen that if the St. Louis court should turn down their motion "then we would present it to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

NAACP to Fight Delay Order

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Mon. 6-23-58
p. 6

Will Ask Judge Today to Stay Ruling

By SY RAMSEY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Negro attorneys, bracing for a possible summer-long legal fight to maintain integration at Central High School, will ask a federal judge Monday to stay his own order delaying integration.

"We may learn whether the Negro students return to Central High this fall," said Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, who filed notice of appeal from the ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley of Hope.

If Lemley rejects a stay—pending the appeal—the case eventually could be carried to the Supreme Court, Branton said.

Lemley, a 74-year-old jurist who also is a respected amateur archaeologist, Saturday suspended integration for 2½ years as requested by the Little Rock School Board.

NAACP MAPS FIGHT

At a hearing under Lemley two weeks ago the board said tension, violence and the presence of troops at Central had made integration unworkable.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opposed the move. It said the constitutional rights of the seven Negroes still enrolled at the school would be abridged by postponement.

In a 35-page opinion Lemley agreed with the school board that the time for Negroes to enjoy their rights was not quite at hand.

This does not mean the court is yielding to unlawful force or violence, Lemley added. He said the delay could be a breathing spell in which a change in personalities and easing of racial tensions might help smooth integration at midterm, 1961.

NOBODY TALKATIVE

The reaction to Lemley's ruling in this city, which has almost become accustomed to the ebb and flow of racial bitterness, was fairly predictable.

Integration spokesmen were grimly silent or openly indignant. Segregationists were pleased but subdued. Both sides agreed one round was over but not the fight.

The majority of Little Rock residents — who oppose integration but didn't want violence, either—seemed mildly relieved for the moment.

They were not talkative. A newspaper reporter who tried to question 50 persons at random got only 10 quotes but plenty of advice to mind his own business.

Gov. Orval Faubus, perhaps the most controversial figure in the integration controversy, said a delay might improve race relations even if it was not a real settlement.

The racial crisis was touched off last Sept. 2 when Faubus called National Guardsmen to Central and ordered them to turn away nine Negroes from the school. He said he did this to prevent imminent violence. His opponents say he did it to ensure a third term as governor.

STUDENTS KEEP QUIET

The seven remaining Negro students, whose mixture of triumph and ordeal at Central may be cut short by Lemley's decision, had no comment. They were told by NAACP leaders to remain silent about the suspension of integration.

Branton said that if Lemley granted his request for a stay the situation would remain as it was until Saturday—which means the Negroes still are enrolled at Central while the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals handles Branton's appeal.

If Lemley rejects the stay, Branton said, "we could present the motion to the 8th Circuit Court at St. Louis whether or not it is in recess, and they could act on it separately from the appeal."

Branton said the Supreme Court would be the next—and last—stop if the appellate court also rejected the request for a stay.

NAACP Seeks Reversal Of Court Order

Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 6-23-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, "knocked for a loop" by a court order de-integrating Central High School, goes back into court today with a plea for a new ruling.

The NAACP is scheduled to present a motion today asking federal Judge Harry J. Lemley to set aside his order to suspend integration at Central for two and a half years.

Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the NAACP, said she was "knocked for a loop" by Lemley's decision.

Wiley Branton, an attorney for Negro students, said if Lemley denies the motion to set aside the order, the NAACP will appeal the case to the 8th circuit court of appeals at St. Louis and then to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Little Rock Integration Halt Is Hit

Atlanta Constitution
Wed. 6-25-58

NAACP Sues Anew In St. Louis Court

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A motion to ay a district court order granting a 2-year suspension of integration at Central High School in ittle Rock, Ark., was received uesday by the federal court of ppeals.

The motion, which came by ail, was accompanied by a notice of appeal from the ruling by . S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley Little Rock.

"Community psychological unreadiness for racial integration is basis to continue noncompli-

...ce with the constitutional law the United States," attorneys r the National Assn. for the Adancement of Colored People said. If Judge Lemley's order reains in effect Negro children aleady attending the Little Rock chool will not be permitted to ontinue in the school next fall. he appeals court is expected to ule on the stay motion before at time.

Robert Tucker, clerk of the appellate court here, said he would end the motion for a stay and a emorandum supporting it to hief Judge Archibald K. Gardner t his home in Huron, S. D. The ourt is in recess for the summer.

The motion and notice of appeal ere filed by Wiley A. Branton of ine Bluff, Ark., and Thurgood arshall of New York, attorneys r the NAACP. The appeal itself as docketed for the September rm.

"All of the evidence relied on Judge Lemley in his memoranum opinion is outside the scope matters which a trial judge ay consider in school segregaon cases," the attorneys said in eir motion.

NAACP Appeals To Higher Court

Memphis Press-Scimitar
Tues. 6-24-58

Lemley Denies Stay Order Delaying Interruption Of School Integration

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, June 23. — Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley Monday refused to stay his own order delaying school integration here for two and one-half years. He indirectly advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to try for the stay in a higher court.

Wiley Branton, a Negro attorney for the NAACP, took the cue.

Judge Lemley denied Branton's motion Monday morning after hearing six minutes of oral argument and recessing court for an hour to write the opinion.

"From a practical standpoint to grant this motion and stay the enforcement of our judgment would to a large extent nullify our order," Judge Lemley said.

Handled Plea Speedily

He said it would probably take three months to carry the case to the Supreme Court "and in the meantime the situation at Central High School which we have found to be intolerable . . . would continue. . . ."

The 74-year-old jurist said he had handled the School Board's petition for an integration delay as quickly as possible in order to reach a decision before September 1.

"In the meantime the plaintiffs can apply at least to the Court of Appeals of this circuit for a stay of the enforcement of our judgment," he said.

The School Board had asked that integration be delayed at Central on grounds that racial tension, violence and the presence of troops was interrupting education there. Judge Lemley's ruling Saturday granted the board the delay.

Monday, board attorney A. F. House opposed Branton's motion. He said that since the court granted a postponement "in the public interest" a stay would be only in the interest of the seven Negro students now on the Central High rolls.

Will Mail Motion

Branton said that since no Negroes were attending summer school at Central the School Board was not faced with any racial problems.

After Judge Lemley's denial of the motion to stay, Branton telephoned clerk Robert C. Tucker of the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis to ask for instructions on obtaining a stay from the appellate court.

Mr. Tucker said he told Branton to mail the motion to the court and he would forward it to Chief Judge Archibald Gardner at his home in Huron, S. D.

"If it's necessary, I'll go to the judge's home to ask for the stay," Branton said.

Branton said that if the appellate court should deny a stay he would present his motion to a justice of the Supreme Court.

"I have no particular judge in mind," he said.

Court May Decide On Little Rock

NAACP Appeal Plea Up For Yes Or No

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) —The Supreme Court is expected to announce tomorrow whether it will grant a plea for emergency action on an appeal of a federal judge's decision suspending integration at a Little Rock, Ark., high school.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People entered the plea last Thursday on behalf of seven Negro children who would be barred under the ruling from Little Rock's Central High School next Fall.

The court announced last week that tomorrow's meeting would be the last of the 1957-58 term. But the NAACP asked it either to extend its present term or meet soon in a special session to consider the ruling by Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley.

* * *

Sen. McClellan

Meanwhile, Sen. John L. McClellan praised Lemley's decision as "sound and just." He declined to predict the result if the Supreme Court decides to overturn.

But he said the Little Rock situation proved "that forced integration is not successful." He said in a television interview that he did not believe the majority of the people in Arkansas would accept integration willingly "in my lifetime."

Lemley rejected the NAACP's appeal to postpone the effect of his order suspending integration for 2½ years to provide a "cooling off period" at the school where federal troops were called out to keep order.

The attorneys then asked the Supreme Court to bypass the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, where the case would normally be heard, and decide the issue before the next school term begins in September.

They contended that the delay would encourage "lawless elements opposing compliance" with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision ordering an end to racial segregation in public schools.

Army Denies 'Do-Nothing' Orders To Troops In Little Rock, Ark.

Daily World P.1 Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-27-58

NEW YORK—The Pentagon has denied "that the federalized troops on duty in Central High School (Little Rock) are operating under orders to do nothing in the case of a disturbance, except to observe."

The Army position was set forth in a letter to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People, who previously had reported to Wilbur M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, that he had received information from Little Rock "that the soldiers on duty at the school are said to be operating under orders to do nothing in the case of a disturbance, except to observe it."

In his letter, of March 14, Wilkins cited 42 incidents of harassments, intimidations and violence directed against Negro students attending Central High School by 30 identified white students within a period of 80 school days.

ASSURANCE GIVEN

Replying through his administrative assistant, John W. Martyn, on March 21, Secretary Brucker made no reference to these incidents. However, the Army declared, the report that the troops were operating under "do-nothing" orders "is not correct." Further, Mr. Martyn gave assurance "that adequate provisions exist in the instructions issued by the Army to the troops to insure necessary action in the performance of their mission.

"It must be understood," he pointed out, "that the school authorities are directly responsible for the control and discipline of the students within the school. According-ly, the troops at the high school have conducted themselves in such a manner as not to usurp or interfere with the responsibilities of the school authorities."

The Pentagon letter further stated: "Military personnel on duty in and about the school have been and will continue to be prepared to intervene as necessary to assist the school authorities and to carry out such other instructions."

NAACP Seeks More Action By Troops At Little Rock

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 4-1-58

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Monday night renewed its demand for more militant action by troops at Little Rock Central High School.

Otherwise, the NAACP claimed, "We are confronted with the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teenaged Negro students."

The eight Negroes have been attending Central's first integrated classes since last Sept. 25 under troop protection.

The NAACP originally complained that the troops failed to intervene in at least 42 incidents where white students were the aggressors against the eight Negroes.

The Army replied that the troops are prepared to intervene if necessary to aid school authorities and to carry out other unspecified instructions.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins released the text of a new letter addressed to Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker. It read in part:

"We suggest strongly that the general mission of the military personnel (and we are not familiar with the detailed instructions) would seem to require that they not only assist the school authorities, but insist on affirmative action by the latter to effect the purpose of the court's order.

"It does not seem reasonable that the order of the court contemplates only the safe conduct of the Negro students to the front doors of Central High School and abandonment thereafter to such harassment as might be devised by some white students and condoned by the officials in charge."

The NAACP contends that only about 30 out of a white student body of 2,000 is responsible for the harassment of the eight Negroes.

NAACP Seeks New Ruling In Arkansas Case

Little Rock — The right of the State of Arkansas to demand the membership lists of NAACP units was challenged in the new chambers of the seven-judge Arkansas Supreme Court here in the first of a series of cases involving the Associaiton's right to function in the state.

In argument before the Court on May 26, Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel of New York, and George Howard, Jr., of Pine Bluff, contended that a lower court order granting the that the right to inspect NAACP records was a denial of the Association and its members of freedom of speech and assembly in violation of the United States Constitution.

The case arose last July when Arkansas State Attorney General Bruce Bennett brought suit against the Association charging that for seven years the organization had failed to pay franchise taxes. The court granted a motion by the attorney general requesting the right to inspect the Association's membership lists and to obtain the names and addresses of its members and contributors. The NAACP refused to turn the lists over to the state officials on the ground that to do so would expose its members to reprisals and persecution.

Upon the Association's refusal to comply, the court entered an order granting the state's motion and issued a default judgment in the amount of $427.00 against the NAACP.

NAACP MEETS HERE

Jackson Miss.

Says Segregationists Can Bypass Decision

Jackson, Mississippi
Mon. 6-30-58

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

A federal judge's order suspending integration at Little Rock, Ark., Central High School "opened the door" for segregationists to bypass the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decision, a Little Rock Negro minister said here yesterday.

Rev. C. D. Alstark charged Federal Judge Harry Lemley "did not reach his decision on its merits", in an address before a crowd of NAACP members here yesterday. Alstark, chairman of the board of directors of the Little Rock NAACP, claimed Lemley used "his own decisions" in staying integration at the school for 2½ years.

Alstark said most white students in the school did not object to the nine Negro students. He claimed one white girl told him there would be no trouble if parents "would let us solve our own problems".

Most of the trouble, he charged, came from about 15 sons and daughters of the "Mothers of Little Rock" club.

Alstark called on Jackson Negro ministers to attempt to integrate with the city's white ministers alliance. He said a similar move was successful in Little Rock and claimed he was recently elected vice president of the alliance.

About 400 persons heard Alstark's address. NAACP officials from branches throughout the state attended the meeting.

Daisy Bates of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Conference of the NAACP, was scheduled as the speaker. Leaders of the group here said she broke her foot last week but had planned to speak here until the death of her father-in-law in Memphis.

Naacp Sees Eight Negro Students Bearing Burden of Enforcing Federal Court Order

The failure of the Army to protect Negro students in Little Rock's Central high school presents "the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charges in a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

The complete text of Mr. Wilkins' letter, dispatched on March 27 and made public here Tuesday follows:

We are in receipt of a letter of March 21 from Mr. John W. Martyn, written at your request, asserting that the Federalized troops around Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, are not operating under orders to do nothing in the case of a disturbance except to observe.

We note further Mr. Martyn's assurance that "adequate provisions exist in the instructions issued by the Army to the troops on duty to insure necessary action in the performance of their mission."

However, Mr. Martyn writes that the troops "have conducted themselves in such a manner as not to usurp or interfere with the responsibilities of the school authorities" (for the discipline of the students within the school), and he states further that the military personnel "have been and will continue to be prepared to intervene if necessary to assist the school authorities. . ." (underscoring ours).

We submit that this language is subject to the interpretation that the troops have initiated no move in cases of overt action by white students against Negro students, and that they have waited "to assist" the school authorities, presumably on request of the latter.

The record contains forty-two incidents over an eighty-day school period with mild disciplinary action having been taken in only a very few cases. There is no record of action by military personnel after the withdrawal of the Federal troops, either original or in the form of assistance to school authorities.

We have, as you have noted an intense interest in this matter. We believe, in the basis of the President's order and on the statements in Mr. Martyn's letter, that the presence of the troops was to effectuate compliance with the order of the U. S. District Court and that in discharging this mission, the troops were to proceed against any and all persons whose conduct tended to nullify the order.

If this interpretation is correct, the school officials who failed to exercise the authority at their disposal are as guilty of hindering the court order as are those who commit overt acts of obstruction.

We suggest strongly that the general mission of the military personnel (and we are not familiar with the detailed instructions) would seem to require that they not only assist the school authorities, but insist on affirmative action by the latter to effect the pudposes of the Court's order.

It does not seem reasonable that the order of the Court contemplates only the safe conduct of the Negro students to the front doors of Central High School and abandonment thereafter to such harassment as might be devised by some white students and condoned by the officials in charge.

If this be the Army's interpretation, then we are confronted with the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students.

Says Army Shifts Burden To Pupils At Little Rock

NEW YORK — The failure of the Army to protect Negro students in Little Rock's Central High school presents "the incredible spectacle of the government of the U. S. placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged today in a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

Partial text of Wilkins' letter, dispatched on March 27 and made public here today, follows:

John W. Martyn, at your request, asserts that the Federalized troops around Central High school in Little Rock, Ark., are not operating under orders to do nothing in the case of a disturbance except to observe.

We note further, Martyn's assurance that "adequate provisions exist in the instructions issued by the Army to the troops on duty to insure necessary action in the performance of their mission."

However, Martyn writes that the troops "have conducted themselves in such a manner as not to usurp or interfere with the responsibilities of the school authorities" (for the discipline of the students within the school), and he states further that the military personnel "have been and will continue to be prepared to intervene if necessary to assist the school authorities . . "

This language is subject to the interpretation that the troops have initiated no move in cases of overt action by white students against Negro students, and that they have waited "to assist" the school authorities, presumably on request of the latter.

We suggest strongly that the general mission of the military personnel (and we are not familiar with the detailed instructions) would seem to require that they not only assist the school authorities, but insist on affirmative action by the latter to effect the purpose of the Court's order.

It does not seem reasonable that the order of the Court contemplates only the safe conduct of the Negro students to the front doors of Central High school and abandonment thereafter to such harassment as might be devised by some white students and condoned by the officials in charge.

If this be the Army's interpretation, then we are confronted with the incredible spectacle of the government of the United States placing the burden of enforcing the orders of its courts upon the slender shoulders and the young hearts of eight teen-age Negro students.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Senate Group Hears Testimony Supporting Little Rock Action

WASHNGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White testified today the President has power to send troops into a state whenever resistance to a federal court order is "of such magnitude that state forces are powerless, or are not being used, to prevent a breakdown of law and order."

He maintained this position at a Senate Judiciary Cmmittee meeting in the face of sharp contrast by Southern members of the legality of President Eisenhower's dispatch of Army paratroopers to Little Rock, Ark., last September, in the row over court-ordered integration of Central High School there.

Sen. Langer (R-ND) joined the Southerners in questioning Eisenhower's constitutional or legal authority for the use of troops. Langer said the President acted on "very, very poor advice" in the school integration crisis.

Southern senators referred to "occupation" by federal troops and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) compared the situation to "fighting the Civil War over again."

Johnston said that "the President can take over everything in a state" if he has the power attributed to him by White to use federal troops.

"If there weren't any race issue in this, I'd take the same position," said Johnston, who declared he was interested in protecting individual rights and the rights of the states.

White, a Philadelphia lawyer, went before the committee for a second hearing on his nomination to be an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights division.

He already is serving under a recess appointment made last fall but his nomination, submitted Jan. 13, is subject to Senate confirmation.

The committee will hold still another hearing on the nomination at a date to be announced later by Chairman Eastland (D-Miss).

Sens. McClellan (D-Ark) and Hennings (D-Mo) were among committee members who said they wanted White to return for further questioning.

White, questioned by McClellan, testified he knew of no plan to withdraw the federalized National Guardsmen who still are on duty at Central High School under Army command.

He also said that he hoped troops won't have to be sent to the school again next fall when it reopens but that he didn't know whether or not this would be done.

"Who would know?" asked McClellan.

"It's a White House decision," White replied.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS — WHITE STUDENTS — LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Ousted Girl's Dad Demands Fair Deal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UP). The father of a white girl suspended from integrated Central High school because of a racial incident says he will take his daughter back to school Monday.

"I hope she will be afforded the same federal protection . . . extensively provided the nine Negroes," Jay Parker, the father, said.

Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom said 16-year-old Sammie Dean Parker, who allegedly distributed cards reading "One down—eight to go," had been suspended for the rest of the school year.

Parker called it "expulsion" and said he plans to accompany her to Central High Monday in an attempt to have her re-enter the school.

The girl was suspended two weeks ago supposedly for distributing cards with the slogan referring to the expulsion of Minniejean Brown, one of the nine Negro students, earlier this month.

Minniejean was barred from the school after she had been involved in several quarrels with white students.

Parker charged, "My daughter is being persecuted and is being used to intimidate every white student at Central High School."

blindfold identification insert before the phrase, "One down . . . eight to go."

Negro Case Undecided

The words refer to the suspension of Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students, who has been suspended for the second time this school year and who also has been recommended for expulsion' or "permanent suspension." Her suspension, based on a recent incident, has left eight Negroes still attending classes.

The Negro girl and her parents conferred with school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom late Monday afternoon, in protest of the recommended expulsion, but there was no decision announced.

Cards Circulated

Chairman Wayne Upton said it may be a day or two before the school board announces a decision.

Earlier, Mr. Blossom confirmed that three white students had been suspended. They were identified as Howard Cooper, Miss Sammie Dean Parker and Billy Ferguson.

Young Ferguson's suspension reportedly was due to his shoving a Negro student down a flight of stairs. The other two participated in circulating the cards, the superintendent indicated.

Young Cooper, a 16-year-old sophomore and son of Earl Cooper, showed up with his father during the board session with Minnie Jean Brown to protest his suspension. However, he didn't get an audience. His father said he would try to see school officials later.

Young Cooper told reporters he was wearing the card on his shirt pocket when a school official caught him. He said he was against integration.

Thinks He Has Right

"I think I have the right to show how I feel about it," he added.

Miss Parker was involved in earlier incidents at the school last September, when there was rioting against entry of the nine Negro students. She was taken from the school forcibly by Little Rock police the day incidents broke out in frone of the building.

Details of the incident involving young Ferguson were lacking.

Asked where he got thep rinted card, young Cooper said that "another boy gave it to me."

The latest incidents followed a week-end harassment of Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has been serving as spokesman for the Negro students.

Little Rock police said they had received a complaint from her that several white boys had thrown bottles and stones at her home Sunday.

Wrapped In Rebel Flag

One stone, described as about the size of an orange and wrapped in a Confederate flag, was hurled through a picture window at her home. She and her husband, L. C. Bates, didn't see who hurled it but said they heard a car speed away.

About two hours earlier, Lee Lorch, whitep rofessor at a Negro college here and who lives within a block of the Bates house, said he chased six cars occupied by white boys after they had hurled bottles and stones at the Bates house.

LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL SUSPENDS 3 WHITES

Two Are Linked With Cards Against Integration—One In Pushing

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 17.—Three white students were suspended from Central High School Monday. Two were involved in circulating cards against integration, the third in the pushing of a Negro student down a flight of stairs.

Little Rock school expels Negro pupil

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 18 —(AP)—The Little Rock school board last night expelled Minniejean Brown, one of nine Negroes admitted to Central High School last Fall, for the remainder of the school term.

Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who recommended the action against the 16-year-old girl, said Minniejean could not attend a public school, white or Negro, in the Little Rock District until next September.

The decision to expel Minniejean, who already was under a two-week suspension, came a few hours after Blossom revealed that three white students—two boys and a girl—were suspended after racial incidents yesterday at the 2000-pupil school.

W. B. Brown, father of the Negro girl who claims she has been the main target of segregationist students during the five months the Negroes have attended Central, promptly labeled the action as "very unfair."

Mrs. Brown said: "I shall consult my attorneys immediately and be governed by their advice."

NAACP Leader Says Little Rock Nine Tormented

KEUKA PARK, N.Y., Jan. 28 (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, Negro leader, said yesterday the nine Negro pupils at Little Rock High School "can't take much more of the passive harassment their fellow students are giving them."

He said the nine were annoyed daily by about 40 of the 2,000 enrolled at the school. He said cafeteria trays were spilled on them, they often were shoved and sometimes spat on.

"It goes on day after day," he asserted. "They deserve great credit for staying on."

Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made the remarks in a speech at Keuka College.

Of the state of Virginia's plans to close all public schools rather than integrate them, Marshall said "it will do no good, but at least—for once in that state—the Negroes and the whites will have the same treatment, no education for either."

IWU STUDENTS SEEK HEARINGS BY BOARD

Suspended At Little Rock For Pro-Segregation Cards

THIRD BOY REINSTATED

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19.—School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said Wednesday two of three white students he suspended Monday have asked for hearings with their parents before the Little Rock School Board.

They are Sammie Dean Parker and Howard Cooper, who were suspended for passing out cards at the school which said "One down . . . eight to go."

A third student, Billy Ferguson, was suspended the same day for shoving one of the Negro students down a flight of stairs. Mr. Blossom said he had reinstated young Ferguson, effective Monday.

To Arrange Meeting

He said he will try to arrange a board meeting for the other two students as soon as possible. Both have protested their suspensions as unjustified.

The signs referred to expulsion earlier of Minniejean Brown, one of the nine Negro students who had been attending Central High. She was offered, and accepted, a scholarship to Lincoln High School in New York Tuesday.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who last September sent National Guard troops to the school to resist integration, Wednesday at least partially sided with the Negro girl who has been expelled.

The Governor said he felt if she wanted to remain in Little Rock, the School Board should allow her to go to the all-Negro Horace Mann High School. Under present rules, however, her expulsion made her ineligible to transfer to any other school in Little Rock.

The Governor further said he thought the board should make provisions for any and all students who might be expelled from Central High "because of incidents arising from integration."

'Situation Is Different'

"The situation is different from the usual expulsion case. The students are nervous and keyed up, and should be given some facilities for resuming their studies here if they are expelled because of trouble or incidents arising from the integration issue."

The Governor added that if the Negro girl wanted to go to New York, "that represents a different situation."

The Lincoln school is regarded in educational circles as a leading venture in "experimental education."

The school was founded in 1948 by alumni and faculty members of the Horace Mann-Lincoln School when that center was closed by Columbia University.

Two years ago New Lincoln consolidated with another private institution. It now operates two instructional centers.

Pupils from nursery through second year receive instruction at a branch on the fashionable East Side. All other grades are taught at the edge of Harlem.

Majority Of Whites

A school spokesman said no records are kept of the pupils' racial background. The majority is white, he said, and "as many come from Park Avenue social backgrounds as from Harlem."

One of the school's aims, he added, "is to allow intermixture in a wholesome atmosphere of children from varied backgrounds as a part of the educational process."

The spokesman said Minnie Jean probably will live at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark. Dr. Clark, a Negro, is a sociology professor and a trustee of New Lincoln.

Little Rock White Girl Is Expelled

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28 (AP)—A 16-year-old white girl was expelled from Central High School today and her father promptly charged that she was being "crucified" in a campaign to beat down opposition to racial integration.

The Little Rock School Board ousted Sammie Dean Parker, a pretty blonde who has been involved in several racial incidents, for the rest of the term.

No reason for the expulsion was given. Sammie Dean has been suspended since Feb. 17 in connection with the appearance of printed cards reading, "One down—eight to go" in obvious reference to the expulsion of Minniejean Brown, one of nine Negroes who entered Central High last Sept. 25 under federal troop protection.

There have been numerous racial clashes and bomb scares at the big school in recent months and last week the school board petitioned a federal court to suspend the integration program. No hearing has been set on the petition.

Expelled Girl's Father Will Confront Officials

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1 (AP)—The father of a white girl "suspended" from integrated Central High School because of a racial incident says he will take his daughter back to school Monday.

"I hope she will be afforded the same federal protection . . . so extensively provided the nine Negroes," said Jay Parker, the father.

Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom said Friday night that 16-year-old Sammie Dean Parker, who allegedly distributed cards reading "One down—eight to go," had been suspended for the rest of the school year.

* * *

PARKER called it "expulsion" and said he plans to accompany her to Central High next Monday in an attempt to have her re-enter the school.

The girl was suspended two weeks ago supposedly for distributing cards with the slogan referring to the expulsion of Minnijean Brown, one of the nine Negro students, earlier this month.

Minnijean was barred from the school after she had been involved in several quarrels with white students.

Blossom would not say why the Parker girl was "suspended" for the rest of the year.

* * *

PARKER charged, "My daughter is being persecuted and is being used to intimidate every white child at Central High School."

He blamed Blossom, Principal Jess Matthews and Assistant Principal Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby because, he said, "they want to beat down all opposition to the Blossom plan." He referred to the school board's plan of gradual integration which was upset by the crisis last fall.

White Girl To Stay Out Of School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1 (AP)—The father of a 16-year-old white girl who was expelled yesterday from integrated Central High School said today that he would not try to return her to school Monday.

J. D. Parker said he had abandoned an earlier-announced plan to try to take Sammie Dean Parker to the school despite the expulsion, effective for the reminder of the school year.

Through attorney Amis Guthridge, Parker issued this statement:

"Due to the physical and emotional condition of my daughter, I have decided against the probability of subjecting her to humiliation and further callous treatment by school officials and armed troops.

"It is obvious that any further appeal to the Blossom-dominated school board would be futile and for these reasons I will not take her to Central High School Monday as I had previously planned."

There was no elaboration.

The Little Rock School Board ordered Sammie Dean's expulsion for unannounced reasons after a closed hearing yesterday. Virgil T. Blossom is superintendent of Little Rock schools.

Parker yesterday declared that his daughter was "being crucified by three people who are determined to beat into submission all opposition" to integration.

He named these as Blossom and two subordinates. The school officials declined comment.

Sammie Dean had been under suspension since Feb. 17 as a result of the appearance of printed cards reading, "One down—eight to go" in reference to the expulsion of Minnijean Brown, a Negro girl, who has since enrolled in a private school in New York.

The remaining eight Negroes are attending Central under protection of a small contingent of Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen.

LITTLE ROCK BOARD EXPELS WHITE GIRL

Her Father Plans To Defy Ouster—Officials Give No Reason For Move

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 28.—A 16-year-old white girl was expelled from Central High School Friday after a review of her Feb. 17 suspension by the Little Rock School Board.

Her father immediately served notice he will defy the expulsion.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said the action was taken against Sammie Dean Parker, daughter of Jay D. Parker, a railroad company employe.

No Reasons Given

The superintendent declined to give reasons for the board's action, based on a board policy of issuing explanations only to parents involved.

The girl's father told newsmen he planned to conduct his daughter personally to the school Monday to attempt to put her back into classes.

Charging his daughter was being "persecuted," Mr. Parker said he hoped that by Monday the school board will have changed its mind.

Hopes For 'Protection'

He said he hoped the same "protection" will be given his daughter Monday by Federal troops still stationed there as has been afforded the eight Negro students still attending classes.

Miss Parker was suspended Feb. 17 for two weeks after she was charged by school officials with having passed out cards bearing the lettering, "One down . . . eight to go." The sign was a reference to the recent expulsion of Negro student Minnijean Brown, who last week started attending a New York school on a scholarship.

The expulsion order against the 11th grade white student apparently was the same type that had been issued against Minnijean Brown. She will be ineligible to attend any [illegible] public school in Little Roc[illegible] the remainder of this school year.

"At least, that's the way I understand it," Mr. Parker said.

Heated Session Indicated

A Wednesday night meeting at which the girl and her parents conferred with school Principal Jess W. Matthews, Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby and Mr. Blossom may have had something to do with the decision to expel her.

Reports coming out of that meeting, held to "review" her Feb. 17 suspension and to determine whether she would be reinstated, indicated an extremely heated session had ensued.

However, neither Mr. Blossom nor Mr. Parker would comment on the Wednesday night discussion.

Mr. Parker criticized Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Huckaby, as well as Mr. Blossom, in his statement Friday. Mrs. Huckaby is assistant vice principal for girls. Neither she nor Mr. Matthews was available for comment.

'Large Crowd' Predicted

Several sympathizers said there would be a "large crowd" on hand Monday morning to accompany Mr. Parker and his daughter when she attempts to get back into Central High.

Miss Parker was suspended along with Howard Cooper, a white student who also had been charged with passing out or wearing the cards. Young Cooper will be reinstated in classes effective Monday, Mr. Blossom said.

The board, when it suspended both students, had said young Cooper could return on March 3 (Monday), but that Sammie Dean would have to consult with Mr. Blossom again before her reinstatement would be considered.

Mr. Parker's statement follows:

"My 16-year-old daughter is being persecuted and is being used to intimidate every white child at Central High School.

'She Has Been Crucified'

"My daughter, according to the board, has an excellent school record but she has been crucified because of three people who are determined to beat into submission all opposition to the Blossom plan, namely, Virgil T. Blossom, Jess W. Matthews and Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby.

"Over the week end I hope the board will reverse Mr. Blossom's tragic mistake. I will accompany my daughter to Central High at 8:15 a.m. Monday and hope she will be afforded the same Federal protection that the board and President Eisenhower so expensively affords the eight Negroes."

Miss Parker was taken forcibly from the high school last fall during heavy disorders at the school when city police were trying to maintain order.

Mr. Parker said Friday, in recalling the incident, that city police took her from the school after she had jumped out of a ground floor window from one of the classrooms where students were assembling for study. At that time, the Negro students hadn't yet gained admission to the school.

Investigate Little Rock High School

The suspension of the 16-year-old Negro girl from the Little Rock Central High school, with the added inference that the order may be permanently extended, would seem to imply that the officials of the school are slowly yielding to segregationist pressures.

The young lady in question has been subjected to repeated personal affronts, indignities and even physical encounters without her assailants being punished in a manner commensurate with the offenses, or in a manner calculated to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

The charges on which she has been suspended are so flimsy as to induce the suspicion of a clandestine machination to rid the Central High School of the remaining Negro students. "One down and eight to go" is a chant that now echoes through the halls of the school. This sinister mood indicates strongly that plans are on foot to provoke the other Negro students into incidents that will incur drastic actions.

That school authorities should be a party to such a damnable plot is to be deplored. They should be censured caustically by the decent citizens of the community who must be aware of the continuing injury inflicted upon them by so flagrant a disregard of elementary rights.

The suspension, which in reality amounts to expulsion inasmuch as it will be extended indefinitely, opens afresh the deep wounds of segregation which many of us thought were about to heal. Little Rock has had enough bad publicity to frown upon any furtherance of the evils that had brought it into disrepute.

This lack of morality and conscience, this piece-meal defiance of integration are warranted grounds for a federal inquiry or legal action or both. We so move.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
9 NEGRO STUDENTS AND MRS. BATES
RECEIVE SPINGARN MEDAL

Little Rock Nine and Mrs. Bates To Receive Spngarn Medal

Black Dispatch P-1
Green - 6-13-58

NEW YORK—Nine Negro teenagers, the first of their race to enroll in Central high school of Little Rock, and Mrs. L. C. Bates, their mentor and president of the Arkansas State Conference of Branches, have been chosen as this year's recipients of the Spingarn Medal, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here today.

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented at the 49th annual NAACP convention in Cleveland, July 8-13

Precedents Broken

In selecting Mrs. Bates and these six girls and three boys, the Spingarn Award committee broke two precedents. For the first time, the award, regarded as the most coveted in the field, is being given to a group rather than an individual. Tlso for the first time minors are recipients of the award.

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

The children and Mrs. Bates are cited for "their courageous self-restraint in the face of extreme provocation and peril," and for "their exemplary conduct in upholding the American ideals of liberty and justice." Their role in the Little Rock crisis, the citation continues, "entitles them to the gratitude of every American who believes in law and order, equality of rights, and human decency."

The young people entered Central High last September in compliance with a federal district court order. They were at first denied admittance by Arkansas state troopers acting on order of Governor Orval E. Faubus. Later they were admitted under the protection of federal troops dispatched to Little Rock by President Eisenhower to prevent interference with the court order.

Suit Filed by NAACP

The ruling to admit them to Central high school was the result of a suit filed on their behalf and at the request of their parents by NAACP lawyers. The gradual plan of desegregation proposed by the Little Rock Board of Education in 1955 was approved by the United States District Court to become effective with the opening of school in September, 1957.

Ernest Greene Graduated

On May 27, Ernest Greene became the first Negro to be graduated from Central High. He was a member of the senior class of 600 boys and girls. Earlier, Minnijean Brown, after repeated harassment by a band of white students, was expelled. She entered the New Lincoln school, a private integrated institution in New York City.

Carlotta Wall made the honor roll in her class. All eight of the colored students who remained in Central High passed. Others in the pioneer group include Elizabeth Eckford, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts and Jefferson Thomas.

Medal Instituted in 1914

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP board of directors. It is a gold medal on an appropriate colored band. This year individual medals will be presented to each of the winners.

Mr. Spingarn died in 1939. The medal has been continued under terms of his will which set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro." In 1939, Arthur B. Spingarn succeeded his brother as president of the Association, a position which he has since held continuously.

Last year, the medal was awarded to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., for "his outstanding leadership role in the successful Montgomery bus protest movement." Other previous Spingarn Medalists include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Miss Marian Anderson, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Judge William H. Hastie, Thurgood Marshall, Paul Williams, Carl Murphy, and A. Philip Randolph.

Little Rock Nine, Mrs Bates To Get Spingarn Medal

Informer
Houston Defender

NEW YORK (ANP) — The nine Negro teenagers who entered Central High school last September in compliance with a federal district court order, and Mrs L C Bates, president, Arkansas NAACP, will receive the Spingarn Award medal at the NAACP's 49th annual conference covening July 8 in Cleveland. Sat. 6-14-58

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, made the announcement Thursday. P-1

The medal is awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement in the field of race relations. In selecting Mrs Bates and the youngsters, the award committee broke two precedents. For the first time the award, regarded as the most coveted in the field, is being given to a group rather than an individual, and the first time, minors are recipients.

At a dinner in Chicago where the students accepted the Robert S Abbott Award, it was rumored that the students had turned down the NAACP award because it was thought Mrs Bates was excluded from the honor.

Plan to Lease Schools Is Illegal, Rogers Says

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 25—Attorney General William P. Rogers said today that Arkansas' school-leasing plan to avoid desegregation, which other Southern States have enacted in varying forms, is unconstitutional.

Rogers' views were presented [illegible] Justice Department [illegible] Federal Court in Fort Smith, Ark., where the Little Rock School Board sought advice on whether it legally could lease its closed high schools, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sought a court order to forbid [illegible].

Federal Judge John E. Miller in turn rejected both the School Board's and the NAACP's petitions. He refused to give the Board what in effect would have been legal advice before any attempt was made to lease the schools. And he told the NAACP he could not rule on the merits of its injunction request because that would require deciding validity of State laws which can be done only by a panel of three Federal judges.

Rogers' position, while no surprise, was the first official presentation of the Government's views. It indicated the Justice Department will take all steps it can to strike down these State attempts to get around Federal Court desegregation orders.

[illegible] law permits leasing of empty school buildings [illegible] private groups. A new law permits use of State funds to pay tuition of students at private schools. Six Little Rock citizens have incorporated to operate private schools. They plan to try to lease the buildings from the School Board, hire city teachers and operate a segregated high school system on State tuition grants.

Rogers called this a "sham and artifice," a transparent effort to avoid compliance with Federal Court desegregation orders by simply changing the world "public" to "private." The important legal fact is that public funds would be involved, said Rogers. He said the courts have held "unequivocably" that states cannot do indirectly what they have been forbidden to do directly.

The private school incorporators, Rogers said, "have no educational experience and no academic accreditation, own no school, employ no teachers and have no financial resources which would permit them to buy or rent a school or employ teachers."

Rogers' memorandum, entered by him as a "friend of the court," stated:

"The status of a school as a public institution is not changed by projecting into its operation a private corporation of this nature.

"Unequivocally the courts have held that the superimposition of such a corporation does not excuse a State institution from noncompliance with the 14th Amendment or with orders establishing 14th Amendment rights."

It was the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, decreeing equal protection of the laws, which the Supreme Court held in 1954 was violated by State laws segregating pupils on the basis of race.

Scores "Sham and Artifice"

Rogers also made this assertion:

"If it is contemplated that any teachers or any other educational personnel now employed at (Little Rock's) Central High School or other schools under control of the School Board are to be used in the proposed schools, or if public monies of the State of Arkansas or any of its subdivisions are to be used to finance the schools to be operated by a corporation on lease from the School Board, then such facts would make even more transparent the sham and artifice proposed, and would thus provide additional cogent reasons why such lease or transfer would be an evasion of and in violation of the existing orders of this Court as confirmed by the Supreme Court."

Rogers, like the NAACP, asked that if Judge Miller refused to forbid the School Board to lease the buildings that he at least require that a private operation carry out the Board's desegregation plan. Miller refused to act on any part of the request.

Judge Miller said, in turning down the NAACP that to make a ruling he would have to pass on the constitutionality of the Arkansas laws.

He said one Federal district judge cannot do this; it takes three. He said the NAACP will have to file an entirely new suit, attacking the constitutionality of the three laws, one of which goes back to 1875.

It could not be immediately determined whether a three-man court would be asked to pass on the issues before the expected reopening of the schools Monday.

One Law Invoked

Gov. Orval E. Faubus is armed with a package of legislation passed by a special session of the Legislature last month in an effort to stave off desegregation. When the Supreme Court refused to let Little Rock suspend its gradual desegregation plan for 2½ years, Faubus invoked one new law and closed the four high schools.

Under another provision of that law the city will vote Saturday on a loaded question which if passed would open the high schools on a desegregated basis Monday. If, as expected, the referendum fails, an attempt will be made to set up a private high school system.

All this left the School Board, as Miller conceded, "on the horns of a dilemma." It wants to get the schools open. But unless Saturday's referendum carries, the only way they could be opened under State law would be by private operation.

On the other hand, the Board is under a year-old Federal Court order to carry out its desegregation program. It fears it might be held in contempt of that order if it leases the schools for segregated operation. That is a decision the Board apparently will now have to meet on its own this weekend.

Meanwhile, the campaign is building up for Saturday's election. The question on the ballot will be for or against "racial integration of all schools."

Segregationists say this means immediate desegregation of all schools, though the law permits and school officials say they would continue their gradual plan. For this year that means admitting six Negroes to the 2000-student Central High School.

Faubus Sees Way Open

Faubus, back from the Southern Governors' conference, said Miler's refusal to forbid leasing the schools "paves the way" for the School Board to go ahead and do it. The high schools could be reopened immediately if they are leased and if the city votes against desegregation Saturday, he said.

The Governor and segregationist leaders have told residents they can safely vote against desegregation because the private school plan would educate their children.

On the other side are a group of lawyers, some clergymen and a group of women who feel the private school plan is invalid and that the choice Saturday is between desegregated schools or no schools.

The women's group presented a half-hour television panel discussion tonight giving that side of the picture. They had asked the three television stations for time to answer Faubus' speech of last week touting the private school plan. The women said two of the stations turned them down.

Both Little Rock newspapers have carried little black-bordered advertisements scattered throughout the paper all week giving both sides of the argument.

A typical message from the women's group was: "Your choice on Saturday: Free public education or no public education. Vote for opening our schools."

On the other side were such as: "Mother and dad: What grade is your daughter in? How many school years does she have to be race-mixed?" "Don't be party to transforming Little Rock into another Washington, D. C." "Like a hen on a June bug the NAACP will pounce on all the schools of Little Rock if the race-mixers win the school election Saturday."

D. C. "Problem" Told

A 1½-hour speech made to the Capital Citizens Council Monday by William Gerber on what he described as terrible problems desegregation has brought to Washington schools, was rebroadcast tonight by a local radio station. Gerber was counsel for the Southern-dominated House District Committee investigation of Washington schools in 1956.

Side by side with the school referendum advertisements run ads from several out-of-state private schools inviting Little Rock students to enroll. About 10 per cent of the 3600 high school students have moved to other schools.

Four Central High students have started a postcard survey of 1236 fellow students asking whether they want school to open, regardless of desegregation. They hope to get an answer to give their elders before Saturday.

The pollsters hope the results will influence adult voters in the referendum. They said tabulations should be completed by Friday.

Preston Rudisill, Kirk Smith, Gail Manor and Sharri Smith, all 17, said they had mailed postcards asking students to mark a yes or no to this question: "Do you wish to have Central High School open, whether segregated or integrated?"

The students polled were requested not to sign their names.

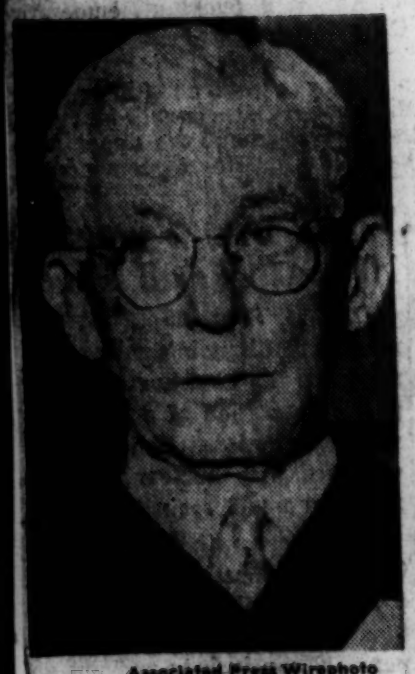
Bodenhamer, Vandiver Hit School Decision

Gubernatorial candidates Ernest Vandiver and William T. Bodenhamer Tuesday attacked the U.S. Court of Appeals decision against suspension of integration at Little Rock, Ark.

Calling the decision unfortunate and unwise, Vandiver said: "Regrettably, this decision can only result in renewed strife and discord which will mean a serious division in the unity of our country at a most critical time."

Bodenhamer issued this statement: "It is regrettable that the federal courts have seen fit to cause further trouble in Little Rock. Under my segregation plan, there will be no occurrence of this nature in Georgia."

Ruling Is Interpreted As Go-Ahead To Lease Little Rock Schools



Associated Press Wirephoto

JUDGE JOHN E. MILLER
Doesn't mean to shirk

If Segregationists Win Election Tomorrow, Monday Reopening Felt A Possibility

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25.—Attorneys for the Little Rock School Board interpreted the ruling of a federal judge Thursday as a go-ahead to lease the schools to a private corporation if segregationists win Saturday's special election.

United States District Judge John E. Miller, sitting at Fort Smith, Ark., declined to advise the School Board whether it can legally lease the schools.

Judge Miller held that Arkansas State laws have primacy in the matter and that the District Court lacks jurdisdiction at this time.

His ruling was a body blow to the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, which also had petitioned the court.

The ruling also disregarded a plea of the Justice Department that Judge Miller instruct the board to comply with the integration order of the Supreme Court whether schools reopen as private or public.

The Justice Department had entered the case Thursday morning as a friend of the court.

Faubus closed the schools after the United States Supreme Court ordered the immediate readmission of Negroes to Central High School, which they attended for the first time last year under the protection of federal troops.

Rogers Calls Plan 'Sham'

Attorney General Rogers declared that Faubus' private-school plan was a "sham" and illegal. While not an actual party to the case, as a "friend" Rogers filed a memorandum of law stating the Justice Department's position.

The N.A.A.C.P. intervened, petitioning the district court to enjoin the School Board from leasing the school buildings or, as an alternative, to require any private school using them to admit Negroes.

Miller dismissed the petitions without prejudice, meaning that the School Board and the N.A.A.C.P. could seek relief in another court.

Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., asked the judge what procedure to follow in pressing the issue in the courts.

"The constitutionality of the anti-integration acts passed by the recent legislative session will have to be decided first," Miller replied.

Already Challenged

Some of the anti-integration measures enacted by the recent special session of the Arkansas Legislature have already been challenged in a State court. The test cases concern an act empowering the Governor to close schools by proclamation and one providing that State funds may be withheld from integrated schools.

Judge Miller also cited the 1875 law.

"Under an old act of 1875 it gives the school board the right to lease (school) property when not in use," he said. "Now that act may play an important part in determining the validity of this entire scheme."

Richard C. Butler, a School Board attorney, said the board had "no immediate plans" for further court action.

In petitioning Miller the School Board had said it would be willing to lease the school buildings immediately, provided such action was legal.

The Little Rock school district will vote Saturday in a referendum by the Governor on the question of integrating the schools of the district.

Will Urge All To Vote

Faubus will go on television here Friday night, he said, to urge "both integrationists and segregationists" to vote Saturday in order to reflect the will of the people. Faubus has often said his actions are dictated by the feeling of the majority.

The big question, Faubus said, is "integration, complete and total."

Thursday night a "Women's Emergency Committee To Open Our Schools" presented a televised panel discussion urging a pro-integration vote as the only legal way of reopening the schools.

The obvious South-wide impact the outcome of the balloting will have was reflected by out-of-state advertisements appearing in Little Rock newspapers.

A group of Louisiana segregationists, in a full-page advertisement Wednesday, praised the "bravery" of Little Rock citizens in resisting federal encroachment.

Mississippians Run Ad

Some Mississippians used a full newspaper page here Thursday, declaring, "Your actions will have a decisive effect upon not only your city and state but on the future of the United States."

The advertisement added:

"The question is: Do the parents and taxpayers of a state and a community have the right to educate their children as they always have, without destructive interference from the Federal Government?"

The way now was seen clear for the forces of Governor Orval E. Faubus to roll up an election victory and for the city's four high schools to reopen on a private, segregated basis next week, perhaps Monday.

The Kentucky Conference of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church has endorsed the approach to integration advocated by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Story on Page 12.

Faubus Encouraged

Faubus said:

"The School Board asked for these instructions and the Federal Court has not stopped them from leasing the buildings. I think the situation looks very bright.

"If the people of Little Rock vote against integration Saturday, the schools can be opened immediately."

Judge Miller said the question involved the constitutionality of recently enacted Arkansas anti-integration laws and of an 1875 Arkansas law, and these laws could be passed on only by a three-judge federal court.

In similar cases three-judge federal courts have refused to rule on State laws until after State courts have had a chance to pass on their validity.

Realizes Predicament

"I have no inclination to shirk my responsibility, but this court is without authority to rule on the matter before it," said Miller, Arkansas' only federal jurist at present. "I realize the predicament you (the School Board) are in and I realize the pressure you are under, but I cannot assume the responsibility for advising you; that is something for which you have to depend on your counsel."

The School Board had asked whether it could lease Little Rock's four closed high-school buildings to a recently formed private corporation—as envisioned by Governor Faubus—without being held in contempt

U.S. LIKELY TO GIVE LITTLE ROCK PLAN

Justice Department Expects to Advise Judge How to Reopen 4 High Schools

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Justice Department officials said today that the department "most probably" would offer definite recommendations to a Federal judge on how to reopen four high schools in Little Rock, Ark. The schools were closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to block integration.

The officials said the department was expected to file a brief with Judge John E. Miller of the United States District Court detailing the legal steps that could be taken to bring about school integration at Little Rock.

On Nov. 10 a three-judge panel of the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals directed that positive steps be taken to facilitate integration at Little Rock's Central High School. Details were left up to Judge Miller and the Little Rock school board.

Judge Miller is expected to hold a hearing soon on the Appeals Court order. Five members of the school board have resigned since the order was handed down.

Officials said the Justice Department probably would offer concrete guidance to keep the District Court "on the right track" in seeking a way out of the tangled school problem. But they declined to reveal what suggestions they had in mind.

Catholics Delay Aid Pleas

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 23—A [illegible] Catholic school official [illegible]drawn requests for [illegible]led by two Catholic [illegible]utions that had accepted [illegible]aced students from Little [illegible]ck's high schools.

The Rev. John W. Kordsmeier, superintendent of Catholic schools in the state, said the applications had been withdrawn for review by his office. He said the schools had sent the requests to the state without having cleared them first with the diocese.

The applications were filed by St. Peter's High School at Pine Bluff and St. Scholastica at Fort Smith. The two schools had asked for the transfer of five Little Rock students.

The withdrawal of the two Catholic schools leaves only one private institution asking for state aid for Little Rock students. It is the Harding Academy at Searly, Ark., which is operated by the Church of Christ.

Little Rock Judge's Ruling

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23—Following is the text of United States District Judge Harry J. Lemley's opinion today denying a stay of his order suspending integration at Little Rock Central High School:

The motion of the plaintiff to stay the enforcement of the judgment in this action rendered herein on June 20, 1958, pending appeal therefrom, having been given new consideration by the court, is hereby denied.

As we understand the law, we have a discretion in this matter; and we feel that that discretion should be exercised in denying the motion, primarily for the reason that from a practical standpoint to grant this motion and stay the enforcement of our judgment would to a large extent nullify our order in the case, since it will in all probability take months to carry the case through the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court; and in the meantime the situation at Central High School, which we have found to be intolerable from an educational standpoint, would continue from the beginning of the approaching session to the final ruling of the Supreme Court on the merits of the case; and for the reason stated in our opinion in said cause, we do not think that such is in the public interest, including the interest of both the white and Negro students in the Little Rock district.

The Honorable Archibald K. Gardner, Chief Judge of this circuit, in assigning us to handle the school board's plea, gave us up to and including Sept. 1, 1958, within which to try and decide the case. In order that any aggrieved party might apply for appellate relief before the beginning of the next school session, our preliminary proceeding, the trial and the preparation and filing of our opinion and order were speeded up as fast as we felt such could be done and at the same time give proper consideration to the cause.

We do not feel that the plaintiffs are deprived of the opportunity of securing and appellate ruling on their motion for supersedeas by reason of the action we are now taking, since it will be more than two months before Central High School convenes this fall, and in the meantime the plaintiffs can apply at least to the Court of Appeals of this circuit for a stay of the enforcement of our judgment of this action.

This, the Twenty-third day of June, 1958.

(Signed) HARRY J. LEMLEY,
United States District Judge.

"And, by all who will read and comprehend, he will be honored and his decision will shine as a beacon to others as the proper judicial application of a bad decision by a higher court. If cause for complaint exists, then it rests with the United States Supreme Court."

Solon Lauds Little Rock Race Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. E. C. Gathings (D-Ark) said Thursday U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's recent decision in the Little Rock school case was proper and logical.

Gathings said in a statement that the Supreme Court had held that the formula for enforcing its integration edict included determination by the District Court as to the timing of such change. Lemley's decision, he said, follows the high court's formula.

"It (the Lemley decision) is logical and should come as no surprise to any one conversant with either the facts in the case or the legal aspects," Gathings said. "Had the facts been different and Judge Lemley suited his decision to the whims and the policies of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, then those same voices raised to condemn his findings would have been carried throughout the land lauding and eulogizing him."

He added:

"But Judge Lemley seeks to win no popularity contest nor soil his judicial robes with the stains of sociological dilution of judicial reasoning. Judge Lemley followed the time-honored and correct method of finding the facts and applying them to the law.

Integration Delay Hearing Asked

Aug. 4 Requested For Appeal Date

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9 (UPI)—A motion was filed in the U. S. Court of Appeals today asking that a hearing on an appeal from the order suspending racial integration in Little Rock, Ark., schools be held Aug. 4.

Wiley A. Branton, Negro attorney from Pine Bluff, Ark., said he thought the August date would give both the school board, the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, and other Negro groups involved adequate time to prepare their arguments. Branton is representing the NAACP in the case.

The appeals court earlier today set a seven-day deadline for either side in the case to motion for a hearing date. Otherwise, the case would have had to have been placed on the September docket of the court beginning Sept. 10, about the time the schools start their 1958-59 year.

The order was issued by Judges John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., Harvey M. Johnsen, Omaha, Neb., and Martin D. Van Osterhout, Sioux City, Iowa.

The order said the court would permit submission of the case on the original papers, rather than consume the time necessary to print documents.

The appeal is from an order by U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley, authorizing the Little Rock Board of Education to suspend its plan for racial integration until January, 1961.

The plan had been in effect since last September, with National Guardsmen protecting nine Negro students who attended Central High School then.

The Lemley Decision

Lee County Bulletin

THE U.S. Supreme Court is not going to change its desegregation ruling. It is purely wishful thinking to speculate even that it might. The law, then, will continue to be that admission to a public school cannot be decided on the basis of race or color.

We do not believe that the Supreme Court will overrule the Lemley decision of last week [suspending integration at Little Rock's Central High]. That order is in keeping with the court's "deliberate" speed philosophy.

If only those who believe in taking the law in their own hands, even to the point of lawlessness and violence, do the talking and the acting in the next two and a half years in Little Rock, the situation very easily could be more intolerable than it was in the past school year. Likewise, if irresponsible politicians there are willing to gamble away their city's chances for peace and reason for the sake of personal political profit, no good can possibly follow the Lemley decision.

At the other extreme, the NAACP ought to recognize that nothing can be gained by pressuring for immediate compliance with the desegregation decision at Little Rock. The fact is that racial strife and tension there are such that the decision of Judge Lemley to delay was the only one that wisely could be rendered.

Segregqtion Committee

The Talladega Daily Home

STATE Senator Albert Boutwell's suggestion that the Alabama legislature should have a special permanent committee to handle segregation matters should receive the thoughtful consideration of all members of the legislature.

The purpose would be "to combine the independent thoughts of 141 members" of the legislature into the most workable legislation and to keep out ill-advised measures. Otherwise, the senator says, the lawmakers will be taking pot shots here and there and never get anywhere.

Mr. Boutwell is a man wise in the matter of state legislation and specifically in that pertaining to segregation. The Alabama legislature would do well to follow his advice in this matter.

Integration Is Pushed Too Fast, Ike Hints; High Court Will Meet

Bills Given Rush

Legislation May Wind Up On Governor's Desk By Tonight

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27.—The Arkansas House and Senate Wednesday gave near-unanimous approval to legislation offered by both Gov. Orval Faubus and Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett. Each body must act on measures adopted by the other before final approval.

Final action on most if not all of the 13 measures could come Thursday. However, amendments placed on two of the proposals may carry the voting over to Friday.

The Governor's six-package program, built around a school-closing law, met approval in both Senate and House shortly before noon. Six of the seven measures by Mr. Bennett met quick approval in the House Wednesday afternoon, and were transmitted to the Senate for a vote Thursday.

Only a smattering of opposition showed up in the House to the Governor's program. In the Senate, there were no opposing votes.

Amendment Shouted Down

In the House, Representative J. C. Cottrell of Little Rock sought vainly to amend the school-closing proposal, by changing a provision which would require a majority of the "qualified electors" to re-open an integrated basis any school the Governor might have closed. Mr. Cottrell pointed out that it's a rare occurrence if more than the majority of qualified voters turn out to exercise the franchise in any Arkansas election.

He contended that in fairness to both sides of the question, the bill should be reworded to allow a majority of those voting to decide the fate of a school that might be closed by the Governor.

The proposed amendment promptly was shouted down.

Amended in the House was a school board recall law sponsored by Mr. Bennett.

However, that wouldn't apply to the House-amended school-closing proposal, since it was done by merely striking certain provisions from it.

The two-pronged action added up to an effort by the legislators not only to put the Governor's recommendations on the law books, but also to give the attorney general broader powers in dealing with activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'Root Of Problem'

Commenting on the House action on his bills, Mr. Bennett—who has started extensive litigation already against the NAACP—said his bills would take up where the Governor's legislation leaves off.

"The Governor is dealing primarily with the Little Rock problem," he said. "The legislation I'm offering would curb the activities of the NAACP, and in so doing I believe end a lot of our integration problems."

The attorney general has contended on prior occasions that integration-promoting efforts of the NAACP were the root of Arkansas integration worries.

In the House, Representative Ray Smith of Hot Springs voted against the school-closing law without comment. Representative Jack Oakes of Augusta voted against one of the Governor's bills dealing with transfer of state aid to students who re-enroll in non-integrated schools. Mr. Oakes said he objected to certain wording of the bill, not to the bill in principle.

Representative Smith
—AP Wirephoto

Lone Dissenter Was Small Voice In Noisy House

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27. — (AP) — The lone voice of dissent in the Arkansas Legislature Wednesday belonged to a young lawyer from Hot Springs. It was a small voice in the supercharged uproar of a House aroused against school integration.

The lawyer, Ray S. Smith Jr., cast the only vote against empowering Gov. Orval Faubus to close Arkansas schools if they are forcibly integrated. The measure passed 94-1.

He Practices Law

Mr. Smith is 32, with reddish hair and an alert face. He wears horn-rimmed glasses. He is of medium height, trimly stocky. Born at Hot Springs, he practices law there. He is married and has two sons. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and has served in the House since 1955.

"It was hard on me today," Mr. Smith said after casting his vote. "It made me sick. If I didn't believe in representative government, I might have done differently."

Mr. Smith said the vote did not reflect his views on integration. He prefers to keep those to himself. He explained that he thinks the school-closing bill gives Governor Faubus too much power, at the expense of local school districts.

Mr. Smith tried to amend the school-closing bill to provide that it take effect only by petition of a school board or 10 per cent of the voters of the district. The amendment was beaten down.

"There is no question in my mind of Governor Faubus' integrity," Mr. Smith said. "I just don't want to give that power to any governor, even though I believe in his integrity."

Relief Need Seen

Another thing that bothers Mr. Smith is what happens to a child when his school is closed. he declared:

"No provision is made for the continued education of the children. I agree that the people of Arkansas are entitled to relief. I recognize that an emergency exists and I have supported and will continue to support all measures designed to prevent violence and protect the rights of the people.

"I cannot believe the people want to give up the right to control their own schools and to cease the education of their children."

Hearing Is Today

Breathing Spell At Stak —President Mentions Going 'Slower'

(Text on Page Three)

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — President Eisenhower hinted Wednesday he believes school integration is being pushed too rapidly as the United States Supreme Court prepared to study the crisis-filled Little Rock situation.

The President also said there is "no chance" of great divergencies between his views and those to be presented to the Supreme Court Thursday in a Justice Department brief.

May Be Moderate

The President's news conference remarks thus closed at least the possibility that the Administration will recommend a moderate course in the Little Rock case.

However, observers recalled that the President spoke in a moderate vein several times last year prior to dispatching Federal troops to Little Rock to enforce integration at Central High School.

At stake in Thursday's hearing is whether the high court will grant Central a breathing spell or order immediate readmittance of Negroes to its classrooms.

The Supreme Court hewed closely to the Administration's recommendations in its original 1955 school desegregation order. And it presumably will give great weight to the Administration's views in the Little Rock case to be heard Thursday.

Will Reflect 'Ike' Views

The President said he wouldn't instruct the Justice Department to argue one way or the other. But he twice said he expects the department's brief, to be filed by Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, to reflect his views.

He hinted at those views in response to a question about a report in the current issue of Newsweek magazine. The magazine reports he has told friends privately he wishes the Supreme Court had never handed down its school desegregation decision, and that he thinks integration should proceed much more slowly.

The President denied the first point in the report, saying in effect he would never voice an opinion about the correctness of a Supreme Court decision.

May Have Said 'Slower'

"Now with respect to the other one," he continued, "it might have been that I said something about 'slower,' but I do believe that we should—because I do say, as I did yesterday or last week, we have got to have reason and sense and education, and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand as this process—if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States."

Thursday's extraordinary special session of the Supreme Court—the fifth since 1920—was called by Chief Justice Earl Warren to consider a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for a resumption of integration at Little Rock's Central High School.

The NAACP asked the Supreme Court to vacate the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals' 30-day stay of its integration order, and also to stay Federal Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley's two-and-one-half-year postponement order. Attorneys for the Little Rock School Board have filed in opposition, and will participate in Thursday's oral arguments. Solicitor General Rankin will appear for the Government.

Ike's Legal Spokesmen Strong For Desegregation

WASHINGTON (AP) — While President Eisenhower has steadfastly declined to give his own opinion on the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, his legal spokesmen have been enthusiastic advocates of desegregation.

Herbert Brownell Jr., the Eisenhower administration's first attorney general, contended the high court had the authority and the duty to strike down the color line in public schools.

Brownell filed a 118-page brief with the court Nov. 27, 1954, in which he argued it was the court's responsibility to enforce the equal rights provision of the 14th Amendment.

The 14th Amendment provides, among other things, that no state shall make or enforce any law that abridges the privileges and immunities of U. S. citizens.

J. Lee Rankin, now solicitor general but at the time head of the Justice Department's office of legal counsel, told the Supreme Court orally in December, 1953, that the department adopts the views of segregation expressed in a legal brief filed by the Truman administration in 1952. That brief said the historic "separate but equal doctrine" laid down in 1896 was wrong and asked the court to overturn it. The department said at the time that Rankin was speaking for the Eisenhower administration.

The separate but equal doctrine, handed down in a transportation case, allowed states to enforce segregation in schools provided that separate facilities for Negroes were equal to those provided for whites.

The Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, struck down the separate but equal doctrine, holding racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

During arguments in April, 1955, on implementation of this decision Solicitor Gen. Simon B. Sobeloff, now chief judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, took what he called a middle course.

He asked for a decision "to suggest motion, to encourage motion" toward ending segregation, but with no ironclad deadline, as asked by Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In its May, 1955, follow-up decision calling for the ending of racial segregation "with all deliberate speed," the court gave district courts considerable leeway and told them they could take into account local conditions in deciding individual cases.

In a news conference statement Aug. 20, Eisenhower, as he has done whenever the matter came up, declined to express his view of the Little Rock case. He said it would not be appropriate for him to do so "because there are some phases of this case still pending in the courts."

But Eisenhower said all citizens have a solemn duty to comply with final court orders. And he said each state "owes it to its inhabitants, to its sister states and to the Union the obligation to suppress unlawful forces."

Ike Asks Support On School Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI)—President Eisenhower appealed to the South today to recognize its duty to comply with court-ordered school integration and grant "all our people" their constitutional rights.

In a statement stemming from the Supreme Court's latest ruling Monday, he said that any other course except compliance with court school orders would be "fraught with grave consequences to our nation."

Plea to All

The President came to his first news conference since Aug. 27 armed with "a little statement" on the integration problem. In brief, it was a plea to all Americans—public officials and private citizens alike—to be true to "our constitutional ideals."

Eisenhower, who appeared in ruddy good health following his Newport, R. I., vacation, discussed most current issues dispassionately. But he spoke with more than his usual forcefulness in ruling out any appeasement of Communist China.

He also was irked at two reporters who persisted with questions he apparently did not think particularly relevant. And he expressed amazement with the election "apathy" of some Republicans. He also was puzzled by some foreign reaction to U. S. foreign policy.

The President also said:

He will enter Walter Reed Army Medical Center Friday for his annual physical checkup. He announced it because he did not want anyone to get the idea he had a "new illness." The White House said a report on the head-to-toe examination would be issued Saturday.

He never asked anyone to seek the resignation of his chief assistant, Sherman Adams. But he said "there is no question" but that others advised Adams "very strongly" that it was best he leave as a result of the furor over Adams' gifts from industrialist Bernard Goldfine. The President also said he planned to issue a table of the White House staff reorganization to show how issues are funneled upward to him for a final decision.

In discussing the school integration crisis, the President avoided specific reference to closing of Southern schools. He noted that he had warned last week that such action would have evil effects and said he would not elaborate.

When asked about the Arkansas and Virginia situations, he volunteered his brief statement noting that the Supreme Court held unanimously Monday that there must be "equality of opportunity for education" where public funds are involved.

Court Ruling

The court held that no state could nullify court integration orders directly or by such "evasive schemes" as closing or opening closed schools as private institutions.

The President said it was "incumbent on all Americans" to "recognize their duty of complying with the rulings of the highest court in the land."

"We must never forget that the rights of all of us depend upon respect for the lawfully determined rights of each of us," he said.

"As one nation, we must assure to all our people, whatever their color or creed, the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and the full measure of the law's protection."

As for how closed Southern schools could be re-opened, the President said that a number of cases still are pending in various courts and he will have nothing to say until they have been decided.

Faubus Admits Possible Mistakes In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) — Controversial Gov. Faubus of Arkansas got into the news picture again last week with an announcement that he plans to reveal a "new thought" on the school integration problem, and admission that he might have made a few mistakes during the Central High controversy.

Interviewed at a news conference here, Faubus tried to minimize his own posible mistakes in comparison to what he trmd the government's major blunder in calling out federal troops to enforce integration at the school. The government mode the biggest mistake by using the troops, he said.

Back from a vacation trip in North Arlansas, the governor appeared to be acting the part of a prima donna, as he kept reporters guessing on what his "new thought" will be. He said, however that he might reveal it in an address before the Independent Magazine Wholesalers convention here Jan. 18.

He refused also to say whether he would run for a third term as governor. He would say only that he thought the integration issue would be a major issue in the 1958 campaign.

Asked if he thought the National Dmiocratic Party wouldo suppport him in th campaign, Faubus said: "I think that I am not in any sort of disfavor with the Party. I may be with some Party officials but these are only a few. National Democratic chiftain Paul Butler, who usually speaks for the party, has critized Faubus on his stand in the Little Rock controversy.

REP. WINSTEAD
. . . Would 'handcuff' Ike

Rep. Winstead would curb Ike's troop use

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7— (AP)—Rep. Winstead (D., Miss.) today criticized the Eisenhower administration for sending troops to Little Rock during the school integration crisis there. He called on Congress to put "legislative handcuffs" on the executive to prevent similar action in the future.

Men in authority who would use the military against citizens in a sovereign state must be convinced, Winstead said, that "framers of the constitution meant for the military to be servants of the people—not their masters."

Winstead made his remarks in connection with plans to introduce two bills aimed at limiting use of federal troops.

One bill would prohibit the president from calling the National Guard into federal service except in time of war, threat of invasion or when requested by a state governor or legislature.

The second would prohibit use of federal troops to enforce federal court orders and state laws.

WINSTEAD said in a speech prepared for the House that his bills came "as a result of the disgraceful action of this administration in calling out the National Guard of Arkansas and in ordering 1200 battle-ready paratroopers of the 10th Airborne Division into Little Rock to force the integration of nine Negro children at Central High School."

Unless repetitions can be prevented, Winstead said, "we have witnessed the beginning of the end of our cherished form of government."

CRISIS IN LITTLE ROCK IS TOPIC OF ARTICLES

Series By Former Mayor To Appear In Paper

CRITICAL OF GOVERNOR

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13. — Former Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann is author of a series of newspaper articles on the Little Rock integration crisis, which will be published later in book form, he said Monday.

Mr. Mann, who left office late last year after city voters approved a change to a city manager form of government in 1956, said he gave his views on the integration controversy after being urged "both locally and out-of-state" to do so.

Critical Of Governor

The series will start appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on Jan. 19, under the former Little Rock mayor's byline.

The mayor is understood to be critical of Gov. Orval Faubus in the discussions, on grounds the governor—in calling out the National Guard to block integration at Central High School early in September—precipitated a major integration furor which has had worldwide repercussions.

The former mayor and the governor clashed a number of times during the controversy. Mayor Mann charged Little Rock police could have handled the situation if Governor Faubus had stayed out of it, and the Governor referred to Mr. Mann as a "discredited" public official. The Governor charged that voters turned to a city manager form of government because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Mann's administration of city affairs.

Mr. Mann since has returned to his insurance office here, and the city manager hired by the city manager board of directors is expected to report for work here later this week.

The new official is Dean Dauley, who has been serving as city manager at Grand Prairie, Texas.

Wishes Him Luck

Mr. Mann said he wished Mr. Dauley the best of luck, but that "he's going to have his hands full, in view of the city's needs."

Mr. Mann said Little Rock's biggest administrative problem always had been insufficient finances. The present city budget of about three million dollars a year should be "at least" five million a year to meet city needs, he said.

White Boy Says Life Threatened

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A 17-year-old white youth said last night that anonymous telephone callers threatened his family with death because he kicked a Negro girl pupil at integrated Central High School.

Richard Boehler told newsmen that he launched a kick at Minnie Jean Brown, 16, as she passed him near the school campus after classes were dismissed Wednesday afternoon.

He said she didn't try to fight back.

"She just put her hand to her face and cried like the baby she is," he said.

Prosecutor Frank Holt refused to issue a warrant for Boehler's arrest. The warrant was sought by Minnie Jean and her mother.

Holt said his office would investigate.

SUSPENDED WEDNESDAY

Boehler said he was suspended from Central High Wednesday morning for arguing with his home room teacher and for failing to pay a $1.50 school fee. He went back to take some other students to their homes in his automobile.

Boehler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Boehler, said someone in a crowd of white students dared him to "go get" Minnie Jean as she walked past him. But he didn't kick at her because of the dare, he said.

Boehler said Minnie Jean had called him "white trash" in a school corridor and once got into a dispute with him in a French class.

He said that three different persons had called him repeatedly on the telephone last night, threatening to kill him, his parents, his 13-year-old sister and his grandmother.

CONFERENCE SLATED ON KICKING INCIDENT

Youth's Parents To Talk With School Head

BOARD CHANGE IS MADE

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 31.—The parents of a 17-year-old boy accused of kicking a Negro girl student at Central High School asked for a conference Friday with school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

Mr. Blossom said he probably would meet Saturday with Richard Boehler, 17, and his parents, to discuss an incident occurring Wednesday and involving Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students attending integrated Central High.

No Action Taken

The superintendent said he had taken no disciplinary action against the youth, pending "further investigation." Minnie Jean Brown and her mother tried to obtain an arrest warrant Thursday against the boy, but Pros. Atty. Frank Holt declined to issue it.

Young Boehler, whose identity had been kept secret until late Thursday night, said the Negro girl involved in the incident was a "troublemaker."

He also said he and his parents had received a number of anonymous telephone calls threatening their lives.

He contended the girl had called him some bad names, and that as a result he kicked her. The Negro girl said Thursday she was kicked without cause, but the white youth said that "she's a troublemaker . . . and acts as if she owns the school."

He said he had trouble with her earlier in the school year.

Mr. Blossom said so far as he knew school closed Friday for the week end without further incident.

School Board Change

The school was operating Friday with a change in the School Board. Wayne Upton, Little Rock attorney, Thursday night was elected new president of the board, to succeed Dr. William G. Cooper, who was elected vice president.

Dr. Cooper, meanwhile, was named president of the board of Little Rock University. The School Board acts as trustees also for the university, but with different presidents.

Rogers Promises Troops Removal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers was reported to have told Republican leaders Friday "we are going to get the troops out of Little Rock at the earliest possible moment consistent with public safety."

Rogers also was reported to have said the Administration has no civil rights legislation to propose. He spoke at a closed door meeting of the Republican National Committee and an account of his talk was given later to newsmen by a committee spokesman.

Regular Army and Arkansas National Guardsmen were mobilized in Little Rock last fall during the school integration crisis. Only a few National Guardsmen are still on duty at Central High School there.

Faubus Silent

Alabama State GOP Chairman Claude Vardaman was reported to have told the committee that since Rogers has been in office "his statements have done more to quiet feelings in the South than any other single thing."

At Little Rock, Gov. Orval Faubus declined comment on Rogers' reported statement.

Little Rock Integration Violence Continues

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1 (AP).—Violence broke out several times at integrated Central High School yesterday, and a white boy and a Negro girl were suspended.

A white girl's parents withdrew her from classes after one racial incident and another Negro girl reported that a white youth kicked her.

The tension-filled day also included a bomb scare but no explosives were found.

Minnie Jean Brown, 16, one of the nine Negroes attending the school, was suspended by Principal Jess Matthews. Apparently the action resulted from a corridor scuffle between the Negro girl and a white girl, Frankie Ann Gregg.

Mr. Matthews also suspended Leroy Hudkins, 17, a white youth who reportedly doused Minnie Jean with soup in a cafeteria incident after the fight in the corridor.

Father Withdraws Daughter

Mrs. Frank B. Gregg, jr., said her husband went to Central High and withdrew their daughter after Frankie Ann hit Minnie Jean with a purse because the Negro girl called her "white trash."

Mrs. Gregg quoted her daughter, a 10th-grader, as saying she and Minnie Jean bumped into each other while changing classes. The name-calling and purse-slinging followed, Mrs. Gregg said.

Carlotta Walls, 14, colored, repored that a white boy kicked her. It could not be determined whether any action was taken in this incident.

Minnie Jean has figured in a number of racial disputes at Central High which still is guarded during class hours by a small force of federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen.

She was suspended in late December before for throwing chili on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

After Minnie Jean's reinstatement last month, a white boy drew a suspension for tossing soup on her.

Incident Last Week

Last week another white boy kicked her as she walked across the school campus. She and her mother tried unsuccessfully to have the boy arrested. He had been suspended for scholastic reasons a few hours before the kicking occurred.

None of the other Negro pupils has been suspended since they started attending school under the protection of Federal troops last September 25.

Yesterday morning, a Little Rock television station (KTHV) got an anonymous telephone call that a bomb had been planted at Central High. School authorities and city patrolmen checked but found nothing.

In another development concerning school integration, Representative Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, and Gov. Orval Faubus conferred at the Governor's office yesterday on legislation that Mr. Hays plans to introduce.

The measure would call for a congressional study of school desegregation Mr. Hays said. He declined to discuss details.

The South, Too, Is For Law

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, at his press conference yesterday, said, reading from a prepared statement, that "it is incumbent upon all Americans, public officials and private citizens alike, to reeognize their duty of complying with the rulings of the highest court in the land." He had been asked whether in the light of the Supreme Court's decisions, Arkansas and Virginia should re open their closed schools on an integrated basis without being forced into it by the federal government.

Dr. J. T. Raney of L. R. Private Schools Meets Press

Deeply opposed as vast numbers of Southerners are to forced integration in the schools, intense as efforts are to prevent it, it should be realized over the country that this does not mean they are against law and order. The South, too, is for law and order. Extremists favoring sheer defiance and violence are few. Responsible officials and citizens striving to maintain segregation are seeking to do so by legal means.

It cannot yet be foreseen just how these lawful efforts will come out. But in Arkansas and Virginia these endeavors have sought legal courses. In Alabama, school placement and "freedom of choice" laws are steps taken in an orderly way toward legal solution of school problems. Such programs are not defiance of law and the Supreme Court.

THE COURT'S OPINION OF LAST Monday in the Little Rock case attributed difficulties in the situation there "to the actions of legislators and executive officials of the state of Arkansas taken in their official capacities, which reflect their own determination to resist this court's decision in the Brown case and which have brought about violent resistance to that decision in Arkansas."

But it should be pointed out and emphasized that Gov. Faubus has not defied U. S. courts but has sought legal means of resistance. His own use of troops in blocking integration at Central High School was taken, he insisted, in accordance with his conception of his duty as governor to seek to maintain public peace. He did not defy the order of the Federal District Court to proceed with integration in September, 1957.

Steps taken to set up private segregated schools in Arkansas and Virginia have been based on conviction as to legal rights.

A BASIC CONTENTION OF opponents of compulsory integration under the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated schools has been that the ruling itself is not in accordance with the Constitution. The Supreme Court is not to be regarded as infallible. The court has reversed itself in various cases, as it did in the 1954 decision overturning the long established "separate but equal" ruling.

Southern opponents of compulsory integration of the schools are not only seeking legal means of opposing it but also seek change of the court's doctrine and to persuade more Americans that the 1954 decision was unconstitutional and that forced desegregation can tragically operate against the public interest and that of both white and Negro citizens. Certainly it is a basic right to express conviction, to criticize court decisions, to seek legal changes. Where such action is denied, freedom does not exist.

Faubus Bars Militia Use for Integration

Fla. Times-Union

Refuses Shift on Schools

Jacksonville Fla. Thurs. 8-21-58

Arkansas Governor, Little Rock Unit Hold Meet

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20 (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today that President Eisenhower needn't expect him to use the state militia to enforce integration at Central High School Sept. 2.

The President made it clear in Washington that he will use federal troops to enforce integration decrees, as he did in Little Rock last fall, if it is necessary to prevent "anarchy."

He said his feelings are "exactly as they were" last fall. Faubus said his "position of last fall is unchanged."

After what he described as an "amicable" meeting with the Little Rock School Board at Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom, Faubus declined to say whether he has decided to call the legislature into session to deal with the new integration crisis. Earlier, he had said "a decision must be made before the end of this week."

Faubus said the school officials had answered some of his questions as to steps they planned to avert integration. Answers to some of the questions, he added are not yet known.

Blossom said the board has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for a stay of its integration order. He added school authorities agreed to explore every legal angle with a view to postponing integration.

New Battle Seen

Central High School seems almost certain to become an integration battleground again.

(In St. Louis attorneys requested the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals today to make its decision denying delay in Little Rock integration effective immediately in order that Negro students can start the fall term, beginning Sept. 2, in white schools.)

The only chance of operating Central as a segregated school is if the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals or a U.S. Supreme Court justice stays the appeals court order that integration must continue at Central.

School board lawyers prepared an appeal to the Supreme Court and a petition to the appeals court for a stay.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Monday reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Harry Lemley of Hope, Ark., that Central should have a 2½-year recess from integration.

Faubus held a news conference after Eisenhower read a statement at his news conference in Washington affirming his intention to use federal troops to enforce integration, if necessary.

Position Unchanged

"If it is the purpose of Mr. Eisenhower's statement to reaffirm his position of last fall, that it is my duty as governor to use the militia to enforce integration in any school district in this state, then I must say that my position of last fall is unchanged," Faubus said.

"I do not interpret my constitutional duties to cover any such theory as that advanced by the President. I do recognize my duty to preserve the peace of my state and I shall continue to do so to the best of my ability.

"It is also elementary that I am bound under my oath of office to uphold the Constitution and to enforce the laws of my state within the framework of the federal Constitution."

But, he said, "Many lawyers throughout the nation, regardless of their views on segregation or integration, have expressed the view that the Supreme Court (integration) decision is without the basis of law."

NAACP to Push Fight

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today notified Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus of its opposition to further delay in bringing about integration at the Little Rock High School.

In a telegram signed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, the NAACP said it will advise the parents of Negro students that it "stands ready to assist them further in pressing without delay and with all legal weapons their rights."

The message also declared:

"It is now the duty of the state and local authorities to protect the determined rights of individual citizens and in the event of their failure the duty of the federal government so to do."

The telegram was in response to a suggestion by Faubus yesterday that the NAACP make clear its attitude toward the recent U. S. appeals court decision ordering integration.

IF NECESSARY

Ike Indicates He'll Use Troops Again

WASHINGTON, Aug 20 (UPI)—President Eisenhower made it clear today that he again will use federal troops to enforce court-ordered public school integration if it is necessary, to avoid "anarchy."

The President told his news conference the federal government must and will enforce court integration rulings if the states fail to do so.

He said his feelings "are exactly as they were" last fall when he ordered paratroopers and federalized National Guardsmen to maintain order at newly integrated Central High School at Little Rock, Ark.

Although he did not specifically mention the use of troops, Eisenhower made it perfectly clear that he would use them again as a last resort in Little Rock or any other locality where violence and mob rule threaten public order.

Reads Statement

The President opened his news conference by reading a prepared statement which he said was aimed at answering questions raised by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision reinstating integration in the Little Rock high school.

"Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy," he said.

The President said it is the duty of each state to "suppress unlawful forces" and maintain order to "permit compliance with the final orders of the court. . . .

"Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event" he added.

Feelings Unchanged

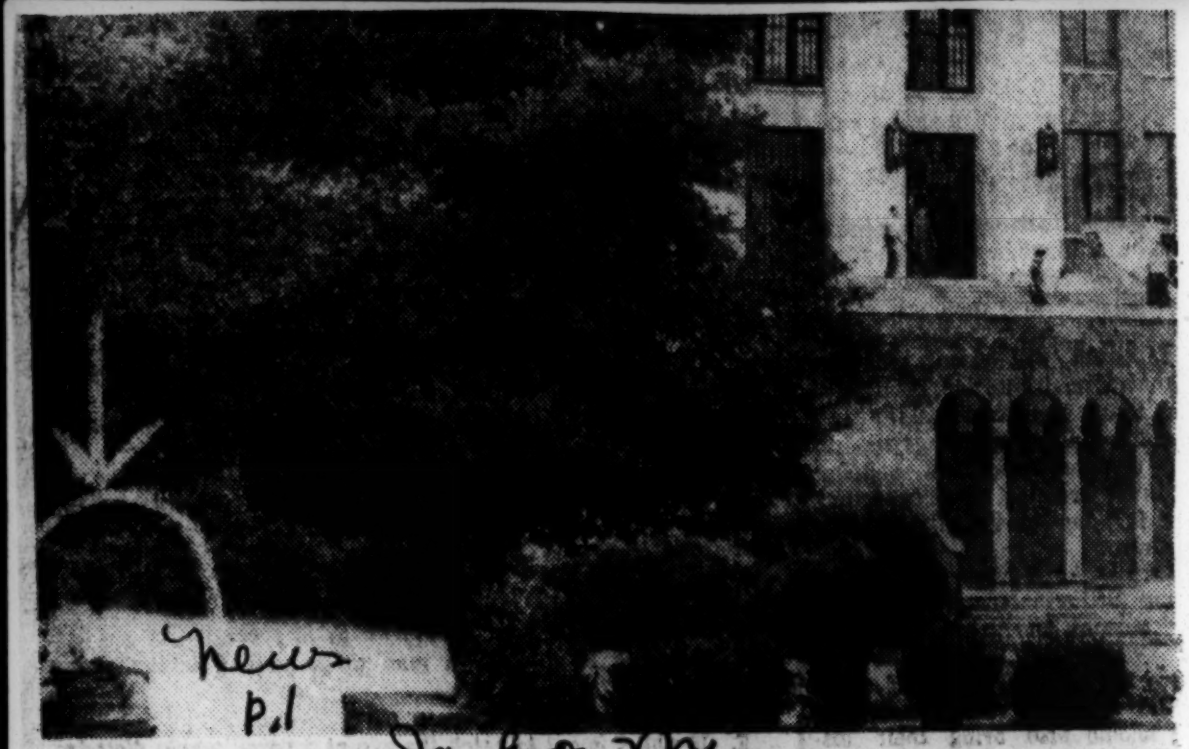
The President said his feelings are uncharged from last Sept. 24, when he ordered federal troops into Little Rock. He quoted a paragraph from his nationwide television speech at that time which said:

"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of the government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the federal courts."

During a follow-up question period, Eisenhower was asked whether Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. had requested a conference with him regarding school integration problems certain to arise in Virginia this fall.

"No," the President replied, "but there have been one or two political figures from Virginia that have agreed with me we would like to talk some of these things over, but so far we just haven't gotten the opportunity."

The President told his last news conference he is willing to meet with Almond to discuss the integration situation, particularly in Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, and Norfolk. Thousands of families of federal employes live in these two areas.



ONLY GUN — The only gun on the campus of embattled Little Rock Central High School is that being worn by a school guard (arrow). The guard Friday forced a newspaper photographer from the campus. The scene is different from last year.—Clarion-Ledger—AP Wirephoto.

AT LITTLE ROCK

Faubus Calls Special Session Of Lawmakers

By ARTHUR EVERETT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval Faubus Saturday called an emergency session next week of the Arkansas State Legislature to try to block further racial integration at Central High school.

The legislators may be asked to close the big school entirely, as a last resort against what Faubus called illegal federal interference.

Faubus told a news conference that information he has received indicated that violence in the event of renewed integration at Central would be even greater this time than a year ago. Riots outside the school last fall shocked the nation and led President Eisenhower to send federal troops to Little Rock.

During the past year of crisis here, Faubus often threatened to call on the legislature for special anti-integration measures. But he kept putting off the actual call for one reason or another.

Finally, in midafternoon, Faubus solemnly announced he had summoned the lawmakers to a special session next Tuesday—one week before Central High is scheduled to reopen.

In his call, Faubus said in part:

"Because of the grave concern of the people of Little Rock and the general public in this matter, and the great desire to combat by legal means the forcible integration of the Little Rock high schools and to avoid the almost certain disorders that would ensue, it is imperative that the people be given an opportunity to act. . . .

"It is the responsibility of the chief executive, under the constitution and law of Arkansas, to preserve the peace and good order of the state. This has been and will continue to be my firm position.

"I have not offered nor will I offer any objections to changes which are brought about through constitutional and Democratic processes, in accordance with the will of the people."

Faubus told newsmen he would have liked to delay his call until the Supreme Court makes its next scheduled move in the case. That appears to be nearly a week away, however, and Faubus declard: "There is no time to do that."

Although he wouldn't discuss the nature of any bills he has in mind, Faubus said:

"It is my hope and my expectation that the legislature will act on the bills before Sept. 2."

Central's 2,000 students are scheduled to return to classes on that date.

Of any measures that are passed Faubus said: "I hope it will never be necessary to use them."

Asked if he had information that violence this year might even go beyond last year's if Central's integration program is resuled, Faubus replied: "That is the information brought to me over and over."

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
GOVERNOR FAUBUS - SCHOOL BOARD

Board at Little Rock Wins Stay; All-White Opening Due Sept. 2

30 Days Are Granted For Appeal

By Wire Dispatches

The Little Rock School Board yesterday was granted 30 days by the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals to carry its fight against resumption of integration to the Supreme Court.

The court's stay order at St. Louis came just four days after it had set aside the order of U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., suspending integration in Little Rock's Central High School for 2½ years.

Immediately after the Appeals Court acted, Little Rock School Superintendent Virgil Blossom announced that Central High School would open September 2 "as an all-white high school."

N.A.A.C.P. To Keep Fighting

Seven on the nine Negroes who attended Central High School last year had sought readmission. One was graduated, another expelled.

In New York, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, announced his determination to fight for the September 2 integration deadline. He said he would go to Washington today armed with one or two of three possible motions seeking Supreme Court action reversing the Appeals Court's stay.

Virginia's Governor says in a Page 3 story that if federal troops are sent to his state to enforce integration, "They will patrol empty schoolhouses."

Although the court was not in session, Justice Charles E. Whittaker, in charge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, could act on any motion in the case.

Stay Order Telephoned

The stay order was telephoned to the clerk of the appeals in St. Louis by Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner from his office in Huron, S. D.

It set out that if the appeal is made within the 30 days, the stay order will remain in force until the Supreme Court acts.

At the same time, the Appeals Court denied a motion of attorneys for the Negro students to make effective at once its mandate overruling Judge Lemley. Under court rules a mandate usually takes 20 days to be issued.

Even as the Appeals Court acted, Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus in Little Rock stood firm on his call to Arkansas legislators to stand by for a possible call to deal with the integration situation.

In Recess Till October 6

Judge Gardner's order set yesterday for the beginning of the 30-day period.

Should the School Board take the full 30 days, the case would not reach the Supreme Court before late September and the Supreme Court itself is in summer recess until October 6. Other legal moves could take nearly another month.

Barring fast Supreme Court action as requested by the N.A.A.C.P., it appeared certain that Central High would open the fall term as an all-white school.

Richard Butler, attorney for the School Board, said the decision "apparently means that the integration question is at a standstill until October."

Wrote Only Dissent

The Supreme Court has heard no oral arguments in segregation cases since its 1954 decision calling for "all deliberate speed" in eliminating desegregation.

Judge Gardner said the seven members of the court had decided at the time they issued their decision that a stay should be granted if requested by the School Board. The 90-year-old Gardner wrote the only dissent.

The School Board's motion for a stay had contended that as long as "grave questions" in the Little Rock case remained undecided by the Supreme Court, enforcement of integration would create "an increasingly intolerable situation."

Special Session Seems Off

Faubus said late yesterday that he would not make a decision on calling the Legislature until today.

"I didn't make my plans to call the session in haste, and I am not going to call them off in haste," he said.

But it was apparent that the likelihood of a session is now remote.

A veteran legislator, Carroll Hollensworth, commented, "I would think this removes the need for a special session, and I don't think we will have one . . . I am making my plans not to attend a special session Monday."

At a press conference just before the Appeals Court stay, Faubus indicated one of the bills he would submit to the Legislature would call for closing Central High should President Eisenhower send troops there.

"Likely one (bill) will deal with use of troops, either federal or State," Faubus said. He added that closing the school "has been suggested by a number of legislators and certainly that is one (bill) that is being considered."

Faubus last fall called out the Arkansas National Guard to keep the nine Negroes out of school. He said he did it to preserve peace, but a district judge ordered him to stop interfering with integration at the high school.

Mob Riots Followed

Mob riots at the school followed, and Eisenhower dispatched paratroops and nationalized the guardsmen to restore order. Integration was troop-enforced the rest of the year.

The Appeals Court acted quickly on the School Board's request, filed only yesterday morning. The board's application followed by a day the opposing motion of attorneys for the Negro students.

The board has contended the stay should be granted so the Supreme Court could determine whether an order for school desegration may be postponed upon a finding that its continuation might be contrary to public welfare.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SEEING EYE TO EYE: Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, left, and Little Rock School Superintendent Virgil Blossom exchange smiles and handshake before a closed-door School Board meeting on integration.

FAUBUS DEMANDS ARKANSAS BOARD RESIST OR RESIGN

Insists Little Rock Schools Must Suspend Integration Despite Court's Ruling

STATE ACTION HELD UP

Governor Says He Must See Board's Plans Before He Decides on a Session

Text of statement by Faubus is printed on Page 18.

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19—Gov. Orval E. Faubus called on the Little Rock School Board today either to find means to suspend racial integration at Central High School or to resign.

Governor Faubus said he woulld await disclosure of the board's plan before deciding whether the state shouldl act to cope with "the dire implications of any forcible integration of the schools at this time."

He also declared that the parents of the seven Negro children now technically enrolled at the school and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People could resolve "this whole unhappy situation" by withdrawing students to allow a cooling-off period.

"Any action taken by the Chief Executive, the Legislature or the people before the attitude of these people is known might prove to be premature and unnecessary," he commented.

Reacts to Decision

The Governor's remarks came in a statement read at a news coference in his Capitol office this morning. They followed the announcement yesterday in St. Louis that the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed a District Court ruling that had granted the School Board here a two-and-a-half-year delay in its plan for gradual integration.

Mr. Faubus's statement surprised most observers, since he had previously indicated that he would summon the Legislature into special session immediately if the District Court were overruled to consider school closure measures.

However, he implied today that such a session would be called later if needed. Asekd if he had legislation ready to be introduced, he replied:

"I used to be a Boy Scout and their motto is 'Be Prepared.'"

The Governor, who won renomination to a third term by an overwhelming majority last month, was sarcastic in his criticism of the school board as he has been in the past.

Questions School Board

"Does the board intend to ...inue to promote the com... integration of the Little ...ools while muttering insin...re... half-hearted protestations," he asked, "or does it intend to fight in every legal way possible the integration by force, with such dire consequences for education in the affected school, and the peace of the community?"

The Governor declared that although the body had been ordered to continue its integration plan, "it has every right to resist the order by any and every legal means."

Mr. Faubus then suggested that school officials follow one of these alternatives:

¶Use a pupil assignment law, adopted in a 1956 referendum, to block integration.

¶Persuade Negro parents and N. A. A. C. P. officials to send the students "to school with their own race during the coming year."

¶Resign "and allow the people to select a new board, which would have the courage to act in conformity with their wishes."

Asks Board's Intentions

Noting that Central High is scheduled to open two weeks from today, the Governor asserted:

"If the people, the members of the Legislature or the Chief Executive are to have any opportunity to do anything about this situation, without the possibility of unnecessary action, or of conflicting action with the efforts of the school board, then it is necessary to know almost immediately the plans and intentions of the school board and the Negro leaders."

Asked to comment, Virgil T. Blossom, school superintendent, said:

"I will present these questions to the school board and get an answer to them as soon as possible."

In an earlier statement on the Court of Appeals ruling, Mr. Blossom said the board would "promptly pursue any and all legal remedies which it has, including an appeal to the United States Supreme Court."

N.A.A.C.P. Seeks Answers

Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the N. A. A. C. P. in Arkansas, said the Governor's questions were directed to the school board and "it's up to the board to answer them."

"When the school board calls us, we will listen to their plan," she said. "Then we'll decide what to do.

"As far as I can see the school board has only one device and that is to follow the plan as approved in the courts."

She declined to say whether additional Negroes would seek admission to Central High or whether they would request to be enrolled in Hall High School, a second White institution here. However, Mr. Blossom said that the school board had received no new applications from Negro students.

Doubts were expressed over whether even the seven original Negroes could return to Central on opening day, Sept. 2.

A Little Rock lawyer pointed out that the circuit ruling setting aside the delay granted here last June by Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., would not take effect until the receipt of a mandate from the appellate bench.

Under court regulations, he said, such a mandate is not filed in the district court until twenty days after the announcement of the decision. And the appeals court made no provision in its decision to waive the regulations.

School and police officials and community leaders fear that if the seven do return violence will result. Several contended that opposition to intergation here is much more intense than it was last year, when the admission of nine Negroes touched off rioting at Central High.

Associated Press Wirephoto

FAUBUS CONFERS WITH LEGISLATORS: Gov. Orval E. Faubus, right, of Arkansas, talks to State Senators Robert Hays Williams, left, and Jerry Street in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK
GOVERNOR FAUBUS- SCHOOL FUND PLEA
FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATE A PRIVATE
SEGREGATED HIGH SCHOOL

14k 1958

NATIONWIDE APPEAL

School Fund Plea Made by Faubus

Times-Union p. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 8 (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus made a personal and urgent nationwide appeal today for contributions to operate a private, segregated high school system in Little Rock churches, lodge halls and rumpus rooms.

He used his official stationery with the governor's seal on it and personally signed the original.

Then he ordered copies sent to thousands of persons who have written, telegraphed or telephoned him asking how they can help.

"It is urgent that the students re-enter school at the earliest possible date," the letter said in part.

Termed Urgent

"This struggle to preserve constitutional rights, not only for the citizens of Little Rock, but also for all the nation, is most urgent."

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., signed the letter above Faubus' signature.

Raney and other private school officials refused to say how much has been contributed in a campaign that began more than a week ago. They have mentioned individual amounts such as $5,000 and $3,000.

The corporation plans to operate private schools only for whites. More than 3,000 high school students in Little Rock, including about 700 Negroes, are in their sixth week without instruction.

The appeal letter said:

"The plan set up by action of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly provided for the use of state funds, to be allocated on a per-student basis, for the students's education, in whatever school he chose to attend.

"At the request of the NAACP and the Justice Department, the federal courts have enjoined all public officials, including school teachers, from using the state funds, as provided by law.

"The acts have been challenged in the courts of the state where they have already been upheld as constitutional. At the present time, the schools are closed through the injunctive process of the federal courts.

"For this reason, it appears necessary that the Little Rock Private School Corp. should proceed with its plan to set up private schools in private facilities to be operated by private funds.

"It is urgent that the students re-enter school at the earliest possible date. We would, therefore, appreciate your assistance in providing contributions to sustain the private schools at this time.

"Should we win our fight in the courts, thus permitting us to use public funds, as authorized by the Legislature, then any unused portion of your contribution will be refunded to you on a pro rata basis.

"This struggle to preserve constitutional rights, not only for the citizens of Little Rock, but also for the nation, is most urgent. Any contribution which you can make to this cause will be beneficial to us and to all freedom-loving citizens of this nation.

"P.S.—We suggest you run this letter as an advertisement in your local newspaper."

Alabama Power official defends race segregation

News

An official of Alabama Power Co.'s Industrial Development Department yesterday defended segregation in the South.

Dr. George R. Stuart, a former president of Birmingham-Southern College, told the Birmingham Exchange Club that it has been found the white and Negro races get along better as a result of segregation.

10-9-58

LAWRENCE DUMAS, JR., state senator-elect, told fellow Exchange Club members that he found a strong sentiment for states' rights while attending an Exchange convention in Los Angeles.

Dumas is president of the Birmingham Exchange Club.

ARKANSAS

Printers, pressmen aid Little Rock

Employes of the composing room and the press room at The Birmingham News and Post-Herald have contributed $189 to The Little Rock (Ark.) Private School Corp.

Plato R. Johnson, who handled the fund raising in the composing room, said the printers contributed $129.

In the press room, contributions amounted to $60, according to Earl Bladon.

The money was raised in an effort to help Little Rock's white citizens set up a private, segregated school system.

$30,000 Added To School Aid

Commercial Appeal

Bastrop, Shreveport Funds Are Given To Little Rock

TOTAL IS ABOUT $150,000

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 30.—The Little Rock Private School Corp. was about $30,000 richer Thursday as result of two Louisiana donations given to finance segregated private high schools here.

Gov. Orval Faubus and Dr. T. J. Raney, corporation president, received one of the donations, $11,100, Thursday noon from a group of Bastrop, La., residents.

$18,000 From Shreveport

Dr. Raney also disclosed he had received more than $18,000 from a drive in Shreveport. He flew to Shreveport Wednesday night, he said, to pick up the money.

The two contributions brought the total received to date to about $150,000, Dr. Raney said. He added, however, that it's probably going to take "from $500,000 to $600,000" to finance private schools here for the full year.

He said there probably will be an announcement Saturday on facilities for 10th grade students, who aren't yet in classes. Dr. Raney said negotiations were under way for a building and that they should be completed by Saturday to enable the corporation to open classes Monday for 10th graders.

Classes for seniors started last week, and juniors started studies this week in buildings which once housed the University of Arkansas Graduate Center. In all, the corporation has enrolled about 850 high school students while about 360 are attending the newly opened Baptist high school here which is sponsored by Ouachita Baptist College at Arkadelphia.

Given To Faubus

A delegation led by E. F. Madison, attorney and Citizens Council leader, arrived at the Governor's office here shortly before noon to present him a check for $11,100 for the private school corporation. The Governor turned it over to Dr. Raney.

"We wanted to show what a small community can do," Mr. Madison said as he handed over the check. Bastrop, a community of about 15,000, started raising the money last Thursday and closed the drive Saturday afternoon.

A spokesman said the Citizens Council spearheaded the drive, but that city officials as well as residents joined in.

Governor Faubus said he appreciated the display of support "in our hour of trial and crisis." He also pledged continued efforts in the fight against court-ordered integration.

The Governor said the battle had boiled down to one of states rights "against an all-powerful Federal autocracy."

"The stakes are too high to be surrendered without a struggle," he said.

Predicts Firm Stand

The Governor predicted the people of Little Rock will continue to "stand firm" against integration.

Dr. Raney said daily donations to the private school operation were running slightly more than enough to run the schools on a day-to-day basis. If they continue, he said, the corporation should be able to finance this year's schooling.

Governor Faubus' office indicated donations were coming in daily at the rate of about $2,000 a day, a decline from about a week ago.

Other donations received Thursday included $146 from the town of Thornton, Ark. Mayor Everett Wilson accompanied by state Senator Oliver Williams of Sheridan presented the money to the Governor.

DONATIONS MOUNT

Little Rock School Fund Hits $150,000

Times-Union

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30 (AP) — Contributions to the Little Rock Private School Corp., now total about $150,000, enough to operate segregated classes for white students for one-third of a school year, Dr. T. J. Raney said today.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus accepted a check for $11,100 raised by residents of Morehouse Parish, La., and Raney, corporation president, said he was given $18,071 last night at a segregationist meeting in Shreveport, La.

Besides large donations, Raney said the total of small contributions received daily is exceeding the amount needed to operate the schools for one day.

"We're staying ahead there," he said. "And the large contributions are enabling us to build a cash reserve."

Faubus, in accepting the check from E. F. Madison of Bastrop, president of the Morehouse Parish Citizens Council, said he is confident the people of Little Rock "would stand firm and make whatever sacrifice necessary to maintain our form of government."

Tel 10-31-58

"So long as we have the support manifested by this contribution ... I don't see how we can do less than stand firm," Faubus said.

The governor said he accepted the money "on behalf of all Americans who believe in constitutional government and local control of local affairs."

Faubus said his office is receiving between $1,500 and $5,000 daily. Raney said a similar amount was received daily at corporation offices. He estimated about $500,000 would be needed to operate for a year.

"This expression of support from the American people—because these checks are coming from all parts of the nation—amazes and gratifies me," the governor said. "It proves that not only we in Arkansas, but people throughout this country believe in states' rights."

The Morehouse Parish fund was raised during an intensive three-day campaign last week. Madison said success of the drive is "an example to others in the South and elsewhere what can be accomplished by a unified campaign."

He said he understands that similar drives are under way or being started in other Louisiana parishes.

Raney said he was told in Shreveport that the $18,000 was raised in short order and returns exceeded expectations. He said other cities have indicated they want to initiate similar fund campaigns and that he has been promised "a sizeable contribution" if he personally would launch a drive in Tulsa, Okla.

Raney told Faubus the Shreveport group said the amount of contributions would have been doubled if Faubus had made a personal appeal there.

There has been no change in corporation school plans to open classes for 10th graders Monday, Raney said.

Classes for seniors opened two weeks ago and junior students started studies last week.

14k 1958

SUPREME COURT DECISION-MON. OCT. 13, 1958
LITTLE ROCK-
DENIES PLEA OF GOV.FAUBUS- (USE OF NATIONAL GUARD)

2

High court denies plea of Gov. Faubus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 —(AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas lost today in an effort to get the U. S. Supreme Court to look into an injunction issued against him in the school integration row.

The injunction, issued by U. S. District Judge Ronald E. Davies, halted Faubus' use of National Guardsmen in September, 1957, at Central High School, Little Rock.

The Guardsmen had turned away nine Negroes from the school.

THE SUPREME COURT refused to review the case. The effect of such a refusal is to let lower court orders stand.

The high tribunal also turned down some other reviews of cases involving the racial issue in schools, but it agreed to delve into a lower court decision that voided three Virginia laws aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This decision was given by a special three-judge U. S. Circuit Court in Richmond.

Two of the laws voided would require organizations which engage in racial litigation, or collect funds for such purposes, to register with the state.

The other provided punishment for barratry—stirring up litigation.

LOUISIANA SCHOOL officials were denied a review of a decision striking down a requirement for a certificate of eligibility prior to admission to state institutions of higher learning.

— The decision was made by the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans on suits by Negroes who successfully contended their constitutional rights were violated.

The Delaware State Board of Education failed to obtain a review of an order to draw up a plan of desegregation for all school districts which have not admitted Negroes.

THE HIGH COURT also refused for the second time to review a plan under which Girard College in Philadelphia has continued as a school for white male orphans only.

The justices sent back to Virginia courts, for possible further action, a case involving validity of subpoenas issued by a Virginia legislative committee. The subpoenas were issued to obtain the names of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a busy day in which many orders were issued, the court took these other actions:

Agreed to review a decision that Congress gave broadcasting stations immunity from libel suits for remarks made in political speeches which they cannot censor.

Decided to review the conviction of Russian Col. Rudolf I. Abel as a Soviet spy. Convicted in U. S. District Court in Brooklyn, Abel was sentenced to 30 years in prison and fined $3000.

It turned down New York Gambler Frank Costello, who had tried again to win a review of his 1954 conviction for income tax evasion.

REFUSED TO reconsider a June 30 decision blocking enforcement of a California law that required non-Communists oaths to obtain tax exemptions.

Declined to review a decision upholding condemnation of Tuscaloosa Indian land in New York state for the $625 million Niagra Falls power project.

Granted the Securities and Exchange Commission a hearing on a contention it has authority to regulate life insurance companies which sell variable annuity contracts. The commission appealed to the high tribunal from a decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals here that such contracts are insurance policies and not security investment plans.

DECIDED TO REVIEW a decision dismissing a charge that George Donald Shirey, in seeking the postmastership at York, Pa., violated federal law by promising donations to the Republican Party.

Refused to review government efforts to prosecute Frank Brewster, former Western boss of the Teamsters Union, on a charge of contempt of Congress. The Justice Department appealed to the high tribunal from a 2-1 decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Court of Appeals reversed Brewster's conviction on the charge, which resulted from his refusal to answer questions and produce records for a Senate investigations subcommittee.

ARKANSAS

TURNED DOWN THE PLEA of John William Powell and his wife, Sylvia Campbell Powell, for an injunction to bar the government from bringing them to trial on espionage charges.

The denial also applied to Julian Schuman, a co-defendant The three face a 13-count indictment at San Francisco alleging they committeed seditious acts in connection with their publication of the China Monthly Review at Shanghai during the Korean War.

SUPREME COURT DENIES APPEALS ON SEGREGATION

Refuses to Review Three Cases, Including Faubus Injunction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday knocked down appeals for reviews of three cases stemming from school integration.

After wishing Associate Justice Harold H. Burton health and happiness in his retirement, the high court

Denied Louisiana school officials review of a decision striking down a requirement for a certificate of elgibility before admission to state institutions of higher learning. The decision had been handed down by the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans on suits by Negroes who successfully contended their constitutional rights had been violated.

Refused the Delaware State Board of Education review of an order to draw up a plan of desegregation for all school districts which have not admitted Negroes. The board had contended that under Delaware law the power to effect desegregation lies not with it but with local school boards. Monday's review denial upheld a U.S. Circuit Court which had said it saw no merit in such a contention.

Faubus Denied.

Denied Arkansas Gov. Orval E Faubus review of an injunction barring use of national guards men at Little Rock's Central High School a year ago last month. Faubus had claimed that U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald E. Davies, who issued the injunction, had acted without legal authority. Faubus also had claimed the Justice Department had no right to ask for the injunction because the department was not "the real party in interest."

The three cases were listed routinely among a large number which the Supreme Court refused to review.

In another case, the high court agreed to review a U.S. Dist. Court decision that voided three Virginia laws aimed at the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. Two of the state laws required organizations which engage in racial litigation, or collect funds for such purposes, to register with the state. The third provided punishment for stirring up litigation.

In other decisions, the court:

Agreed to review a decision that broadcasting stations have immunity from libel suits for remarks made in political speeches which they cannot censor. The North dakota Supreme Court had interpreted a section of the Federal Communications Act as giving such immunity by barring station censorship of political broadcasts.

Agreed to review the conviction of Russian Col. Rudolf I. Abel, 55, as a Soviet spy. Abel was convicted in U.S. Dist. Court in Brooklyn, sentenced to 30 years in prison, and fined $3,000.

Burton, 70, of Cleveland, resigned on the advice of his doctors.

Hearing Set On Mandate To Integrate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 8 (UPI)—Federal Judge John E. Miller today set Jan. 5 as the date for a hearing here on an appeals court mandate directing integration of Central High School.

His order setting the hearing explained it was necessary in the interest of the parties concerned, all persons acting in concert or participating with the Little Rock school board, and in the interest of the public.

Judge Miller last Friday received the mandate from the U. S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. It directed him to see that integration of Central High School is carried out as ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court and confirmed an order of the court Nov. 10 prohibiting the Little Rock school board from leasing property to any organization or person for carrying on segregated schools. It also enjoined the school board from engaging in any other acts designed to "impede, thwart or frustrate execution of integration" of Little Rock schools.

Gov. Orval Faubus last September closed the city's four high schools after the Supreme Court ordered them integrated. A plan to transfer state aid to a private corporation was blocked by the appeals court on a motion of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which sought and obtained the restraining order Nov. 10 against transfer of school district property.

An attorney closely associated with the school board, which resigned except for one man Nov. 14, said he believes Judge Miller eventually will order the high schools opened and integrated.

He said the judge at the hearing next month probably will ask each side to give their interpretations of the mandate, and possibly will ask for briefs.

The lawyer said the question of whether the judge can order the schools open is still to be decided. Another question is whether the law giving Faubus authority to close the schools is constitutional.

Actually, the Supreme Court has already passed on that, the lawyer said. By that he referred to a decision of the Supreme Court which said no plans to thwart integration would be allowed to stand.

Little Rock School Crisis Hearing Set

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A federal judge Monday set a hearing date of Jan. 6 in the Little Rock integration case and said he would act that day on an appeals court mandate ordering immediate integration here.

U. S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith said he would enter an order on the issue after considering suggestions or arguments brought by interested parties.

The 70-year-old jurist said the mandate, entered last week by a three-judge panel of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, left very little room for judicial "discretion" in the case.

"The fact that I will probably issue an order the day of the hearing does not mean I have in mind now what my order will be," Miller said. "I have in mind generally what it will be but the specific provisions will be determined after the hearing."

Miller said only parties with a valid interest in the case would be permitted to appear before him.

Miller said his order would not deviate from the appellate court decision which instructs the Little Rock School Board to take "positive steps" toward implementing integration. But the decision does not spell out how this should be done since Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the high schools as a last-ditch anti-integration measure.

FAUBUS APPEALS FOR SCHOOL AID

Asks Contributions for Private System

By PRESTON MCGRAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus made a personal and urgent nationwide appeal Wednesday for contributions to operate a private, segregated high school system in Little Rock churches, lodge halls and rumpus rooms.

Faubus read the letter written on official stationery with the governor's seal on it and signed the original personally.

Then he ordered copies sent to thousands of persons who have written, telegraphed or telephoned him asking how they can help.

"It is urgent that the students re-enter school at the earliest possible date," the letter said in part.

SAYS NEED URGENT

"This struggle to preserve constitutional rights, not only for the citizens of Little Rock but also for all the nation, is most urgent."

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corporation, signed the letter above Faubus' signature.

Raney and other private school officials refused to say how much has been contributed in a campaign that began more than a week ago.

They have mentioned individual amounts such as $5000 and $3000 but will not give a total.

PICK LIKELY ADDRESSES

A staff of girls, working in an anteroom near Faubus' office, went through the stacks of messages he has received and sorted out likely addresses to send the personal appeals to.

The private school corporation has hired W. C. Brashears, a retired elementary school principal, as its superintendent of high schools. He said he and Dr. Raney should know later in the week when they can open the first private classrooms.

The corporation plans to operate private schools only for whites.

More than 3000 high school students in Little Rock, including about 700 Negroes, are in their sixth week without instruction.

RIGHTS GROUP ASKS FOR FUNDS

La. Party Seeks to Help Little Rock

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—The States Rights Party of Louisiana Wednesday began a fund-raising campaign to help Little Rock, Ark., fight public school integration.

Chairman Robert S. Chandler, Shreveport, said the party set up an organization in Caddo Parish to receive donations and planned such organizations in other parishes soon.

He said money to help Arkansas and the rest of the South beat the race mixers" will be collected by James C. Atkins, Caddo Parish treasurer for the States Rights Party and school board member.

".... What we want is to show the people of Little Rock and certain persons in Washington and the East that the support for Little Rock is widespread," Chandler said.

"Your support of Little Rock will, of course, also give encouragement to those in Virgisia who are also fighting our fights," he said. "There are those who by design or by ignorance, or for personal political gain, are seeking to control everything from Washington. These are the race mixers."

FUNDS ARRIVING FAUBUS STATES

Segregated Schools in Little Rock Sought

BY UPI

Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus disclosed that contributions totaling "$3000 or $4000 a day" are coming in for a private, segregated high school system in Little Rock.

It was the first time an official has disclosed how well the Little Rock Private School Corporation's campaign for funds is succeeding.

In Virginia, the NAACP withdrew a motion seeking to force the Norfolk school board to reopen the city's six integration-closed schools after a federal judge told them the suit should be aimed directly at state "massive resistance laws" and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond.

Discussing the Little Rock fund-raising campaign, Faubus said none of the contributions was in answer to thousands of personal letters he had sent all over the country, asking "urgently" for contributions. His letters haven't had time to be delivered and answered.

WOMAN ASKS RULING

The governor's disclosure came shortly after a fireman's wife asked the Arkansas supreme court to rule on the constitutionality of the law under which Faubus closed Little Rock's four high schools.

The fireman's wife is Mrs. Gertie Garrett, a segregationist. Her lawyer took the case to the state supreme court after a lower court threw out her challenge.

If the state's high court declares the law unconstitutional, Faubus will have no legal way to keep the schools closed.

Meanwhile, NAACP attorneys have promised to "put forth every legal effort" to get 10,000 white and 17 Negro children back into Norfolk's schools closed by a state law which shuts down integrated schools.

They indicated they would file another suit, but they had not decided whether to name Almond a defendant and directly challenge the constitutionality of the state's anti-integration laws.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

In other developments on the racial front:

—The house of bishops of the U. S. Protestant Episcopal church, meeting in Miami, unanimously adopted a resolution Friday in favor of racial integration at all levels of church and civil life.

—But the 21st biennial conference of the United Lutheran Church in America at Dayton, Ohio, was marked by a hot debate on racial integration. The Rev. Arnold F. Keller Jr., of Allentown, Pa., presented a motion urging delegates to reaffirm stands taken at previous conventions endorsing integration. Delegate E. Fritz Hollings, governor-nominee of South Carolina, attacked Keller's motion but failed in his attempt to have it tabled.

—A state legislator called for repeal of Virginia's massive resistance laws and enactment of "fresh," new laws that would minimize integration. Another legislator called for a statewide referendum on whether the state should abandon public education or integrated schools.

—In Charlottesville, Va., three private schools groups met to consider whether to integrate their schools under federal court order and use the services of public school teachers or try to maintain segregated, private schools with privately-paid teachers.

LITTLE ROCK
PRIVATE SEGREGATED HIGH SCHOOL
FUNDS SYSTEM

Faubus Asks School Funds

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus today stepped into the drive for private school funds by preparing thousands of letters appealing Nationwide for money.

The letters are signed by Faubus and Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the corporation seeking to establish all-white private high schools here to replace those closed by the Governor to avoid desegregation.

The appeals will be printed on the Governor's stationery and will be ready for mailing in about four days. They will go to the thousands of people who have written or wired Faubus urging him to stand fast against the Federal Government.

The appeal letter promises a pro-rata refund of any unused portion of contributions should the use of state money become legal later on.

The letter states that the original plan to use state money for the operation of private, segregated schools was thwarted by Federal court action which restrained the state from using public funds for support of private schools.

"For this reason," the letter says, "it appears necessary that the Little Rock Private School Corp. should proceed with its plan to set up private schools in private facilities, to be operated by private funds. It is urgent that students reenter school at the earliest possible date. We would, therefore, appreciate your assistance in providing contributions to sustain the private schools at this time.

"Should we win our fight in the courts, thus permitting us to use public funds, as author-

ed by the Legislature, then any unusual portion of your contribution will be refunded to you on a pro-rata basis."

Contributions Reach $150,000 Mark For Little Rock Segregated Classes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Contributions to the Little Rock Private School Corp., now total about $150,000, enough to operate segegated classes for white students for one-third of a school year, Dr. T. J. Raney said Thursday.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus accepted a check for $11,000 raised by residents of Morehouse Parish, La., and Raney, corporation president, said he was given $18,071 Wednesday night at a segregationist meeting in Shreveport, La.

Besides large donations, Raney said the total of small contributions received daily is exceeding the amout needed to operate the schools for one day.

"We're staying ahead there," he said. "And the large contributions are enabling us to build a cash reserve."

Faubus, in accepting the check from E. F. Madison of Bastrop, president of the Morehouse Parish Citizens Council, said he was confident the people of Little Rock "would stand firm and make whatever sacrifice necessary to maintain our form of government."

"So long as we have the support manifested by this contribution . . . I don't see how we can do less than stand firm," Faubus said.

The governor said he accepted the money "on behalf of all Americans who believe in constitutional government and local control of local affairs."

Faubus said his office was receiving between $1,500 and $5,000 daily. Raney said a similar amount was received daily at corporation offices. He estimated about $500,000 would be needed to operate for a year.

"This expression of support from the American people—because these checks are coming from all parts of the nation—amazes and gratifies me," the governor said. "It proves that not only we in Arkansas, but people throughout this country believe in states' rights."

The Morehouse Parish fund was raised during an intensive three-day campaign last week. Madison said success of the drive was "an example to others in the South and elsewhere what can be accomplished by a unified campaign."

He said he understood that similar drives were under way or being started in other Louisiana parishes.

Raney said he was told in Shreveport that the $18,000 was raised in short order and returns exceeded expectations. He said other cities had indicated they wanted to initiate similar fund campaigns and that he had been promised "a sizeable contribution" if he personally would lanuch a drive in Tulsa, Okla.

Raney told Faubus the Shreveport group said the amount of contributions would have been doubled if Faubus had made a personal appeal there.

There has been no change in corporation school plans to open classes for 10th graders Monday, Raney said.

Classes for seniors opened two weeks ago and junior students started studies last week.

Gov. Faubus Thanks Local School Fund Contributor

Contributors to the Little Rock private school fund are receiving the personal thanks of Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Following is the text of the Arkansas governor's letter to a Charlestonian:

"It is heartwarming to know of your interest in and support of our efforts to preserve constitutional government in America. I appreciate deeply the many wonderful letters, telegrams, telephone calls, and personal messages.

"Many of the suggestions and plans that have been presented have been very helpful to me and my assistants. For this we are very grateful.

"I will continue my efforts to defend and preserve the great freedoms which we have enjoyed during the long history of our republic. Our rights and privileges, embodied in the principle of State's Rights and local autonomy, are too precious to surrender so long as there remains any room to defend them through the democratic processes.

"This is a struggle in which all should be interested, for the outcome will affect all citizens of the nation.

"Your help and encouragement will always be appreciated."

Little Rock Receives Mandate Prohibiting Private School Lease

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — The long-awaited mandate from the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis prohibiting the Little Rock School Board from leasing the city's four closed high schools for private, segregate duse, arrrived here Thursday.

The mandate, mistakenly sent to the U.S. District Court clerk in Texarkana, Ark., was received at the federal district clerk's office here. It will go to Federal Judge John E. Miller at Fort Smith, Ark., for action.

The mandate confirms an order of the court issued Nov. 10 prohibiting the Little Rock School Board from leasing property to any organization or persons for carrying on segregated schools. The mandate enjoins the school board from engaging in any other acts designed to impede, thwart, or frustrate execution of integration of Little Rock schools.

However, Little Rock has no school board since five of the six-member group resigned Nov. 14 and fired School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom at the same time. The five board members and Blossom had been under continuous attack from Gov. Orval Faubus and segregationists since the racial crisis at Central High School in September of 1957.

A new school board will be elected Dec. 6 in the annual school board election.

The city's four public high schools were not allowed to open this term by Faubus. He kept them closed to prevent court-ordered integration.

The mandate provides that the school board "shall take such affirmative steps as the said district court may hereafter direct to facilitate and accomplish integration of the Little Rock school district in accordance with the court's prior orders."

Judge Miller said Thursday he would hold hearings in Little Rock "before the Christmas holidays" on the order to open and [illegible] city's high schools.

Private School Receives Name In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) —The Little Rock Private School Corp.'s all-white high school here got an official name Thursday.

It's "The Thomas J. Raney High School." Dr. Thomas J. Raney is president of the corporation's board of directors.

The school was established in a former orphanage after Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed all four Little Rock high schools Sept. 12 to forestall court-ordered integration.

Donations from the public support the segregated high school which has an enrollment of 850. School Supt. W. C. Brashears said Tuesday a total of $245,626 has been contributed.

'Standing Before Uncharted Roads'

Little Rock's 180 High-School Teachers May Be Pivotal Point In Tug of War Over Integration

Little Rock, Oct. 18 (AP)—Little Rock's 180 high-school teachers are caught up in the backwash of the integration struggle and may become a pivotal point in the federal-state tug of war.

The teachers are needed desperately by the Private School Corporation to operate the private, segregated high schools as Governor Orval E. Faubus' answer to court-ordered integration.

Both Faubus and the newly appointed superintendent of the proposed private schools, W. C. Brashears, said hiring teachers is the last big obstacle to opening classrooms for the 3,000 idled students.

Many Forces Tugging

These students are now in their seventh week without instruction, dating from the time the Governor closed Little Rock's three white high schools and one Negro high to avoid integration.

But there are many forces tugging on the teachers in opposite directions, a spokesman said, and they face a difficult decision "that is like standing before two uncharted roads neither of which may take them where they want to go."

Their dilemma is this:

They lose many protective benefits if they cut lose from the Little Rock School District to join the proposed private-school system. And if they don't make this move they may face an awesome pressure from the public and the State Administration.

Problems Formidable

The problems facing these instructors are formidable:

1. They are currently under the same injunction that has prevented the corporation from leasing the four high-school buildings, and their attorneys have advised them not to attempt to teach for the private schools without resigning from the Little Rock public-school system.

2. If they resign they suspend their credits toward their retirement and lose the protective clauses for job security. After being hired by the School Board they may not be fired without cause and are entitled to a hearing on any grievance. Once resigned, however, the board could take them back later or refuse.

Being Paid by District

3. They are currently being paid by the district although they have no classes to teach and their retirement benefits are building up as usual.

4. The teachers have no assurance of when or how long private schools might operate and are reluctant to leap before some final determination is made about the future of education in Little Rock.

5. According to a spokesman, most of them genuinely want the public education system to continue and are not convinced that a private system of long duration is possible.

Some Prefer Segregation

Then there are pressures working on them to quit the district by resignation and join the private-school faculty. These include:

1. The possibility that the Legislature might try to abolish the school district in January when the session resumes, in order to break the contractual ties with the Little Rock School Board. Their attorneys tell them this would be unconstitutional.

2. Some of them—there is no count—feel strongly in favor of segregation and would like to help Faubus in his struggle to maintain it.

3. There is the pressure of the public which has, in two elections, shown an overwhelming support of the Governor. The public clamor for teachers to break the deadlock may be a tremendous force.

4. And, finally, there is the knowledge that teachers generally must look to the Legislature and the Governor for their financial gains and, for that reason, would be reluctant to openly defy them.

It adds up to a nightmarish situation for the teachers and one that only a miracle can erase.

Needed Badly by Segregated Private-School Setup, They Face Strongly Divergent Forces

STUDIES TOUGHER IN TOLEDO, SAYS LITTLE ROCK GIRL

Toledo, Sept. 22 (AP)—Ellis Bullien, 15, who is attending school here because the integration furor has delayed opening of the high schools in her home town of Little Rock, Ark., said Monday she's finding her studies tougher here.

"I've learned for the first time what homework is," she told a reporter. "Back home, we only went to school when we were in class."

Miss Bullien, daughter of Atty. Bruce Bullien, has been a junior two weeks in the private Maumee Valley Country day school here. In Little Rock, she attended Hall High school. She said her parents had discussed sending her to a private secondary school before the Little Rock schools failed to open. She said she would not rebel at attending an integrated school. "If that is what the government wants, and they feel it is the Christian thing to do, it is all right with me," she said. There are no Negroes at Country Day school.

NAACP To Fight 'Private Schools

500 White Seniors Expected To Register Monday In Little Rock

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 17.—Plans of the Little Rock Private School Corp. to open classes here Monday will be challenged in Federal Court, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday.

The comment came after the corporation leased a building formerly owned by the University of Arkansas, and which will be used to conduct senior class studies.

Dr. T. J. Raney and other members of the corporation met newsmen at the site early Friday to announce that registration of seniors will start Monday.

The two-story, 32-room structure was purchased Wednesday by Vance M. Thompson, a McCrory businessman and real estate man. He in turn signed a rental agreement with the corporation Friday for use of the building as a school.

Legal Test Planned

In Pine Bluff, Negro attorney Wiley Branton said the school will be put to a legal test. Branton has represented the NAACP in the Little Rock integration controversy. He refused to give details.

Dr. Raney emphasized that only white senior students would be registered.

The NAACP request for a temporary restraining order against the corporation's use of public school buildings already has been granted by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Branton described the privately-financed school as a "subterfuge," the same label he had placed on the corporation's previous plan of using the public school buildings as private institutions. He said the NAACP may wait until the Court of Appeals in St. Louis has given a final ruling on the litigation affecting the public school buildings before filing anything new.

Dr. Raney said the corporation has $61,481 on deposit with the Trust Department of First National Bank here, derived from private donations throughout the country. However that figure apparently did not include an undetermined amount still being processed by Gov. Orval Faubus' office.

$400 Monthly Rent

Dr. Raney said the corporation will pay Mr. Thompson $400 a month rent for the building and that a registration of about 500 seniors is expected. He said classes for 10th and 11th graders would be set up as quickly as other suitable buildings, additional money and teachers could be found.

W. C. Brashears, superintendent of the corporation, said about 22 teachers had been lined up to teach senior classes.

O. M. Owens, a former high school principal at Batesville, now retired, will be the principal.

Although it wasn't expcted to have any effect on Monday's opening of classes, Mrs. R. G. Taylor of Little Rock Thursday filed a suit challenging validity of the sale of the university property to Mr. Thompson.

"Some people never learn," Branton said. "In view of the fact that the Constitution of

Private School Opens In Little Rock Monday

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17 (UPI) — The Little Rock Private School Corp. has $61,481.25 in contributions in the bank and will open classes for white high school seniors Monday in a rented building.

Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of the corporation, announced the school's opening in a news conference under the maple trees in the private school yard.

He invited reporters inside to see what the new school—formerly the University of Arkansas Graduate Center—looks like.

"Get all you want today because the whole block will be off limits Monday," he said.

The University of Arkansas Graduate School, which formerly owned the building, was not sure it could get its library desks and chairs out of the building by Monday. There was some confusion over who owns the blackboards.

"I said school will open Mon-

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Faubus, School Group Aim At Early Opening; Clinton Moves Classes

Integration Summary

LITTLE ROCK.—Private school corporation says private, segregated classes will open in Little Rock churches, lodges before Oct. 15, probably this week.

ST. LOUIS.—Federal Court extends order that prevents Little Rock corporation from leasing city's high schools as private segregated schools, schedules next hearing for Oct. 15. —Page 5.

CLINTON. — Students of dynamited Clinton High School will resume classes in abandoned Ridge as soon as the building can be made ready. FBI sifts wreckage for clues.

WASHINGTON. — Justice Felix Frankfurter bitterly denounces officials of the State of Arkansas for thwarting court-ordered school integration at Little Rock.—Page 15.

ALEXANDRIA. — Federal judge refuses to dismiss suit seeking admission of 14 Negro children to Alexandria all-white public schools. Nine Virginia schools remained closed.—Page 15.

Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent of Schools, announced today that all three video stations had offered their facilities for temporary classrooms of the city.

Each station will take a grade. Teachers will be selected from all four schools — Central, Hall, Tech and the all-Negro Horace Mann — to lecture and give assignments.

Three Groups to Teach

One group of teachers will teach tenth graders over one channel, eleventh grade teachers will operate on the second channel, and twelfth grade teachers on the third.

Instruction will at first be limited to two hours a day on each station. Each will offer four instruction periods of thirty minutes each.

The plans were formulated at a meeting of station representatives with Mr. Blossom this morning.

Little Rock operates on the 6-3-3 breakdown of grades, with junior high schools carrying through the ninth grade.

It will be up to parents to see that Johnny or Jane is tuned to the right channel and not watching a horse opera.

The school board has indicated that appliance dealers have offered to make extra sets available to children whose parents do not own TV receivers.

The use of three stations, the board believes, will give maximum coverage to the 3,500 Negro and white students until the schools reopen. If the crisis is prolonged, an alternate plan may be invoked utilizing a fourth channel already approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

Plans by Three Stations

Here are the plans that the three stations have presented:

KATV has offered 7:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily until Oct. 13 and 7:30 to 11 A. M. thereafter.

KTRV is allotting 7:30 to 9:30 A. M. daily "for the duration."

KARK has offered an hour, either from 1 to 2 or 2 to 3 P. M., and the two hours from 4 to 6 P. M.

Stations KTHV and KARK are prepared to cut off some commercially sponsored programs. KATV normally does not come on the air until 1 P. M. All three stations are donating the services of their technicians without cost to the school board.

For the long range, the plan of Doug Romine, KARK general manager, may be considered. KARK has a second transmitter standing by on Shinnal Mountain, which can be converted for operation on another channel within ten days, Mr. Romine said.

The move would require F. C. C. approval, but Mr. Romine regards this as relatively certain because the agency has already approved that channel for future educational programs.

This channel, he suggests, could be made available to the schools sixteen hours a day if necessary.

'MIXED' TV CLASSES SET IN LITTLE ROCK

Negro and White Students to Hear Same Teachers Beginning on Monday

BY BILL BECKER
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18 — Negro and white students in Little Rock will be hearing the same teachers beginning on Monday — but they will be hearing them in their homes, while watching television.

On that day educational television programs for students of the four closed high schools will begin on the city's three television channels.

FAUBUS STRESSES PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Says Rental of Little Rock Highs Is 'Only Answer' to Integration Order

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18—Gov. Orval E. Faubus declared tonight that a private school system appeared "to be the only answer to the Federal Government's order to integrate at any price."

In a state-wide television address Governor Faubus called on the Little Rock School Board to "demonstrate good faith" by offering to lease the four high schools here to a newly formed corporation, which would operate them on a private basis.

However, Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

When the schools open, be it under public or private guidance, Negro children will be there.

The Governor also expressed confidence that the outcome of the referendum Sept. 27 would be against reopening the schools under the Supreme Court's integration order.

"Now, it is crystal clear that if the voters of the Little Rock School District vote against integration, these facilities will become surplus and not needed for public school purposes," the Governor said.

"This will leave the school board free to lease the buildings to a suitable private agency. In this connection, I am sure that you are already aware that such an agency has been organized."

It was the Governor's second appearance of the day on television. In an interview on the National Broadcasting Company network early this morning, he contended that Arkansas was not defying the Supreme Court by resisting the desegregation ruling handed down last Friday.

Meanwhile, the newly elected president of the Little Rock Private School Corporation, Dr. T. J. Raney, a 48-year-old surgeon, said the schools could retain their accreditation under the groups' plan. He also declared that he would be willing to go to jail, if necessary, to carry out the program.

Virgil T. Blossom, district school superintendent, told a news conference that an educational television program would begin here Monday on all three commercial channels. Six hours of lessons a day will be available to the 3,480 students affected by the Governor's refusal to allow the four schools to open.

Faubus Scores Critics

In his speech, Mr. Faubus declared that "those who would integrate our schools at any price are still among us." He went on:

"They have seized upon the present situation to promote and foment concern and discontet, because of the temporary closing of the schools. They have spread wild rumors and attempted to organize demonstrations. These are the same people and the same forces who have all along been opposed to the majority will of the people of Little Rock and Arkansas. The only difference at the moment is that they have substituted the cry 'Open the schools,' for the well-worn 'law and order' phrases.'"

He said that boys and girls were being urged to "demonstrate and to issue statements which the adult instigators themselves do not have the courage to do."

The Governor praised those "who seek to preserve our form of government." But he attacked persons "who oppose the great majority of Arkansas people in this fight."

To them he said:

"I urge you to think—lest in your consuming desire to gain your end, among them the destruction of Orval Faubus you destroy also the very principles of government that enable you and all others to live as a free people."

Defends Private Plan

He declared that Arkansans were unwilling to pay the price of "violence" to integrate the schools.

The private school plan, he said, was within the law because:

¶"The Federal Government has no authority to require any state to operate public schools."

¶"The Federal Government has no authority to tell a state Government for what purposes it may levy taxes, or how the tax money may be expended."

¶"In all the cases involving the public schools and integration, the Federal courts have said only that an agency of the state cannot maintain segregated schools. This ruling does not apply in any way to private schools. Private schools are not affected by these decisions, even though the schools receive aid from state and Federal sources."

Associated Press Wirephoto

HOLD FIRST MEETING: Members of "The Little Rock Private School Corporation," which obtained a charter on Wednesday, gather at Arkansas Education Association building. From left: Mrs. Gordon P. Gates, Herschel Goodman, Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, Dr. T. J. Raney, Ben C. Isgrig and J. C. Mitchell. Group may seek to run schools privately.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who supported the private school plan, to go into court and demand admittance of Negroes to the private schools.

650 Enroll In Little Rock All-White Private Schools

By PHIL NEWMAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — A White Citizens corporation and a Baptist organization registered more than 650 white high school students for private, segregated classes in a former university graduate school and three churches.

And the University of Arkansas estimated that nearly 400 high school students had applied for correspondence courses to complete high school work.

The Little Rock Private School corporation registered approximately 250 seniors Monday and plans to start classes today. The Baptists will continue registration through Wednesday and expect to open school for all three high school grades Monday.

Dr. J. W. Cady, temporary principal at the Baptist high school, said they registered 407 students Monday. Not included in that total are 47 students who have attended a high school at the second Baptist church for the past week.

No Negroes tried to register Monday.

Two Negro colleges, Philander Smith and Shorter, were considering the idea of starting private schools for Negro students. But a Negro leader said the NAACP would not go along with private schools for Negroes.

It would put the NAACP in the position of supporting segregation and private schools," said L. C. Bates, publisher husband of the president of the Arkansas NAACP.

The private classes are a substitute for public high school, which about 3,000 students — including 700 Negroes — can't attend because the four high schools have never opened in the integration dispute.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom said that the closed public schools would grant diplomas to seniors who qualify through the University correspondence courses.

He said juniors who start correspondence courses now may complete graduate requirements by next year, but because of the lack of sufficient classroom hours, this year's sophomores will be ineligible for graduation through the extension service.

laughed at threats of the NAACP

Reopening Faces New Court Test

Little Rock Acts on Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28 (AP).—Authorities labored today to open Little Rock's four high schools quickly. But their efforts to begin segregated classes ran head on into a new court crisis.

The court move could result in further delay in sending students back to classes.

Action to open the schools under a private lease plan began even before final results were known in yesterday's clear-cut, 2½-1 referendum victory by segregation advocates.

But the private school plan will be attacked tomorrow morning in Omaha, Neb. There a two-judge Federal Court will hear an injunction plea seeking to stop the Little Rock School Board from leasing its properties to a private corporation.

It appeared the four schools, with their enrollment of 3698 before transfers began, cannot open tomorrow because the lease still is being negotiated. But the negotiators pledged all possible speed.

The United States Supreme Court also may explain at a special session tomorrow just what it meant three years ago when it ordered the Nation's public schools to integrate with "all deliberate speed."

The court is meeting to issue a formal opinion spelling out its Sept. 12 order directing Central High School to readmit Negro students "immediately." The court acted quickly at the Sept. 12 session because of the impending opening of the school year.

Little Rock classes were scheduled to begin four weeks ago. They were delayed pending court decisions and an opening date of Sept. 15 set.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus then closed them before they opened. He said he acted to prevent the same kind of violence that occurred at Central last fall.

The petition for an injunction against the lease plan was filed with the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by Wiley Branton, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His petition also asks that the court prevent any transfer of school properties without court approval. It also asked that Negroes be admitted to any private school converted from a public school if the court should approve the lease plan.

Branton's petition easily could start a whole new round of litigation.

And during that litigation, the question of when the four schools could open might remain in doubt. Faubus has said he will keep any school closed if it faces forced integration either by court order or military action.

The ballot total in yesterday's referendum was 19,470 to 7561 in favor of maintaining segregation in schools. It was held under Faubus' program to maintain segregation unless communities vote in favor of integration.

Negro voters obviously made themselves felt on the integration side of the issue, but they have only about one-sixth of the ballot strength of whites here.

The private school operation is the next step under the Governor's program. The State plans to support the private institutions by paying students' tuition.

Faubus and many other Southerners point out that the U. S. Supreme Court never has ruled specifically that private school segregation is unconstitutional, and they believe their plan will stand up against attack in the courts.

Others doubt that the maneuver can survive a test of its legality. This also is the official view of the U. S. Justice Department.

TV CLASSES CONTINUE

The school board scheduled continued television classes for the high school students in the event the regular classrooms remain closed.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the pro-segregation Central High Mothers League, said she plans to file a petition for recall of four school board members tomorrow, although the board apparently is cooperating with the private school corporation in carrying out Faubus' plan.

"We still have to have a school board for the public school system other than the four high schools," she said. Primary and junior high schools will remain under school board jurisdiction after the high schools are leased.

A fifth board member, Dr. Dale Alford, is an outspoken segregationist. Mothers League members believe the other four are resisting segregation plans.

Faubus Says U. S. To Force Integration

By JOHN R. STARR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus Monday revealed he had "pretty reliable information" the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has prepared a ruling designed to force reopening of public high schools here on an integrated basis.

"This rather alarming information may not be accurate," he said, "but it conforms with recent victory forecasts by the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People). And the NAACP always has known in advance what was going on in these cases."

A three-judge federal court at St. Louis has under advisement a request for a permanent injunction against leasing public school facilities here to a private educational corporation. Faubus referred to the ruling in this case.

Faubus said he felt the only way the appellate court could force reopening of the city's four high scools, closed by the governor Sept. 12 under a special session legislative act, would be to declare the school closing act invalid. He pointed out the law has been upheld in state court and has not yet been challenged in federal court.

The Little Rock Private School Corp., balked by a temporary federal restraining order from renting public buildings, has set up classes in private buildings with the educational program financed entirely by private funds.

"If they hold the special session law invalid," Faubus said, "they then could instruct the Little Rock School Board to open the schools and the board would be held in contempt if it disobeyed."

Little Rock Ready For Junior Class

Students To Start Tuesday In Purchased Buildings

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE Rock, Oct. 25. — The Little Rock Private School Corporation disclosed Saturday it has made arrangements to open classes for 11th grade students here Tuesday.

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the group, said they had purchased two additional buildings on the campus of the former University of Arkansas Graduate Center here, and that desks and other equipment would be moved in over the week end.

The two buildings are Quonsethut type structures, located within a few yards of the main building of the former graduate center where the corporation started classes for seniors last Tuesday.

Purchase of the two additional buildings was made from Vance Thompson of McCrory, owner of the property, at a price of $8,000, Dr. Raney said. Mr. Thompson has leased the main building to the corporation, after purchasing it and other buildings on the former university site.

About 250 in 11th grade registered with the corporation several days ago, along with about the same number of 10th graders.

Dr. Raney said facilities are yet to be worked out for the 10th graders, but that Nov. 3 is still the "target date" for getting their studies underway.

2,600 Pupils Are Enrolled

All But One-Third At Little Rock Are In Class

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 25.—More than two-thirds of Little Rock's high school students have enrolled in some kind of private school or educational course since closing of the city's four public high schools eight weeks ago.

Gov. Orval Faubus closed the schools under newly-enacted legislation giving him the power to shut down classes where integration is threatened. The Little Rock school district has voted against reopening the schools on an integrated basis.

1,100 Unaccounted

No exact figures of transfers from the public school system are yet available, since the Little Rock School Board—no longer the "supervisor" of the high schools—has stopped keeping transfer records. However, unofficial tabulations place the total at about 2,600. Actual studies for at least half that number are yet to begin, although some will enter their first classes Monday.

That still leaves about 1,100 of the 3,700-member high school student body "unaccounted for." Apparently a large number of students have no plans for any schooling at all this year. The unregistered total of 1,100 however probably includes some not yet "unofficially" noted — which would whittle it down even further.

The 2,600 which can be accounted for represent a summary of private school plans and correspondence course signups as reported within Arkansas in recent weeks. There is as yet no way of determining how many students have been sent to public or private schools in other states.

Baptist Classes

As of the week end, roughly 750 students had signed up with the Little Rock Private School Corporation, which during the week got senior class studies under way, but is yet to open classes for sophomore and junior students.

Another 500 had signed up with a school being sponsored by Ouachita Baptist College of Arkadelphia, already being referred to as the "Baptist High School" here. Classes for this group are scheduled to begin Monday.

About 650 have been allowed to enter Pulaski County rural high schools, including about 200 Negro students who have transferred to the all-Negro Wrightsville High School.

About 350 students are believed to have signed up for high school correspondence courses with the University of Arkansas, which are accredited studies, officials say.

In addition, another 350 have been signed up in small church-sponsored classes within Little Rock and Conway, or have been allowed to enter North Little Rock and Hazen public schools. The largest single group in this category is the 125 students who have registered for classes at Conway Baptist College.

Tuition Fees

For the most part, studies for those registered in other schools are yet to start. For instance, Conway Baptist doesn't plan a start of classes until Nov. 3. Others will start Monday, or already have started.

The Private School Corporation hopes to start classes for juniors and sophomores "about Nov. 1," according to W. C. Brashears, the superintendent.

Private donations from throughout the South, as well as other parts of the nation, financed creation of the school set up by the private corporation. Church-sponsored schools have turned to church buildings as their "nucleus." Tuition fees to students, ranging from $10 to $20 a month, are helping finance the plans.

Obtaining teachers has been the biggest problem. Spokesmen heading the various schools have turned to retired teachers, college staff members and a few teachers from out-of-state to form faculties. No members of the Little Rock public school teaching staff have been hired, said School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

Juniors to Start Studying Today

Little Rock Private School Unit Buys Two Buildings for Classes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(AP)— The head of the Little Rock Private School Corp. announced Sunday that two buildings have been purchased for use as classrooms by displaced white high school juniors and sophomores.

Dr. T. J. Raney said the two buildings are on the campus of the corporation's new private high school for seniors. All of the buildings formerly were used by University of Arkansas.

Cost of the two buildings was $8,000, Raney said.

About 250 seniors started classes last week in the private school's main building. Five hundred juniors and sophomores enrolled at the school, which is supported by public donations, but no classroom facilities were available for the lower grade pupils immediately.

Juniors will report to classes today for assignments and a full schedule of work will start Tuesday. Target date for beginning sophomore classes is Nov. 3.

Meanwhile, a group of Episcopal laymen set up survey teams to study a statewide Episcopal high school.

The Episcopal Churchmen's Association voted unanimously to examine the proposal. Committees were appointed to make a report to an Episcopal convention in January.

A number of church schools have been established for white pupils idled by Gov. Orval E. Faubus' closing of Little Rock's four high schools in a move to block integration.

No private schools for Negroes have been set up.

Roy Wilkins Says:

'Private' Schools Will Collapse

LITTLE ROCK, Ark — (UPI) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday that integration dodging "makeshift schools must sooner or later collapse."

Wilkins said the "private" schools such as the one operated by the Little Rock Private School Corporation "are of no benefit to white students" and "sooner or later, as in Virginia, sober people will demand an end to all the futile gestures. Common sense will take over," Wilkins said, "and Arkansas will rejoin the Union."

Wilkins spoke before the Arkansas State Convention of the NAACP branches to start a two-week drive to recruit 1,000 new members in Arkansas. Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock was re-elected president of the Arkansas branch of the organization.

The NAACP leader referred to the closing of public schools in Little Rock and in Virginia by Gov. Orval Faubus and J. Lindsay Almond to keep them from being integrated.

TWENTY-SIX SUE

Twenty-six white Virginia parents have filed suit demanding reopening of schools there.

"It is conceivable that if the states choose to deny everyone an education rather than give up segregation," Wilkins said, "the federal government will find a way to fill the breach."

Wilkins said the "states can refuse to obey the Supreme Court and the Constitution under only one condition: that they secede from the Union. They can disagree and criticize, but they cannot defy and remain partners in a federation of states under a federal constitution."

He said that segregationists who plead for states' rights want only one states' right.

"In their eyes, the Supreme Court could rule on offshore oil rights, on interstate pipeline rates, on the Dupont-General Motors question, or a score of other matters — none of which is mentioned in the Constitution — but not on Negro citizenship rights," Wilkins said.

RULING IS INTEGRATED

"That ruling belonged to the white people of Dixie. They would interpret the Constitution as the Negroes are concerned."

Wilkins said the 1896 "separate but equal" opinion of the Supreme Court was just as much a "judge-made law" as segregationists claim the 1954 integregation decision was.

"But there was no complaint that "the separate but equal opinion was a 'judge-made' law," said Wilkins. "It was accepted as the law of the land. Negroes did not like it, but they managed to live with it — although at a terrible price."

Wilkins said that if the separate but equal decision was the law in 1896, then the 1954 desegregation ruling is the law today.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

United Press International

Charnell Jesseries, 16, left and Gail Grissey, 17, helped Corinne Pierce, a volunteer worker, register students at the Little Rock Private School yesterday.

Private Schools in Little Rock Enroll Pupils for Classes Today

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20 (UPI)—White students began registering for segregated classes at a private school and in three Baptist churches today, seven weeks after Gov. Orval Faubus closed the city's four public high schools to prevent desegregation.

Newsmen were ordered off the grounds of the private school after an official overheard a girl registrant from Texas tell a television interviewer that "they had everything they're ofering here in the eighth grade where I came from in Texas."

About 150 seniors registered at the private school opened by the Little Rock Private School Corporation in a 3-story building that formerly housed the University of Arkansas Graduate School. Enrollment was restricted to seniors.

W. C. Brashear, superintendent of the private school system, said classes for the seniors would start Tuesday.

Ouachita Baptist College registered about 250 white students for 10th, 11th and 12th grade private classes. They hoped to begin classes next Monday.

About 2700 white students and 700 Negroes were left stranded when Faubus closed the public schools in answer to U. S. Supreme Court orders to desegregate them. Several hundred have transferred to schools out of Little Rock.

Newsmen and photographers had been permitted to witness the registration at the private school until Herschel Goodman, a member of the private corporation, overheard the Texas girl make the remark to an interviewer. He went inside and told Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of the corporation.

Raney came outside and told newsmen: "Get off. This is private property. You'll have to leave. If I need you, I will call you."

The private school is offering classes in American history, English, applied mathematics, algebra, social studies world history, civics, government and science.

Police cars cruised about the area, but there were no incidents. Negro students en route to junior high and elementary schools passed by during the registration.

[In New York legal experts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were considering possible court action against the newly opened private high school, the Associated Press reported.

[NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said one problem was whether to institute action in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, or some other court.]

Private Plan For Schools Gains Favor

Segregation Leader Believes Sentiment Growing In State

By JOE INGRAM

A top leader in Alabama's fight to preserve segregation said Monday that sentiment was growing in favor of a plan providing for the closing of schools in a district, both white and colored, if any school is ordered integrated.

The official, who asked that he not be identified, said the proposal was patterned after Georgia's segregation laws but that it went one step further.

"The Georgia law allows the immediate closing of a school if integration is ordered; there is no need for any hearings, elections or other steps, the school is just closed," he explained. "We are working on a plan for Alabama which also would provide for immediate closing, but it would further provide for the immediate closing of all schools within the school district."

REARRANGE DISTRICTS

It might be necessary to rearrange some school districts in the event there are some with nothing but white schools," he said. "We would want a Negro school in every district so that it could be closed along with the white schools."

"This would be a double-barrel weapon, in that the Negro schools would also be shut down," he continued. "The white schools could be re-opened under the private school plan which was disclosed last week."

The private school plan was released publicly a week ago by Atty. Gen.-nominate MacDonald Gallion. He suggested that schools might be operated under an endowment system completely separated from state or county government and as such immune from federal court action.

NEGRO TEACHERS

"There are some 7,000 or 8,000 Negro school teachers in Alabama, and they are well paid and leaders of their race in the respective communities," he explained. "When these teachers start seeing their jobs abolished there may be a reluctance on their part to support any integration movements."

"It all boils down to an economic affair, and that looks like the only way we can win this fight," he continued. "The Negroes are in a position, economically, to operate schools for

(Continued From Page 1)

Negro children on an endowment basis."

"If the privately endowed white school system can be worked out, and it is off to a good start, then the question for the Negroes may eventually boil down to segregation or no education," the official added.

MARKET VALUE

When asked what would be done to provide plants for the privately endowed white schools, the spokesman said considerable thought had been given that matter.

"One suggestion has been that school buildings which have been closed be appraised as to their true market value, then be sold by the state to the private fund," he explained. "The state might allow long-term credit, maybe as much as 80 to 100 years. Such an arrangement would be perfectly valid. Since the federal courts have ruled that the schools can't be leased, this purchase plan might be the answer."

The spokesman, who has played an active role in developing the private school plan, predicted that a "terrific endowment drive" would be initiated within the near future.

"We have all been encouraged by the public response to this program and we are anticipating fine results from the drive," he added.

Little Rock School Plan Awaits Ruling

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A campaign for full operation of private, segregated schools here marked time Monday, apparently waiting the outcome of a federal court hearing in St. Louis Wednesday.

Meanwhile two more churches opened interim academies in an attempt to fill the educational gap created when Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the city's four high schools to avoid integration.

The temporary classes now operating in Little Rock take care of only a small number of the 3,000 white high school students left without public schools. No arrangements have been made by any group for some 700 idle Negro pupils.

Announcement of an opening date for white schools planned by the Little Rock Private School Corp. apparently will not come until after a ruling by three justices of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a brief filed Monday, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People urged the justices to issue a permanent injunction against leasing of the public school buildings to the corpo-

White Pupils Register In Little Rock

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday affirmed a lower court order barring racial segregation in the city parks of New Orleans. It thus struck another legal blow at efforts to continue segregation in publicly supported institutions.

In a brief order without a written opinion, the court affirmed a decision of a Federal District Court which held unconstitutional the Louisiana state law requiring separate park facilities for Negroes and whites.

The case was brought before the high court by the New Orleans City Park Improvement Assn. a state agency. The association contended the park case was not heard fully by the Federal District Court which handed down the integration ruling.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Little Rock, Ark., White students began registering for segregated classes at a private school and in three baptist churches Monday, seven weeks after Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the city's four public high schools to prevent integration.

Newsmen were ordered off the grounds of the private schoo after an official overheard a girl registrant from Texas tell a television interviewer that "they ha everything they're offering her in the eighth grade where cam from in Texas."

About 150 seniors registered a the private school opened by th Little Rock Private School Corp in a three-story building that formerly housed the University o Arkansas graduate school. Enrollment was restricted to seniors.

CLASSES OPEN TUESDAY

W. C. Brashear, superintendent of the private school system, saic classes for the seniors would start Tuesday "even if we have to hold them on the lawn under the trees." He declared to the efforts of workmen to ready the building for occupancy.

Ouachita Baptist College registered about 250 white students for 10th, 11th and 12th grade private classes. They hoped to begin classes next Monday.

About 2,200 white students and 700 Negroes were left stranded when Faubus closed the public schools in answer to U. S Supreme Court orders to integrate them. Several hundred have transferred to schools out of Little Rock.

STUDY NEGRO SCHOOLS

Negro leaders scheduled meetings to explore the possibility of opening private schools for Negro students.

Integrate Exiles Enroll in Area

Two 15-year-old girls whose own schools in Little Rock, Ark., and Front Royal, Va., are closed, enrolled in the junior class yesterday at Norristown High School.

It was coincidence, but a common desire—not to have their education interrupted—that brought the two girls to the same classrooms and made them neighbors in Jeffersonville, near Norristown.

Suzanne L. Miller came from Front Royal and will live with her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald Benton at 1540 Sheridan lane.

Jacquelyne Davis, who is living with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Bateman, at 182 Liberty ave., transferred from Little Rock's closed Central High.

The girls were unacquainted until they met yesterday. Miss Miller's mother, Mavis, is a former Norristown resident and a graduate of the school her daughter now attends.

Dr. J. W. Cady, temporary principal at the Baptist high school, said they registered 107 students today. Not included in that total are 47 students who have attended a high school at the Second Baptist Church for the past week.

No Negroes tried to register today.

Two Negro colleges, Philander Smith and Shorter, were considering the idea of starting private schools for Negro students. But a Negro leader said the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would not go along with private schools for Negroes.

The private classes are a substitute for public high school, which about 3,000 students—including 700 Negroes—can't attend because the four high schools have never opened in the integration dispute.

650 Pupils Enrolled at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20 (UPI)—A white citizens' corporation and a Baptist organization registered more than 650 white high school students today for private, segregated classes in a former university graduate school and three churches.

The University of Arkansas estimated that nearly 400 high school students had applied for correspondence courses to complete high school work.

The Little Rock Private School Corp. registered approximately 250 seniors today and plans to start classes tomorrow. The Baptists will continue registration through Wednesday and expect to open school for all three high school grades Monday.

LITTLE ROCK
PRIVATE SCHOOLS
DONATIONS

Little Rock Diehards Pass Hat to Finance Private High Schools

From Our Wire Services

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1.—A new maneuver began today to put Little Rock's high school education beyond the reach of Federal courts. But the plan makes no provision for Negro children whose school is shuttered.

Asked if any program is in the offing to teach Negroes of Horace Mann High School, Dr. T. J. Raney said tonight, "Not in our corporation."

Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corp., today announced a program of segregated high school education using private resources.

APPEALS FOR MONEY

He appealed for money and for space in buildings.

An earlier plan for lease of the city's four high schools by the corporation and operation of State tuition payments was nullified, by the courts, at least temporarily. All-Negro Horace Mann High was included in that program.

Raney also said he had no knowledge of any offers of money or facilities for the schooling of Negro high school students.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declined comment on Raney's statements and the issue of education of Negro high school students.

Raney said money and facilities already were being offered to his group.

PLEA FOR BUILDINGS

He said one vacant building already has been examined and three churches had offered facilities. Raney declined to name the churches.

In a statement today, Raney asked that anyone owning "an available building which might be used for classroom purposes" call the corporation offices. Financial contributions, he said, should be sent to the bank where the corporation has an account.

"Federal officials, from the President on down, must be made to understand that the course they have chosen is leading the Nation to destruction," Raney asserted.

COMPLIANCE ADVISED

Mr. Eisenhower at his Washington news conference today said it is the duty of all Americans to comply with the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Raney refused to answer questions at the conference, but a reporter asked him later whether the corporation proposed to take funds from white segregationists and set up private schools for Negroes.

"It looks as if we are operating in private homes," he said. "There will be no Negro schools that I can see. We have received no contributions for any."

CLAIMS $5000 GIFT

He announced that the first major contribution was "$5000 and all I have to do is pick it up." He declined to say who made it. It costs about $4500 a day to operate the four high schools on a public basis.

So began the newest move to circumvent Federal courts. Last Monday, the Supreme Court ruled that integration must proceed in Little Rock without further delay.

TEACHERS BEING PAID

The teachers are being paid now, although they are not working. They are under contract to the school board, and they get pensions and other fringe benefits.

A top legal authority in the State administration said the new school plan was hopeless.

"Both this office and the Governor's office have people calling up and saying they are ready to do anything, and they mean anything," he said.

"But the Federal Government has got everybody enjoined from those who have charge of the State money, the whole works. There is no way the State can finance any education."

Raney made his appeal contingent on the action, scheduled next Monday by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The court is to rule on making the temporary restraining order, blocking the corporation from using public school facilities, a permanent order.

'NO TURNING BACK'

"If the court enjoins our use of the high school buildings . . . we will immediately begin school in other quarters.

"We have chosen our course, and as long as the people of Little Rock and our public officials give us their support, there will be no turning back."

The schools have been closed to more than 3000 students, of whom 700 are Negroes, since Sept. 2.

LITTLE ROCK GETTING BIDS FROM TEACHERS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 23 (UPI)—Leaders of Little Rock's new private school said today that the rate of teacher applications might soon make it possible to increase the number of students.

About 230 white seniors attended their second day of school today. The organization of classes for juniors and sophomores has been held up by a teacher shortage.

The school superintendent, W. C. Brashears, said that a "very large number of applications" had been received from teachers interested in conducting junior and sophomore classes. He estimated that a total of twenty-five or thirty more teachers were needed for those grades.

The seniors were being taught by fourteen teachers in the three-story building that once housed the University of Arkansas Graduate Center.

Dr. T. J. Raney Jr., president of the Little Rock Private School Corporation, said public contributions were coming in at a "faster rate tha never before."

The estimated total of $600,000 required to operate the school for a year, he said, "seems perhaps not quite so formidable as before."

Faubus Sees U.S. Forcing Schools Open

LITTLE ROCK Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus Monday revealed he had "pretty reliable information" the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has prepared a ruling designed to force reopening of public high schools here on an integrated basis.

"This rather alarming information may not be accurate," he said, "but it coincides with recent victory forecasts by the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People). And the NAACP always has known in advance what was going on in these cases."

UNDER ADVISEMENT

A three-judge federal court at St. Louis has under advisement a request for a permanent injunction against leasing public school facilities here to a private educational corporation. Faubus referred to the ruling in this case.

Faubus said he felt the only way the appellate court could force reopening of the city's four high schools, closed by the governor Sept. 12 under a special session legislative act, would be to declare the school closing act invalid. He pointed out the law has been upheld in state court and has not yet been challenged in federal court.

The Little Rock Private School Corp., balked by a temporary federal restraining order from renting public buildings, has set up classes in private buildings with the educational program financed entirely by private funds.

Money Is Sought For Little Rock

Copies of an appeal for funds to set up private schools in Little Rock have been received in Charleston. The appeal is signed jointly by Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock School Corp., and Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Following is the letter:

"The plan set up by action of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly provided for the use of state funds, to be allocated on a per student basis, for the student's education in whatever school he chose to attend. At the request of the NAACP and the Justice Department, the federal courts have enjoined all public officials, including school teachers, from using the state funds, as provided by law. The acts have been challenged in the courts of the state, where they have already been upheld as constitutional. At the present time, the schools are closed through the injunctive process of the federal courts.

"For this reason, it appears necessary that the Little Rock Private School Corporation should proceed with its plan to set up private schools in private facilities, to be operated by prvate funds. It is urgent that the students re-enter school at the earliest possible date. We would, therefore, appreciate your assistance in providing contributions to sustain the private schools at this time.

"Should we win our fight in the courts, thus permitting us to use public funds, as authorized by the Legislature, then any unused portion of your contribution will be refunded to you on a pro-rata basis.

"This struggle to preserve constitutional rights, not only for the citizens of Little Rock, but also for all the nation, is most urgent. Any contribution which you can make to this cause will be beneficial to us and to all freedom loving citizens of the nation.

"Please send your contribution to either of the following addresses:

"Little Rock Private School Corp., Box 1958, Little Rock, Arkansas."

School Signup Set For Today At Little Rock

Volunteer Workers Ready 32-Room Building For Private Group

CLASSES DUE TOMORROW

Baptists Also Prepare For Registration Of Students—No Action Taken Yet For Negroes

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 19. — Volunteer workers labored feverishly Sunday to put a 32-classroom building in shape to begin private classes for white high school seniors.

Registration, with about 500 students expected, will be held Monday and classes will start Tuesday.

The building, leased Thursday by the Little Rock Private School Corp., required almost complete redecoration and refurnishing. It formerly was used as a graduate facility by the University of Arkansas.

Larger Building Sought

An official of the organization said it is hoped the lease to a larger building — one to hold up to 600 students — will be signed in the near future, and that classes for sophomore and junior students will begin by Nov. 1.

Registration for Baptist High School, a private institution for whites sponsored by Ouachita Baptist College, also starts Monday. Opening of classes is scheduled the following Monday.

Two Negro colleges, Arkansas Baptist here and Shorter College in nearby North Little Rock, are considering opening high school branches for Negro students.

Arkansas Baptist's board of trustees meets Monday to make a final decision on whether to undertake the project for Negroes.

Dean B. F. Lever of Shorter College said, "If enough persons are interested to justify classes, we would set it up."

Were Closed Sept. 12

An estimated 3,600 students were left without a high school to attend when Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed three white and one Negro high schools Sept. 12 as an anti-integration measure.

About 700 white and 200 negroes have transferred to other schools. Several private institutions have been started or are being planned for white students, but there has been no group working toward private schools for Negroes.

had not even been tested in state courts.

Meanwhile, the Arkansas education department said 38 school districts with 166 displaced Little Rock High schools students have applied for state money.

MONEY FOR TRANSFERS

Harvey Snell, budget director of the education department, said the Hazen, Ark., school district asked for the most money. Forty-two Little Rock High school students transferred to Hazen High.

The money — $174 per student per school term — will be sent to each school district where a displaced Little Rock High school pupil has transferred. The payment of Arkansas state funds to such schools is provided for by one of the anti-integration laws passed last summer by the Arkansas legislature.

FORCED SCHOOL MOVE EXPECTED

Hears U.S. Court Looks for Way—Faubus

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — Gov. Orval Faubus said he has been informed that the U. S. eighth circuit court of appeals is trying to find a way to open on an integrated basis Little Rock's four empty high schools.

Faubus closed the schools to keep them from being integrated.

"I don't know if the information is reliable," Faubus said, "but the source formerly has been reliable."

CITES NEGRO INACTION

The governor said the reason he thinks his information might be correct is that the city's Negro leaders have not tried to integrate private, segregated schools set up by segregationists.

Faubus said the only way he knew that the court could get the high schools open would be to declare unconstitutional the laws he used to close them.

But Faubus said he did not know how the constitutionality of the laws could be ruled on by a federal court of appeals when they

COST $8,000

Two Buildings Purchased For Little Rock Classes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The head of the Little Rock Private School Corp. announced Saturday that two buildings had been purchased for use as class rooms by displaced white high school juniors and sophomores.

Dr. T. J. Raney said the two buildings are on the campus of the corporation's new private high school for seniors. All the buildings formerly were used by the University of Arkansas.

Cost of the two buildings was $8,000, Raney said.

About 250 seniors started classes this week in the private school's main building. Five hundred juniors and sophomores enrolled at the school, which is supported by public donations, but no classroom facilities were available for the lower grade pupils immediately.

Juniors will report to classes Monday for assignments and a full schedule of work will start Tuesday. Target date for beginning sophomore classes is Nov. 3.

Meanwhile, a group of Episcopal laymen set up survey teams to study a statewide Episcopal high school.

The Episcopal Churchmen's Assn. voted unanimously to examine the proposal.

A number of church schools have been established for white pupils idled by Gov. Orval E. Faubus' closing of Little Rock's four high schools in a move to block integration.

No private schools for Negroes have been set up.

LR Check Forwarded

Editor, The Advertiser:

I have noted with profound appreciation a news item in today's paper covering appeal of the Citizens Council for funds to help the white people of Little Rock set up a private segregated school system, and have gladly sent check for the Little Rock Private School Corp. as suggested.

I hope our people will respond generously to this appeal. It will mean a lot to Little Rock—and to our own state, where we may face a similar situation ere long, and I believe bless in the giving as well as in the receiving.

Thanks for all you have done in the situation, facing our whole Southland.

WALTER D. SHEPARD.

Montgomery.

Little Rock Negroes Turn Down Private School Plan

LITTLE ROCK — Negro leaders today turned thumbs down on proposals to begin their own private schools.

"It would put the Negro in the position of supporting private schools and supporting segregation," said L. C. Bates, publisher husband of the president of the Arkansas NAACP.

His wife and NAACP attorneys had been working over the weekend on court action that "will bring this situation to an end once and for all."

"It is ironic that the Negro has to be the one to save the public schools," Bates stated.

School leaders have pointed out that if there is to be any chance of a full year of schooling, the public schools must be opened by Nov. 1. NAACP lawyers have talked of filing an action to force the private corporation to open its doors to Negroes on the theory that private schools are a substitute for public schools.

ONE PURPOSE ONLY

"These schools are open for one purpose—to defy the Supreme Court," Bates said.

Meanwhile more than 250 white seniors began classes in the makeshift private high school opened by a citizens group.

W. C. Brashears, superintendent of schools for the Little Rock Private School Corporation, said he expected almost 300 students would be in class.

He estimated more than 250 students registered for classes Monday in a building abandoned by the University of Arkansas graduate center and said a few more would register Tuesday.

More than 3,000 high school students have been idle for the past seven weeks because the four high schools have never opened. Gov. Orval Faubus kept the schools closed to keep them from being integrated.

A total of 407 sophomore, junior and senior students pre-registered at the new Baptist high school Monday and more will register today. The Baptist school expects to start classes next Monday in three churches.

About 400 other students have applied for correspondence courses with the University of Arkansas. School officials said diplomas from the four closed high schools would be given to students completing work for graduation through the university extension service.

The private corporation said it plans to have another building ready by Nov. 1 to provide classes for sophomores and juniors.

Brashears said it would hold almost 650 students, but declined to disclose its location.

The Rev. H. O. Bolin said the board of his church — the High and Methodist — has decided to turn its facilities over to the private school corporation for extra space, if it is needed.

No Branch School Plan For Negroes

But It's Not All Rosy For Faubus, Either

LITTLE ROCK. — (ANP) — At least two Negro colleges last week squelched the rumor that they would be able to aid the displaced Negro high school students in the area.

A spokesman for Arkansas Baptist college said he knew nothing of a board meeting reportedly scheduled earlier in the week to discuss establishing a high school branch for displaced Negro students. He further stated that if his institution decided on the high school undertaking, it would be only after the federal courts act further on the issue of white private schools.

Dean B. F. Lever of Shorter college here announced that Shorter "couldn't establish a high school branch now because of a $700,000 building program underway."

Wait For Ruling

Meanwhile Wiley Branton, NAACP lawyer, announced that the association would attack the private school plan in the courts, but admitted that Negroes are marking time until the Circuit Court of Appeals rules on the issue.

The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis is expected to hand down a ruling shortly on the NAACP's petition for an injunction to keep the public school board from leasing the closed high schools of Little Rock to the private school corporation.

No Money—No Schools

On the other hand, Governor Faubus is finding out that his ideal private school plan isn't ideal after all. He admitted this week that the private school for whites (which opened last Monday) can't continue unless the public continues to send money to support this venture, at a steady rate. He hinted he is working on a plan to finance private, segregated schools with tax funds.

A Chicago executive thought he had the answer to the displaced-students-question when he suggested and offered to aid white southern students who would come here to attend schools. It was interesting to note that not a single family accepted his offer although it was widely advertised in newspapers throughout the South.

Won't Try To Enter Private Schools, Says Daisy Bates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Mrs. Daisy Bates has told reporters that no Negro children would attempt to enter the all-white private high school classes "as long as there are no state funds being used."

However, Atty. Wiley A. Branton, counsel, NAACP, described the private school project as "mere subterfuge" and indicated that the NAACP would deal with it in due time, which meant, he explained, "we'll deal with it by legal action."

Little Rock Colleges Deny High School Plan

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — At least two Negro colleges last week squelched the rumor that they would be able to aid the displaced Negro high school students in the area.

A spokesman for Arkansas Baptist Church said he knew nothing of a Board meeting reportedly scheduled earlier in the week to discuss establishing a high school branch for displaced Negro students. He further stated that if his institution decided on the high school undertaking, it would be only after the federal courts act further on the issue of white private schools.

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LITTLE ROCK
PRIVATE SCHOOL CORPORATION
DR. T.J. RANEY

Wed. 10-8-58 P.1 James Thurmond Jacksonville Bur

CHECK TEACHER APPLICATIONS

Dr. T. J. Raney (left), head of the Little Rock Private School Corp., and W. C. Brashears, superintendent of schools for the corporation, check of big stack of letters of applicants for teaching jobs. (AP Wirephoto)

Little Rock Corporation Is Cautious

LITTLE ROCK. — The Little Rock Private School Coporattion moved cautiously this week toward overcoming federal obstacles to setting up all-white private schools.

Corporation officials promised a statement later this week on an opening date.

Definite plans on how the corporation intends to tackle the many blocks facing it were clouded by reticence of officials to disclose information. Most of the group's moves were behind the scenes.

Teachers Are Sought

A federal court order prevents buildings of the city's four high schools, closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to thwart integration, from being used by the private corporation. Little Rock public school teachers also are barred by the court from aiding the group.

W. C. Brashears, a retired public school principal named by the corporation to head the private schools, planned to start interviewing prospective teachers in an effort to begin classes as soon as possible.

He said applications had come in from many parts of the country.

Baptists Plan School

Gov. Faubus, central figure in the historic federal-state struggle here, threw a new punch at the federal government Tuesday with a charge that officials were trying to intimidate him by assessing him extra personal income taxes.

The government denied the charge, which sprang from a form letter which the internal revenue service later told the governor had been issued prematurely.

Faubus said the government had sought back taxes on items covering a three-year period.

Today mixed with gains and defeats for the 3,000-odd students caught in the deadlock, there were these other developments:

1. The Arkansas Missionary Baptist association announced it would hold high school classes for Little Rock students at its Conway Baptist college, about 30 miles from here, beginning October 20.

Demonstration Flops

2. A planned demonstration at neighboring North Little Rock high school in support of Little Rock segregationists fizzled. Between 15 and 25 students had demonstrated Monday and announced another.

3. Attorney James L. Sloan filed notice he would appeal to the Arkansas supreme court a lower state court ruling upholding one of Gov. Faubus' anti-integration laws. The law provides for state funds to be withheld from schools closed by the governor because of orders to integrate.

We Can't Quit, Says Dr. Raney

Faubus Says Way Will Be Found To Open Schools

By RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Little Rock's high schools were still closed Tuesday but the leader of the group that sought to operate them on a private basis said new plans are being drawn to continue the fight for segregation.

"We are far from finished," said Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Little Rock Private School Corporation. "We can't quit."

Raney gave no indication of the nature of the plan.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus said a way will be found to reopen the schools on a segregated basis. He urged the people to stand firm after federal judges Monday blocked the private school operation with a temporary restraining order.

END OF LINE?

A legal authority close to Faubus said, however:

"We are at the end of the line."

Raney officially stated Tuesday that the schools would not open Monday, before the federal judges acted in Omaha, he set Tuesday as the opening date.

Shortly afterward, Raney ordered signs posted on the grounds of the four high schools.

"This school closed by order of the federal government," they read.

A painter's error made the sign at Central High read "goverment" instead of "government."

A brief scuffle took place between an armed guard at Hall High and employes of the private corporation posting the sign. The guard, William Mansfield, pulled a pistol from his holster, but finally agreed to let the sign go up.

Pupils and their parents were telephoning the schools asking if they would be open.

No teachers appeared. They were warned by their attorneys not to work with the private corporation.

Principals answered the telephones and told the callers there would be no school.

NEWS STATEMENT

Raney met newsmen in the office of the principal of Central High, scene of the riots last year, and the focal point in the harsh situation now.

He looked tired and angry. He read a statement, on a single sheet of paper, charging the federal government and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People with responsibility for closing the schools.

Actually, they were closed Sept. 12 by proclamation of the governor.

"Through the concerted efforts of the government of the United States and the NAACP, the Little Rock Private School Corp. has now been enjoined and prohibited from operating Central High, Hall High, Technical High, and Horace Mann High," Raney's statement said.

"The closing of our senior high schools is now the full responsibility of the federal government and the NAACP. It is quite evident that they are ready to sacrifice the educational opportunities of 4,000 students to satisfy their consuming desire to mix the races in our school, public or private."

He said he knows no legal avenue by which the private corporation can go ahead with its plan. Monday, after the corporation leased the buildings from the board, federal judges issued an order nullifying the lease, and telling everybody to keep hands off the schools.

HEARING SET

A hearing is scheduled for next Monday by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals on a petition to make the temporary order permanent.

Judge M. C. Matthes of the U. S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals said he will sit with Judges Harvey M. Johnsen and Joseph W. Woodrough next Monday in a hearing for an injunction to stop the Little Rock private school plan.

The three judges were named by Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner.

Successful Physician Heads Little Rock's School Fight

By CLETON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A white-haired medical man more used to professional conferences than news conferences has carried his doctorly bedside manner into the turbulent school integration struggle here.

"All we want to do is have the kids going to school and let them (the state and federal governments) fight it out," said Dr. Thomas J. Raney, president of Little Rock's newly formed Private School Corporation.

The corporation was chartered for the purpose of operating the four high schools as private, segregated institutions.

The plan was advocated by Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who closed the schools against court-ordered integration. It is vigorously opposed by the federal government and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Raney, now a central figure in the emotional controversy, never before has been involved in a political dispute. He has lived here most of his adult life, prospering quietly as a general practitioner and surgeon.

He looks like the successful physician he is. Well groomed, his 6-foot frame carries a well proportioned 190 pounds.

He was born 45 years ago at Newark in northeast Arkansas, one of six brothers and three sisters.

Immediately upon graduation from the University of Arkansas Medical School, he opened a practice here.

He has continued his practice in Little Rock except for the five years he served in the Army Medical Corps during World War II, saw duty in China and the Aleutian Islands and was released as a lieutenant colonel — a rank he still holds in the inactive reserve.

He has a wife and two sons—Jeff, 13, and Glen, 10.

For relaxation, he operates a 540-acre farm near here where he raises gaited horses which he rides in horse shows throughout the Southwest. In addition, he is an avid backer of the University of Arkansas football team.

Raney said he became involved in the integration dispute because of his keen concern over the edu-

cational future of his sons. He said he would go to jail "if I have to" in support of the private school plan for maintaining segregation.

But asked if he was a segregationist, he replied:

"I don't know."

"Are you a particular friend of Gov. Faubus?" he was asked.

"No more than anyone else," he said.

Raney and his fellow incorporators have maintained that the governor had no hand in the formation of their group.

An attempt by the corporation to open the high schools Tuesday was thwarted by a federal court restraining order.

What's the next move?

"I don't know," said Raney slowly. But he added cheerfully: "We ain't through. Not yet."

Little Rock Asks Court To Avoid 'Bedlam, Chaos'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Little Rock School Board questioned Monday whether federal courts are able to cope effectively with state action in opposition to public school integration.

"And perhaps this court should so hold," the school board told the Supreme Court.

The board asked the court not just simply to return Little Rock to the "bedlam, turmoil and chaos" of the past year's integration troubles at Central High School.

The board, through its attorneys, made the statement about state action in pleading with the high court to permit a 2½ year suspension of its plan for gradual mingling of Negro and white children in Little Rock schools.

LITTLE WILLINGNESS

The board contended that the legislative and executive departments of the federal government have displayed little willingness to help carry out the Supreme Court's antisegregation decisions.

It said "the matter would seem to rest more appropriately with those departments where obstruction by the governor and legislature and mass opposition by a state is concerned."

Recalling that the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis suggested the school board had the duty of resisting concerted opposition to the state and its populace, the attorneys told the court:

"Certainly the responsibilites of school districts should be clarified and delineated by this court."

GOOD FAITH

The board contended that it has acted in good faith in putting forth a plan for gradual integration of public schools, and said it had not violated any Negroes' constitutional rights.

"Rather," the board said, "the action offensive to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is mass opposition by the people of the state and the state itself."

Whether Little Rock will be allowed a postponement of integration until January 1961, as approved by Federal Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., will be argued before the Supreme Court Thursday.

Specifically, the arguments will revolve around whether the court of appeals in St. Louis was right in reversing Judge Lemley.

Saying the tremendous importance of the questions presented by this case is manifest," the board said it "calls for a decision more far reaching, studied and comprehensive than the superficial treatment accorded by the Circuit Court of Appeals."

"Whatever the answer may be," the board said, "it certainly is not to simply return the school district to the bedlam, turmoil, and chaos which has been destroying the school district and has emasculated the educational program."

The board said there has been "severe impairment of the educational system both present and prospective because of desegregation."

For Reopening Negro Pupils QUICK RULING SOUGHT

Federal Judge Petitioned To Rule On Whether Move Would Be In Contempt Of Integration Order

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 23.—The Little Rock School Board Tuesday asked Federal Court to decide whether it could legally turn the city's high schools over to a private corporation.

The board said it was willing to relinquish control of the schools, but questioned whether it would be in contempt of Federal integration orders if it did so.

The petition for instructions was filed here before District Judge John E. Miller, who was holding court in another section of the state. School Board attorneys were hoping for an early hearing.

Test Of Faubus Moves

The action in a sense represents a legal test of Gov. Orval Faubus' school-closing proclamation and the school reopening plan he has advocated.

If Judge Miller should rule the board would be in contempt another Federal obstacle, in addition to the standing integration order, would have been thrown up against the Faubus-led effort to keep schools here segregated.

The board asked Judge Miller to determine if it could legally turn the schools over to a private corporation under the state's School-Closing Law and another act authorizing transfer of public funds to private schools.

Both measures were adopted by the recent special session of the Legislature on recommendation of Governor Faubus.

A private corporation has been organized here to try to reopen schools on a segregated basis, if the school district votes Saturday to keep the schools closed. The Saturday vote in effect would be a referendum on Governor Faubus' school-closing order.

'Willing To Lease'

"Petitioners are willing to lease said high school properties to said private institutions upon reasonable terms if in doing so they will not subject themselves to charges of contempt for having violated a directive of this court," the School Board petition stated.

The board said it was seeking an immediate ruling on the contempt question so if the voters Saturday go against reopening schools on an integrated basis, there will be "a minimum of delay in reopening high schools within the district."

A court spokesman said Judge Miller probably would wait to see a copy of the petition before setting a hearing date. However, the spokesman pointed out that Judge Miller has stated he will be available for "any emergency" which arises in litigation here affecting the school controversy.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said the board voted four to one to petition the court for a ruling on the contempt question. He didn't name the dissenter. He also disclosed the number of transfers of Little Rock high school students to other schools has grown to 302.

Board Recall Sought

A recall movement has been launched against the School Board, headed by the Mothers League of Central High. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president, said the recall movement will be continued, regardless of how Judge Miller might rule on the board's request.

She said there had been a delay in filing the recall petitions with the county clerk here because names of signers must be submitted in typewritten form. However, she said the petitions and request for an election will be filed before this week end.

About 6,300 signers are required to call an election.

Dr. Dale Alford of the board is not included in the recall plea.

Court Approval Of School Lease Asked By Board

Little Rock Action Would Be Test Of Faubus Plan

Negroes Shun Arkansas School

Warned by Official Central Will Bar Their Registration

By BRYCE MILLER,
United Press International.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 22.—No Negro students appeared at Central High School today as some 900 white students started registering for the fall term.

Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of Little Rock schools, warned Negroes yesterday that Central will not allow them to register for the fall term.

The pressure has been removed, at least temporarily, from Little Rock and shifted to Washington where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared a last-ditch appeal to the Supreme Court that would permit Negro children to reenter the Arkansas school.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, was expected to file motions seeking to override the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals stay on its previous order requiring the school to integrate.

In New York, Marshall said he planned tentatively to catch a plane later today for Washington where he will file the motion.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus announced that he is watching Mr. Marshall to see what he does, but it looks as if he will call a special session of the Legislature next week or "in the very near future."

"I don't think that anybody is no naive as to think that more legislation is not needed," he said.

"If the stay granted by Judge (Archibald) Gardner (chief judge of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals) is superceded by a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, the call will go out for a special session of the Legislature on Monday," he said.

"If the stay is not superseded, there is still a very good possibility of a special session in order to have certain measures acted upon by the Legislature, thus preventing interference with the consideration of other matters which will come before the regular session.

"Also the measures to be acted upon at the special session may be needed before the convening of the regular session."

Gov. Faubus said he may keep the Legislature on standby until the regular session in January. He put it on standby yesterday.

Today, white students chattered happily as they started registering and talked about almost everything but the school's racial troubles.

Several hundred students had registered within the first hour. The boys mostly wore blue jeans and T-shirts while most of the girls were dressed formally in pedal-pushers and shorts.

Principal Jess W. Matthews said he expected no trouble.

"I don't know where it would come from," he said.

"The way things have turned out, I doubt that Central High School will be in the national spotlight on opening day."

Mr. Blossom said yesterday that the records of the Negro students will be transferred from Central to the Horace Mann Negro High School. But Mr. Matthews said today the Central High School office still has the Negroes' records and that he has received no instructions as yet to transfer them.

Mr. Matthews, in a brief message to the students, said:

"Central High School, one of the finest schools in the country, welcomes you as a member of the 1958-59 student body. A good high school record is important to everyone. Your future success in Central High will depend upon your scholastic efforts and your wholehearted participation in all phases of the school program"

Civilian guards, wearing pistols strapped to their sides, prevented news photographers from entering the building. The guards have been at the school throughout the summer.

"We are planning to open Central High this September as an all-white school," Mr. Blossom said yesterday.

He said should the stay of mandate of the appeals court be in effect when school opens Sept. 2 "we will tell any Negroes who come to Central the same thing."

LITTLE ROCK
VOTE - FOR OR AGAINST INTEGRATION

Segregationists Win In Little Rock Voting

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Segregationists rode a rising tide of votes in the Little Rock special school election Saturday night, rolling up better than a two-to-one lead with one-fifth of the precincts reported.

With nine precincts reported, only one had gone in favor of the integrationists.

During the balloting, Negroes and whites stood in long lines from early morning but police said there were no incidents.

Runs Ahead

The vote ran ahead of figures for ballots cast last July when Democrats renominated Gov. Orval E. Faubus in the primary election—which set a record.

Noting the heavy vote, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High School, a segregationist group, said: "The reports I am getting from the polling places could not be better."

The Negro vote appeared to be proportionately as big as the white vote. There are about 8,000 Negro voters in the school district and officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said they had been working hard to get them to the polls.

Under the state laws passed to authorize this special election more than half the district's total of qualified voters must mark ballots for integration to carry. The estimated total of qualified voters is around 42,000.

Mrs. Jackson's organization has been gathering signatures for a petition to recall four of the members of the School Board. She said her workers went to the polling places Saturday with copies of the petition.

Faubus was in Fayetteville, 180 miles from Little Rock, watching a football game. He made a televised last - minute appeal Friday for a vote against integration. He said he would await the result in Fayetteville.

It was a cool, cloudless Saturday. Although the majority of people were not going to work, they turned out early. In some cases, they were waiting before the polls opened at 9 a.m.

Within an hour the lines began to stretch out.

At Hall High School—one of the city's closed by Faubus—a Negro family paraded with a placard, saying: "Please vote for integration to help us have equality."

They were Mr. and Mrs. James Howard and their son and daughter. The mother carried her 18-months-old son, Jimmy, in her arms. Three - year - old Wanda walked, clutching Mrs. Howard's hand.

At another polling place, in a predominantly segregationist neighborhood, people made no effort to conceal their vote.

Laughing and joking, they held the ballots against the wall, in full view of other voters, and marked "X" opposite the proposition calling for segregated schools.

Two Proposals.

There are only two propositions on the ballot: "For or Against," "integration of all the schools in the Little Rock school district."

Fire stations, schools, churches, the court house, an empty business building, and a drug store were among the 32 places where ballot boxes were waiting.

At the drug store, election officials reported a third of the qualified voters in the precinct cast ballots in the first three hours.

The so-called "Silk Stocking District" of Little Rock, site of Hall High and perhaps the major center on opposition to Faubus, had one of the heaviest turnouts in the early hours.

But from almost every polling place, the word came: "Unusually heavy" . . . "Extremely large turnout" . . . "really heavy for a school election."

The Democratic primary election, last July, brought out a record primary vote. It gave Faubus a smashing, 70 per cent victory over two highly-regarded opponents.

Faubus' plan — assuming the vote goes his way — is to have a private corporation lease the school buildings and the facilities from the school board. Then, he insists, they can be opened immediately as private schools without Negro students.

Faubus says that these actions may be taken next Monday, or within a few days thereafter.

"I do not get into a situation without knowing what I am doing," he said in his televised speech.

Earlier, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas director of the NAACP, warned that "when the schools open, be it under private or public guidance, Negro children will be there."

Little Rock votes heavy against mixing

BY RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27—(AP)—A massive vote piled up rapidly in Little Rock Saturday as the city balloted on the question of admitting Negroes to its all-white schools.

Political observers said the heavy turn-out may foreshadow a lopsided decision for segregation—as much as 70 per cent.

Police kept a close watch on the crowds lining the sidewalks, for blocks in some places, waiting to mark their ballots. Squad cars circled the blocks, rolling slowly past the queues where Negroes and whites mingled.

Day is quiet

POLICE REPORTED NO trouble during the early voting.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus went by automobile to Fayetteville, Ark., a 180-mile drive, to attend the football game between the University of Arkansas and Tulsa University.

Faubus, who made a televised last-minute appeal Friday for a vote against integration, said he would await the verdict in Fayetteville.

It was a cool, cloudless Saturday.

Tension High In Little Rock On Eve Of School Election

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 26.—Racial feeling and bitterness between white groups gripped Little Rock Friday on the eve of a special election to decide whether the people want Negro students admitted to all-white schools.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus said violence is possible if there is an attempt to achieve integration by force.

Black-bordered advertisements, bristling with jagged words, appeared in the newspapers. One filled a whole page.

Statements flew back and forth. Two groups of women, battling on opposite sides, intensified their drive for votes.

The city is tense. Memories of last year's thundering riots in front of Central High School are still fresh.

Would Clear Way

Governor Faubus said a vote Saturday against integration would clear the way for him to set in motion a plan to open the schools as private institutions without Negroes.

But Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has warned:

"If the schools open, be it as private schools or public schools, Negro children will be there."

The election Saturday has only two propositions on the ballot:

"For racial integration of all schools in the Little Rock school district," or "against" with the same wording.

There are about 8,000 Negro voters in the district. Mrs. Bates said "we are working as citizens to get out the Negro vote."

Caught between Federal and state orders, the Little Rock school board has sought legal advice. An Arkansas Federal judge, John E. Miller, told the board he has no authority to rule.

School board attorneys gave the board a memorandum Friday which said:

"If the election Saturday results in a vote requiring the public high schools to remain closed, any leasing of the high schools must necessarily be tentative, as the validity of the lease will depend upon the final decision to be rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction."

No Comment

They refused to answer questions from reporters asking for amplification.

Adding to the swift rise of feeling in Little Rock, the advertisement bought by both sides said:

"Integration is only the beginning" . . . "businessmen of Little Rock: you cannot afford to let the public schools stay closed" . . . "Read these editorials from a newspaper in Alabama, loyal to the end" . . . "This appeal has been signed by some 500 young mothers: people are praying that we will have the courage to hold out a little longer."

The full-page ad carried a caption saying it had been paid for by Roy V. Harris, of Augusta, Ga., and two other Georgians. It showed a cartoon of Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, an NAACP official, and a man in a Russian army uniform sailing in a boat toward a dyke labeled massive resistance."

The text said, "We wish we could join in the battle on Arkansas soil . . . we assure you that we stand ready to battle here."

Another ad, by a women's committee urging the people to vote for integration asked, "Are you really ready to abandon our public school system by voting against?"

The school board, bringing figures up to date, said 391 high school students have transferred from Little Rock's four closed schools. This is more than 10 per cent of the total. Officials said 16 left in the past two days.

Segregation Strongly Favored As Little Rock Voters Turn Out For A Record Ballot On Issue

Majority Needed

Corporation Ready To Take Over Institutions On Private Basis

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

By KENNETH JOHNSON

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 27.—Citizens in this racially-tense city voted Saturday to keep the public schools segregated.

With 24 precincts out of a total 82 reporting, the vote was:

For integration—6,105.

Against integration—11,680.

Those favoring admitting Negroes to the schools carried only two of the five predominantly Negro districts.

A majority of registered voters in the Little Rock School District had to vote for integration for the measure to be carried.

Heavier Than July

The voting was heavier than the record ballot cast last July when Democrats renominated Gov. Orval E. Faubus in the primary election.

The vote raised the possibility that the four high schools which have been closed for three weeks might be opened Monday on a privately-operated but segregated basis.

A newly formed private-school corporation here, headed by Dr T. J. Raney, had awaited any moves toward reopening schools until Saturday's voting. They were expected to confer Sunday.

The Justice Department was expected to join in any action the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People might take in challenging the segregated reopening plans. That was indicated Thursday at Fort Smith when the Justice Department joined in a petition by the NAACP asking Federal Judge John E. Miller to enjoin the Little Rock School Board from leasing the schools to any private group.

Judge Miller dismissed the petition for lack of jurisdiction, and the NAACP filed notice of appeal here Friday.

The Governor was in Fayetteville Saturday to attend the Tulsa-University of Arkansas football game.

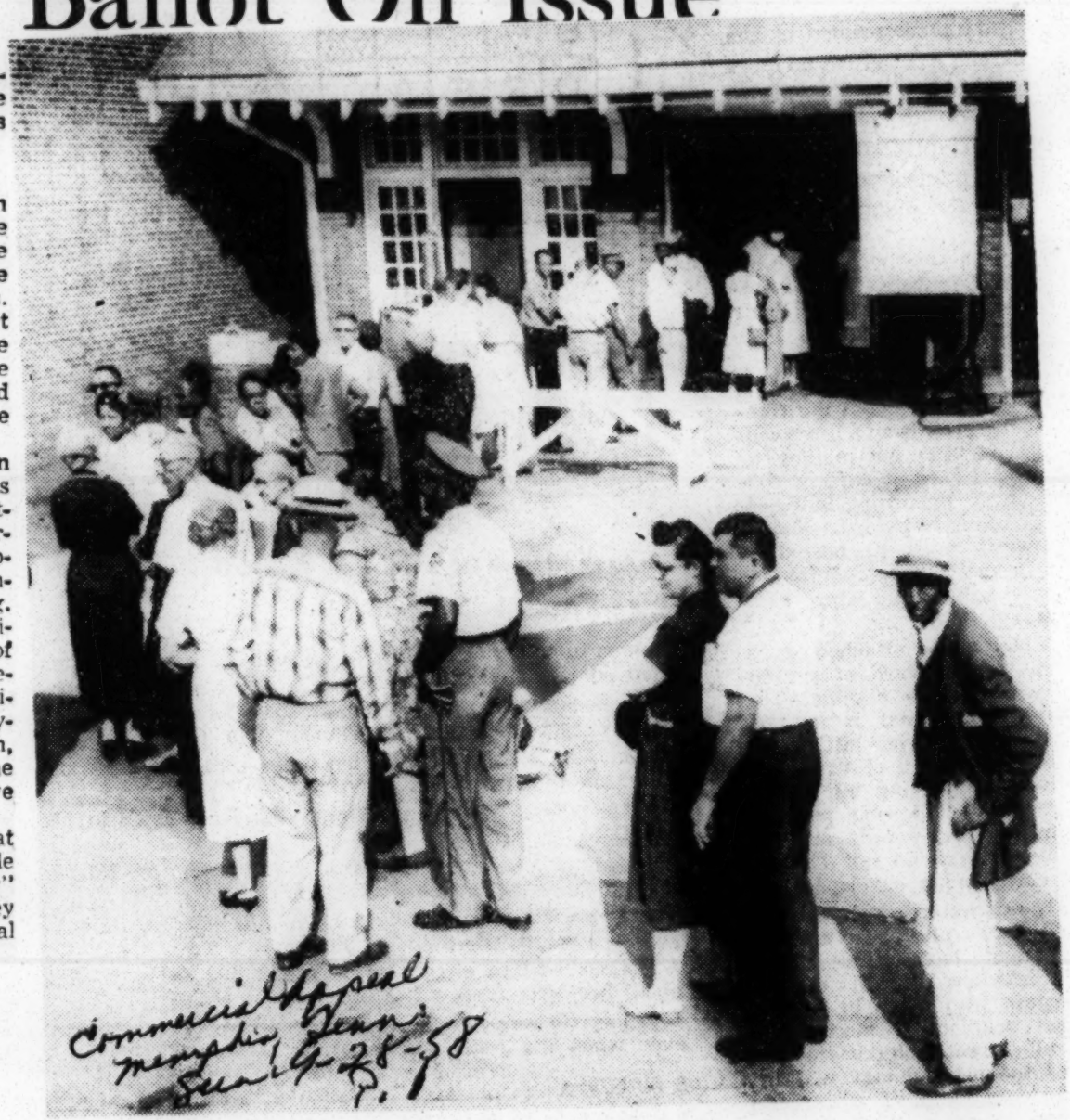
Formed To Lease Schools

The private school corporation was formed last week to lease the school facilities from the School Board, and reopen the schools on a segregated basis. The move clearly was a part of the Governor's plan to resume classes here, although both he and corporation members said he had no part in organizing the private school agency.

The Governor, who went on television Friday night to discuss the election, had warned repeatedly that a vote "for" in Saturday's election was in effect approving "total integration" rather than "limited" racial mixing.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High School, said segregationist leaders were confidently looking forward to carrying out the private school plan, which both the NAACP and the Justice Department already have branded as a "sham."

Mrs. Jackson said also that recall petitions against the Little Rock School Board "definitely" will be filed here Monday. They would call for another special election.



WAIT TO VOTE—A long line of white and Negro voters queued up outside a Little Rock fire station yesterday to cast their ballots on whether their closed high schools should reopen segregated or integrated.

Faubus Vows Not To Open Schools Mixed

Defies U. S. Court To Make Him Order Integrated Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 3 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus bluntly defied the power of the U. S. Supreme Court to compel him to integrate Little Rock high schools, saying today, "I will never open the public schools as integrated institutions."

The spectre of Federal troops again being used in Little Rock also came into his comments at a news conference.

Reporters asked what would happen if the high schools are reopened—in defiance of Federal court orders—on a private, segregated basis. He replied:

"The only recourse the Federal Government would have would be to send in marshals and the Army to forcibly eject teachers and students."

Faubus issued a prepared statement on his position today in the narrowing battle with the Federal Government over the schools. He said he would assist the Little Rock private school Corporation in obtaining money and other facilities for a privately-operated school system. The statement contained the words:

"The only question is whether the facilities are to be used by the corporation, or not at all."

George Douthit, statehouse correspondent for The Arkansas Democrat, read the statement in the governor's mansion before the news conference. He asked Faubus what was meant by the phrase, "or not used at all."

Faubus replied, "I will never open the public schools as integrated institutions."

"The people have voted to close the schools and they will remain closed" unless opened on on a private, segregated basis.

He referred to last Saturday's special school referendum, in which segregationists piled up 72 per cent of the total vote.

This was Faubus' first and strongest statement of position since last Monday when Federal courts twice spoke out on the Little Rock struggle.

The private corporation plan does not include setting up a private school for Negroes.

Faubus said, "I will assist the corporation, or any other, in providing education for Negroes as well as whites."

He said the Negroes would have to provide their own teachers and funds.

LITTLE ROCK UNIT ASKS INTEGRATION

61 Lawyers Assert Schools Can't Be Reopened Legally on a Segregated Basis

By BILL BECKER
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20—Sixty-one Little Rock lawyers declared their opinion tonight that the four closed Little Rock high schools could not be legally reopened as segregated private schools.

They urged a vote for integration in next Saturday's referendum.

This was the strongest statement yet made against Gov. Orval E. Faubus's plan to operate the schools under ap rivate corporation set up earlier this week.

"It is our opinion that existing public school facilities of this district cannot be legally operated with any public funds as segregated private schools," the lawyers said in a signed statement.

"Consequently the real issue before the voters of this district on Sept. 27 will be whether we shall open our schools under the court approved plan of limited integration or close them altogether."

The voters of the Little Rock school district are scheduled to ballot next Saturday on integration of schools. The election was set as part of Governor Faubus's omnibus bill combating the Supreme Court ruling.

Alternatives 'Distasteful'

The lawyers' statement continued:

"A limited integrated school system pursuant to court orders is distateful to many in our group, but the alternative of no public school system is even more distasteful.

"We do not believe that existing circumstances justify destroying one of the finest public school systems in the nation.

"We regret that the alternatives are harsh but, nevertheless, as attorneys and citizens we fell compelled to take our stand for public education."

Therefore, the statement concluded, "we urge our fellow citizens to join with us in the effort to preserve free public education in our city."

Prominent lawyers signing the statement included H. Maurice Mitchell, secretary of the Pulaski (Little Rock) County Bar Association; Steele Hays, son of Representative Brooks Hays; Thomas E. Downie, former Little Rock prosecuting attorney and John H. Haley, an attorney for the Little Rock school board.

The lawyers were said to represent a cross-section of the city's legal profession. The group said that time had not permitted reading — all lawyers in Little Rock before the statement was prepared.

Their statement will be prominently displayed in advertisements Monday in both Little Rock papers, The Arkansas Gazette and The Arkansas Democrat.

Opposing Citizens' Drives

Meanwhile, opposing citizens' drives—one to reopen the schools, the other to oust integrationist members of the school board—began this weekend in Little Rock.

A "Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools" opened headquarters in a downtown hotel. The committee chairman, Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, said the group hoped to rally thousands to vote for integration in the special election next Saturday.

"It's ridiculous," said Mrs. Sally Plummer, a mother and member of the group, "to try to retain the ways of old granddad in this age of sputniks and missiles."

Mrs. Plummer is a member of a family that has lived in the Little Rock area 100 years.

On the other hand, petitions were being circulated by segregationists asking for the recall of four of the five present members of the school board. Only the name of Dr. Dale Alford was omitted. Dr. Alford has consistently opposed the board majority on most school integration questions.

Officials of the Capital (White) Citizens Council declined to say they were sponsoring the petitions, but it was understood they were being distributed mainly by council members.

The council scheduled a preelection rally for Monday night.

Last night sixty-five students of Hall High School adopted a resolution asking for the immediate reopening of schools, integrated or otherwise. Only one Negro student has applied for entrance at Hall.

A spokesman for Gov. Orval E. Faubus said that "the Governor didn't regard sixty-five as very many" for such a protest.

A spokesman for the Hall group said the number was "merely a small portion of the students who feel our way." He added that homeroom presidents polled their classmates and reported nearly 90 per cent wanted to return to school before the Sept. 27 election.

The Central High Tigers, football pride of the city, registered their thirty-fifth straight victory last night by defeating Tilghman High of Paducah, Ky., 25 to 14. Only 1,800 persons braved rain to see the game.

It was rescheduled when the school board restored the athletic program after an exchange of views with Governor Faubus.

PARENTS' DILEMMA: MIXED SCHOOLS OR NONE?

Federal moves toward reopening of schools in Little Rock, Ark., and Front Royal, Va., are being held in abeyance pending assessment of the effect on state authorities of local pressures. Here correspondents of The New York Times weigh those pressures.

LITTLE ROCK TROUBLED

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 20—The troubled citizens of Little Rock, slightly perplexed by the kaleidoscopic whirl of events, found themselves nearing agreement this week on at least one point: It is high time the children got back to high school.

Parental dissatisfaction was sounded in many quarters. Yet it was highly problematical whether the basic views on integration of many parents were undergoing much change. This appeared particularly true in the Central High School area, where out of every four parents questioned, three answered in this vein: "We are still opposed to integration, but our children can't go without school much longer."

Some balm was applied to their feelings when Gov. Orval E. Faubus moved forward the date of the special school district election from Oct. 7 to Sept. 27. The voters of the district are scheduled then to decide whether they want integration of all Little Rock schools.

Television Instruction

Only the four high schools—Central, Hall, Technical and all-Negro Horace Mann—remained closed on Sept. 2, the starting date originally set for the high schools. Elementary and junior high schools, not under the mandate to integrate, opened Sept. 8.

This third week of locked doors found that more than 110 parents have requested transcripts of their children's grades, presumably preparatory to transferring them to schools outside the district. No total of actual transfers was yet available, but it seemed likely that enrollment—when the schools do open—would be below last year's high of 3,698 students.

The statistics, however, are only a symbol of the turmoil which engulfed many parents. Anxiety over the children's welfare increased Monday when high school doors swung open only to teachers.

Six hours of daily television instruction, spread over Little Rock's three channels, is scheduled to begin Monday. But this is a regimen hardly calculated to satisfy either conscientious students or the parents. Harried school officials admitted they were not sure how homework will be checked, or whether the time will be credited on students' records.

Hundreds of parents have telephoned Virgil T. Blossom, superintendent of schools; Jess W. Matthews, principal of Central High, and Terrel E. Powell, principal of Hall High. Central, with more than 2,000 students, is the largest of the four. Hall and Horace Mann each have about 750 while Tech has 175.

Governor Faubus, in an adroit television speech Thursday, held out the promise of swift action in his bid to convert the schools to private operation under the provision of the state constitution written in 1875. He derided the critics who contend that only a vote for integration can assure prompt opening of the schools.

If the voters would show their support of segregation the schools would be opened soon after Sept. 27, the Governor said. The lone issue to be voted on is: for or against racial segregation of all schools within the Little Rock school district.

Moreover, a majority of all registered voters, not merely a majority of those voting, must approve for integration to pass. It has been estimated it will take at least 20,000 votes for a majority. In a 1957 school election when integration was an issue only 6,738 votes, total, were cast.

The special election is regarded as the keystone of the Governor's strategy to receive a clear and convincing expression of the "will of the people." The wording of the proposition to be voted on and the unusual majority requirement are seen as an almost certain guarantee of victory for the segregationists.

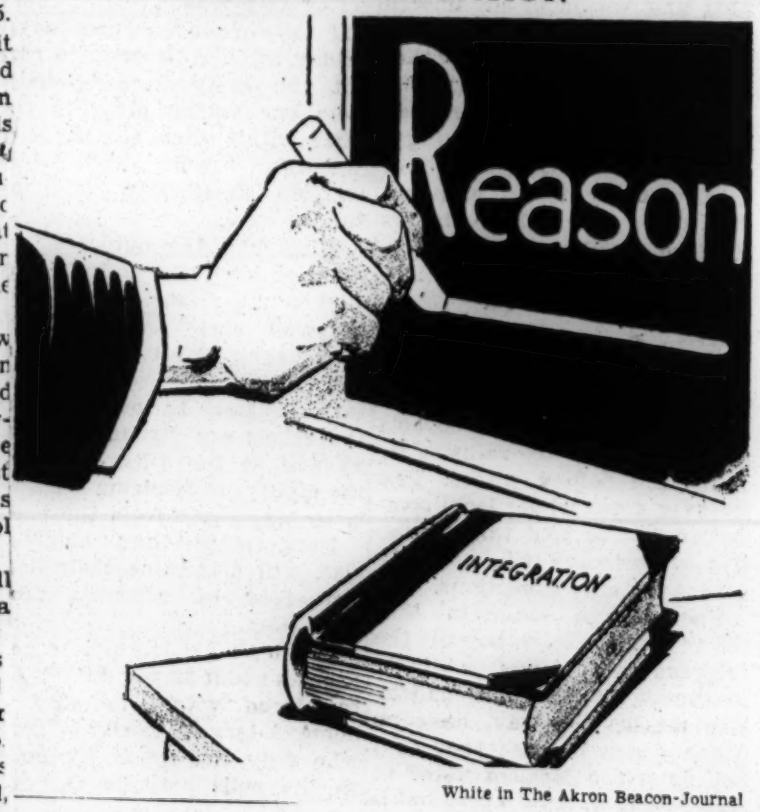
Election Authorized

The election was authorized formed a "women's emergency committee to open our schools" and have urged votes for integration as the only way to save the school system. The chairman, Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, maintained that this was the only way a clear mandate could be given by the people to keep the schools public.

But the prevailing mood of many parents in the dominant Central High area is expressed perhaps most forcefully by Mrs. Margaret Jackson of the Mothers League.

"I don't think it would hurt my children to stay out of school a year if we can win this fight for our rights," this ardent segregationist said. She claims that 600 women, most of them Central High mothers, belong to her league.

'AID TO EDUCATION'



White in The Akron Beacon-Journal

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

175 LITTLE ROCK TEACHERS PAID
$20,000 Weekly

175 Little Rock Teachers Paid $20,000 Weekly to Sit in Vacated Schools

Washington, D. C.—Diehard segregationists have not yet met their Waterloo but from all indications the centuries-old walls of racial bias are beginning to crumble under the impact of integration thrusts and economic cost of closed schools.

In a news conference Monday Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming stated "No one can forsee all the significant social, economic and psychological effects—on the children, on teachers on the community —of closing the doors of public schools to our young people."

Flemming said the closed schools are passing this week the deadline when it is impossible for them to complete the recognized minimum school year of approximately 180 days by June 30.

Exhorbitant Price

Uneasiness is especially evident in Little Rock where the private school corporation is offering the people "half a load" educational program in an attempt to ease the tension created by the closing of the four public high schools by Gov. Orval Faubus.

More than 3,000 students are affected. Meanwhile, the city is paying an exhorbitant price for segregation. The 175 regular tachers under court injunction not to teach in the private school system are being paid $20,000 a week for simply reporting daily at the vacated high schools.

Federal Courts

However, there are reports that federal officials are expecting a ruling from federal district court stipulating procedure by which the closed schools in Little Rock may be re-opened. In all, 13 schools have been closed in the integration controversy.

Norfolk Citizens

Integration is making headway in the South, however. In an election two weeks ago in which the voting was heavily influenced by the threat to cut off state funds to schools reopened on integrated basis, Norfolk citizens came close to overriding the closure action.

Of the more than 21,000 persons voting, 8,871 were for reopening the city's public high schools on an integrated basis as opposed to 10,000 who balloted to keep them closed. Those voting to reopen the schools were behind a Norfolk city council move to have them returned to local control.

Atlanta Mayor

In Atlanta, Ga., Mayor William B. Hartsfield demanded that the State of Georgia "let the people of Atlanta be the jury to decide the fate of her own schools. The mayor is at odds with state officials principally Gov. Marvin Griffin, who threatened to close the schools under state laws rather than have them integrated by federal orders.

14k 1958

Van Buren Students Trek Back To Class

AN BUREN, Ark. (AP)—The white students protesting racial integration at Van Buren High agreed Tuesday to return ... ending controversy ... into a battle of courts and committees.

Only three of 35 students who walked out last Thursday in protest of the presence of 13 Negroes gathered outside the school Tuesday morning. All said they probably would return to class Wednesday but would start another boycott. Negroes tried to enter classes again.

"We don't have much choice," one of the three said. "With the others back in, we'll have to."

School officials said 22 of the protest group were readmitted Tuesday. The others gave up the boycott Monday.

The Negro students, who have stayed away from the school since Friday after the boycotters threatened violence, indicated they would not try to re-enter until they could do so under court protection.

Legal moves loomed from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and a group of white parents who have organized to combat integration.

A group of white parents met with the school board Tuesday night and asked what steps could be taken to legally block integration.

The board took under consideration a question about whether it should request an integration decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which gave Little Rock Central High School a 2½-year breather.

In answer to another question, the board said it would be up to the Negro students enrolled at Van Buren High to decide whether they would drop out and go to school in some other town.

Angela Evans, 15-year-old president of the Van Buren High student council, also attended the meeting.

She reported that the student council had polled 180 white pupils in the school and only 45 opposed integration. Total enrollment is 635.

A sideline verbal skirmish developed between Van Buren Police Chief Voll Russell and the Rev. William M. Wilder, president of the City's Ministerial Alliance.

Wilder charged that the city police force had supported "lawlessness and violence" during the student boycott.

(AP Wirephoto)

VAN BUREN HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS FORM CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
Sam Cox Jr. Heads Arkansas Group (Center, With Beard)

VAN BUREN

Integration Strike at Ark. School

Van Buren Plea Sent to Faubus

By United Press International

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 4. —Sixty white boys at Van Buren High School went on strike against integration today and announced they would stay away from classes until Negroes quit the school.

The strike, on top of a reported threat by a white student yesterday to "cut up" a Negro student, reduced Negro attendance from thirteen to three—two girls and a boy.

Roger Williams, a striker, telegraphed Gov. Orval Faubus in Little Rock: "On behalf of Van Buren High School, we are on strike here in order to stay integration. We need your help."

May Hasten Bill

Gov. Faubus said the Van Buren situation may cause him to sign the anti-integration bills the Legislature passed last week earlier than he had expected. The bills will allow him to close any school where he thinks integration is causing an uproar.

The Van Buren school system accepted twenty - four Negroes last year. This year, thirteen Negroes enrolled along with 600 white students. Five Negroes enrolled for the first time in the junior high school, but no incidents were reported there.

The high school strike started with forty boys. The group grew to sixty.

The strikers massed across the street from the high school. Signs on automobiles said: "Niggers go, whites will come back," and "Chicken whites go to schol with jiggs."

One Negro boy said he tried to enroll in Lincoln (Negro) School in near-by Fort Smith, but was turned away today. The Fort Smith school superintendent said his Negro schools weren't taking any Van Buren Negroes now. Van Buren is 130 miles northwest of Little Rock.

The Negroes were greeted Tuesday when school opened by signs saying, "Go home, Nigger."

George Hudgins, a Negro honor student, complained yesterday that a white student "sat across from me and sort of honed a switch-blade knife back and forth across the palm of his hand." He said he couldn't concentrate in such an atmosphere and probably will try to enroll in a Negro school in Pine Bluff.

Council Calls Conference In Van Buren

By RICHARD DAW

VAN BUREN, Ark. (AP)—Segregationist leaders called a strategy conference Monday after eight Negroes re-entered Van Buren High School amid only minor demonstrations by white students.

Officers of the Van Buren City Betterment Council would give no indication of what would be considered at the meeting except to say that integration matters would be discussed.

The Negro students reported no outward hostility after attending classes for several hours.

"We got along O.K.," said Thomas Banks, 15, a junior.

Banks and 12 other Negroes enrolled at the 622-pupil high school had not attended classes since two weeks ago when about 15 white students staged protests.

The white students refused to attend integrated classes and threatened to use force to remove Negroes from the school.

Four of the 13 have transferred to other schools and one remained at home because of illness.

At the city's nearby junior high school, three of the five Negroes enrolled there also went back to classes. They had stayed away because of the boycott of the high school although there were no reported incidents at the junior high.

The scene as the Negroes returned to Van Buren High, singly and in groups, was in sharp contrast to two weeks ago when white students gathered on a corner, brandishing anti-integration signs and voicing threats.

"Nigger," shouted a boy leaning from a second-story window as two Negro boys and a girl entered a side door. His cry brought no response from the Negroes or from other white students in the area.

Last Friday U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller refused to issue a court order in connection with the earlier disturbances, but indicated he might reconsider in event of further disorders.

No incidents were reported last term, the first for Van Burean as an integrated school.

Arkansas School Strikers Winning

United Press International.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 5. —White students striking against integration at Van Buren High School apparently achieved their objective today. Not a Negro was seen entering school.

A dozen girls joined 45 to 50 white boys in the strike today. But just before the last bell rang, the girls piled into an automobile and drove away.

The boys struck yesterday in an effort to drive 13 Negroes out of the high school. Only three Negroes—two girls and a boy—showed up yesterday.

The strikers burned one effigy of a Negro last night on the campus. They hauled out another effigy and set in on fire. A civilian guard on top of the school building threatened to shoot.

In other school integration news:

• The segregationist Mothers' League of Little Rock Central High School passed a resolution condemning those who accept jobs as deputy U.S. marshals to enforce integration at the school.

• In Alexandria, Va., Federal District Judge Albert V Bryan last night approved opening of Virginia schools Monday on a segregated basis.

• In Harrisonburg, Va., Federal District Judge John Paul announced he will enjoin the Warren County School Board Monday from barring Negro students from white schools solely because of race.

• At Winston-Salem, N. C., two crosses were burned on the lawn of the R. J. Reynolds High School last night. Earlier in the day the school admitted a Negro student for the second year.

As Adults Try To Silence Them

"We Want Integration", Ark. White Students Say

VAN BURENN Ark. —(UPI) —A white honor student told the Vn Buren School Board and the segregationist Citizens Council Tuesday night that a poll of 160 white students showed tha 85 favor integration.

Ahe student, Angie Evens, 15, said 30 of the students potld ed were undecided and 45 were opposed to integration.

"THOSE 85 said they felt it was only fair for Negroes to go to school at ths high school," she said.

A total of 600 white students attend Van Buren high, where 55 white boys struck six days ago against the school's integration by 13 colored pupils. The strike has collapsed, but the colored pupils refused to return until they are guaranteed protection by a Federal court.

• • •

ALL BUT THREE or the strikers were back in school Wednesday the three didn't show up around the schoolyard.

Cheerleaders upt up a sign saying "Beat Fort Smith," where there was a sign last week saying, "This a white school. Go home nigger." The Van Buren and Fort Smith football teams play Saturday night.

• • •

MISS EVENS had trouble finishing her report on the students' poll. The Rev. Grady Williams, a traveling evangelist and segregationist, tried to make her and school oiffcials look at a picture of a "big black buck Negro tweaking the cheek of a white girl."

"I am willing to swear that no one coached me or any of us on what to say here tonight," she said. "We're doing this on our own."

JOHN COBB, spokesman for for the 40 Citizens' Council members present, said the strike had been orderly.

"It was not orderly and contrary to what you say, there was cursing of the teachers and of the superintendent and of the principal," Angie said. "The boys who struck disrupted our classes for four days by driving their cars around and racing the engines and causing them to backfire."

Associated Press wirephoto

ARKANSAS WHITE STUDENTS STRIKE—Some of the white high school students at Van Buren resisting admission of Negroes to the high school there. One of the group is reading a comic book.

Strike Bars Negroes At School in Arkansas

VAN BUREN, Ark. Sept. 5 (AP) — A group of fifty segregationist white students apparently succeeded today in keeping Negroes out of integrated Van Buren High School.

But they failed in their boast that hundreds of other white students would join them in their boycott, which started yesterday. One striker had said last night: "You'll see very few white kids in there (the school) tomorrow."

Newsmen watching all three entrances to the 600-pupil high school did not see any of the thirteen Negro students arrive at class time, 8 a. m. Later, reporters who were permitted inside the building found only white students in the classrooms. Three Negroes attended classes yesterday.

Girls Join Strikers

The leaders of the student strike stationed themselves across the street from the school and called to other students to join them as they arrived for class.

The strikers attached a cardboard sign to a telephone pole. It read: "Chicken whites go to shcool with jigs."

A sprinkling of girls joined the striking group, but a huge majority of Van Buren High's students attended class as usual.

"Nice Kids"

One school official said "those are nice kids," referring to the students who filed into the building when the first buzzer sounded. Nodding toward the strikers, he said, "it's the few out there that get the publicity." The official estimated that only thirty-five of the striking group actually were enrolled in the high school.

Scorning a guard's threat to shoot them, the rebellious white youths burned a Negro in effigy on the campus last night. Several boasted that their parents were behind them and had given them permission to strike.

Van Buren Feels Tension Mounting

United Press International.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 6. —School officials and police today braced for a week of tension at Van Buren's 650-pupil high school, where dozens of belligerent white students staged anti-integration protests.

There was no indication what action, if any, would be taken and Gov. Orval E. Faubus said he had no plan to go to Van Buren or to sign any of the anti-integration bills the legislature passed in special session last week "for the next few days."

"I don't think anything is going to develop," Gov. Faubus commented. "Reports I have had from observers on the grounds indicate there is very little trouble."

Strike Continues.

A group of 50 white students continued its strike against integration yesterday and succeeded in keeping Negroes out of Van Buren High School and Junior High School.

Thirteen Negro students stayed away from the high school rather than provoke the group of white students who say they will not attend classes again until the high school, integrated last year, is segregated.

A parent of a student attending the junior high school said the five Negroes who entered his son's school for the first time this year failed to show up. The man, who refused to be identified, said white boys chased the five Negro youngsters out of school about noon. However, other sources said three of the junior high Negroes left voluntarily while the other two stayed until the end of the day.

Only White Students.

But, a school official confirmed that only white students attended school yesterday.

Disturbances also were reported in Kentucky, where a group of white boys, ranging in ages from 10-12, scuffled yesterday with four Negro youths on their way to previously all-white Pride Avenue Elementary School at Madisonville.

The four Negroes enrolled last Tuesday in the second, fourth and sixth grades.

In Virginia, parents of 30 Negro children in Charlottesville awaited the city school board's final decision today on their applications to white schools.

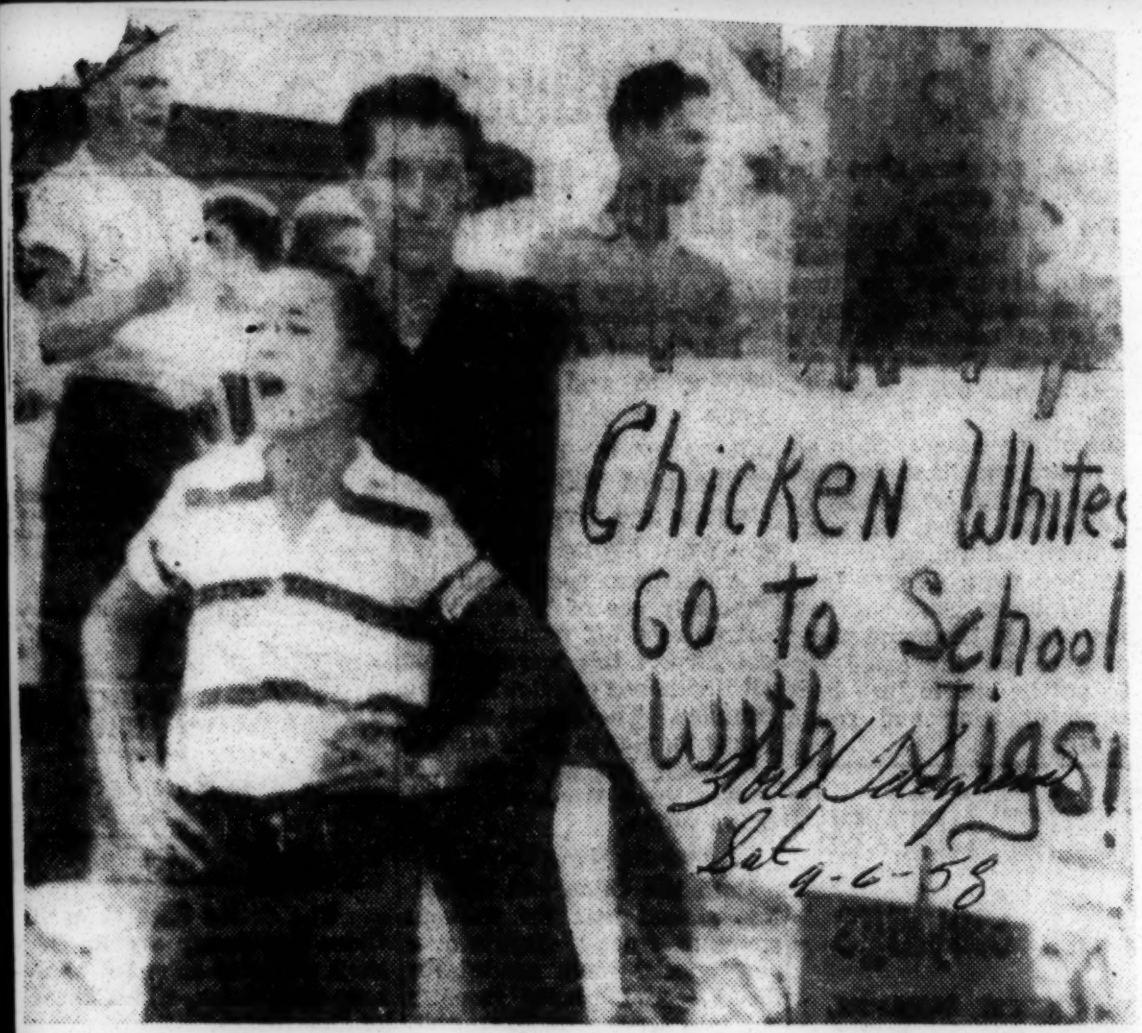
Marshals Given Stepped-Up Training

United Press International.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. — The Justice Department is putting United States marshals and their deputies through intensive and apparently unprecedented training in law enforcement. But it claims this was nothing to do with school integration at Little Rock or elsewhere.

A department spokesman said last night about 20 men—including some from the Washington area and possibly Virginia and West Virginia—already had taken the training. He was not certain whether men from the two states had attended. He said another class will start Sept. 14 or 15 for 29 marshals and deputies from Maryland north to Maine.

Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., is scheduled to reopen Sept. 15. But the spokesman, Press Officer Luther Huston, said the training sessions have "nothing whatever to do with Little Rock," which is involved in pending Supreme Court action on the integration problem.



White pupils striking against segregated classes at Van Buren, Ark., High School taunt other whites as they enter school building yesterday. No Negro students attended.

Van Buren Students Protest To Faubus Over Integration

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 4 (AP)—White high school students today banded together to physically oppose racial integration and appealed to Gov. Orval Faubus for support.

"In behalf of Van Buren High School we are on strike here," a telegram to Gov. Orval Faubus said. "In order to stay integration we need your help."

Faubus, just back in his Little Rock office from a two-day fishing trip, shook his head after reading the message signed, "Roger Williams."

"I don't know what to do about the Van Buren situation; I will have to check into it," said the governor.

13 Negroes Enroll

Thirteen Negro boys and girls entered Van Buren High School Tuesday when the school began its second year of court-ordered integration. They marched past jeering white youths and derisive inscriptions painted on the sidewalks and brick walls of the two-story building.

One of the Negro students, Freddy Bell, 16, said last night that he and several of his Negro classmates would not return to Van Buren High because of threats and insults from white students. The school has a total enrollment of 635.

A group of about 50 white boys gathered outside the high school building early today. They belligerently proclaimed that they would block entrances and take other, unspecified, measures to keep Negroes out.

A spokesman said 41 boys had organized a strike to resist integration. He indicated the group would not return to class until Negroes were permanent ousted.

School Supt. Everett Kelly, who arrived at the school about the time classes began at 8 a.m. CST, took newsmen through a portion of the building.

Negroes in Class

Two Negroes, both girls, were seen in classrooms with whites. Kelley declined to say how many more Negroes might have been inside the school, which appeared orderly and normal.

The white boys, who loitered outside the building and sat under trees on the campus, said they had seen no Negroes and did not know how the girls had gotten inside.

"Our parents approve of what we're doing," one of the boys said.

A sheriff's patrol car and a city police car were parked at the school about the time classes opened. Both autos left after a short time and no police were spotted on the campus later.

Supt. Kelley would not say what disciplinary action was contemplated against the striking students.

Appeared Harmonious

To outward appearances, Van Buren's first year of integration was harmonious despite persistent, unconfirmed reports of racial friction among the students.

The junior high school was integrated Tuesday apparently without difficulty. Five Negroes are enrolled there.

Previously all Van Buren Negro students had gone to schools for their race in Fort Smith, just across the Arkansas River. Some still attend school there despite Van Buren's integration.

In contrast to the turmoil at Van Buren, two Negro children peacefully studied with whites in an elementary school at Fort Smith.

Gov. Faubus still has not signed anti-integration bills provided him by the recent session of the Arkansas Legislature.

One of the bills permits him to close a school should federal force be used to require it to integrate.

50 Van Buren Students Ask Faubus To Step In

Strikers Threaten To Put Negroes Out; Arlington, Va., Granted Integration Stay

By The Associated Press

A group of some 50 white high-school students yesterday banded together to physically oppose racial integration at Van Buren, Ark., and appealed to Governor Orval Faubus for support.

"In behalf of Van Buren High School we are on strike here," a telegram to Faubus said. "In order to stay integration, we need your help."

Faubus, just back in his Little Rock office from a two-day fishing trip, shook his head after reading the message signed, "Roger Williams."

"I don't know what to do about the Van Buren situation; I will have to check into it," he said.

Only two of the 13 Negroes who registered at Van Buren High Tuesday returned yesterday.

May Be Shifted Later

In another integration development, Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan authorized Arlington County, Virginia, to open its schools next Monday on a segregated basis.

Bryan stressed, however, that this was without prejudice to 30 Negro pupils' right to be shifted to white schools later should he find they are entitled to such transfers. The 30 have asked to be admitted to white schools.

The judge said he would not make his final ruling in the Arlington case until after the Supreme Court has ruled in the Little Rock case now pending before it.

Arguments Scheduled

The Supreme Court will hear arguments in the Little Rock case next Thursday.

Bryan, at the conclusion of three days of testimony and legal arguments at Alexandria, Va., said he would have to give "meticulous and tedious study of the evidence in each of these cases."

In the end, he said, the present assignments of the Negroes by the School Board to Negro schools may stand in full, all may be reassigned to the white schools they are seeking to enter or some of the transfers may be granted and others denied.

At Van Buren, a slowly swelling crowd of white boys milled about the high school throughout the morning and into mid-afternoon. They left at the end of the school. They made no demonstrations—even when two Negro girls walked down side steps from the building and boarded a school bus along with white students.

'We Will Be Back'

"We will be back outside the school tomorrow and every other day for six days until the Negroes are removed," a leader said. "At the end of those six days, if the Negroes are not out, then we will put them out for good."

Thirteen Negro boys and girls entered Van Buren High School Tuesday when the school began its second year of court-ordered integration.

One of the Negro students, Freddy Bell, 16, said Wednesday night that he and several of his Negro classmates wuould not return to Van Buren High because of threats and insults from white students. The school has a total enrollment of 635.

School Superintendent Everett Kelley would not say what disciplinary action was contemplated against the striking students.

The junior high school at Van Buren was integrated Tuesday apparently without difficulty. Five Negroes are enrolled there.

Other Cities Integrated

School integration proceeded without incident yesterday at orther Arkansas cities: Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Charleston, and Hoxie.

Virginia's Governor J. Lindsay Almond firmly advised local school boards involved in federal desegration cases yesterday to steer clear of making any assignments of Negro pupils to white schools.

The State Pupil Placement Act, he said, has stripped the local boards of their assignment powers and given them to the Central State Pupil Placement Board.

"Precisely That"

And he said by refusing to assign pupils the local boards could not properly be held in contempt by federal courts.

He was asked if this meant Norfolk should reverse its announced intention of assigning 17 Negro pupils to white schools under the pressure of a Federal District Court order.

"Precisely that," Almond said.

At Winston-Salem, N. C., three Negro children enrolled at the previously all-white Easton Elementary School yesterday. Many white children assigned to the school either stayed away or went to other schools.

VAN BUREN, ARK., GETS SPOTLIGHT IN SCHOOL SCENE

White Boys Mass to Keep Negroes From Classes; Norfolk Gets Advice

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A group of some 50 white boys—apparently a self-appointed task force of segregationists — milled about the Van Buren, Ark., High School Thursday in an avowed effort to keep Negroes from attending classes.

Their attempt was at least partly successful. Some observers said at first that none of the Negroes who went to school briefly on Wednesday came back. But later others reported that two Negro girls were seen inside the building.

Wire to Governor

The white boys then wired an appeal to Gov. Orval E. Faubus for support and the governor, in Little Rock, said he would have to check into the situation.

Newsmen who talked to the group around the Van Buren school said some made vague threats that they would do something if the Negroes were not youthful leaders had said earlier they were conducting a "strike" against the proposed race mixing.

Van Buren thus became one of the focal points of the Deep South's struggle to hold its segregation line. It was the only spot making any show of resistance in a day otherwise undisturbed by the gradual school integration process.

The first year of integration at Van Buren High passed without any major trouble. The town's junior high school admitted five Negroes Tuesday without incident. Integration proceeded peacefully at other Arkansas towns of Fayetteville, Bentonville, Charleston and Hoxie.

Without Incident

Such cities as Great Mills, Md., and Winston-Salem, N.C., went ahead with enrollment of Negro pupils without incident. In Virginia, the principal developments involved legal technicalities.

Virginia's segregationist Gov. J. Lindsay Almond advised the school board at Norfolk not to assign Negro pupils to white schools as the board said it planned to do under pressure of a federal court order.

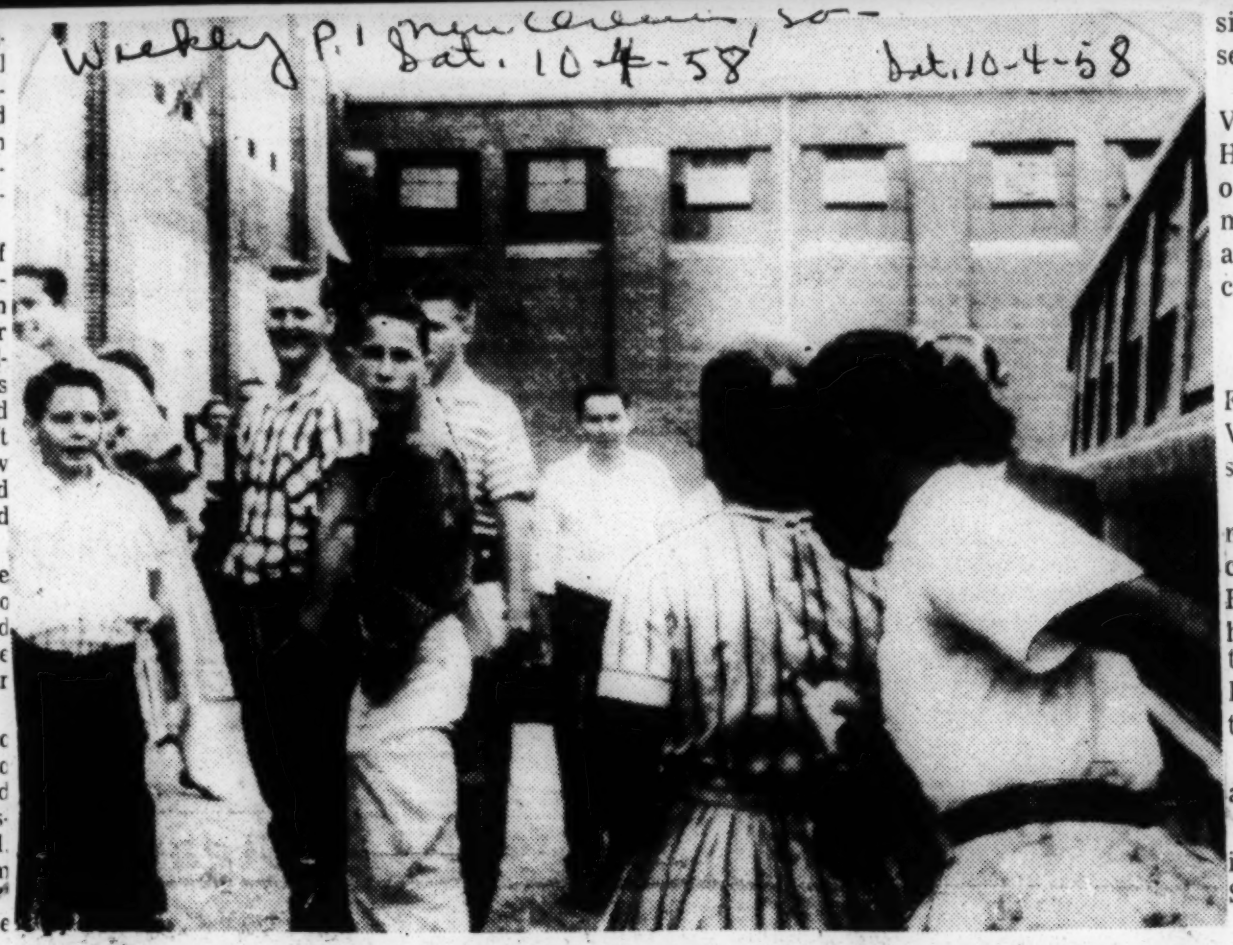
The governor said his statement was prompted because of "some misconception of the authority of local school boards in pending integration cases. His position, he explained, was that no court decree can require the state to operate public schools, whether integrated or not, and that the courts lack authority to make any specific pupil assignments.

At Alexandria, Va., in a continuing hearing before a federal judge, attorney James H. Simmons argued that "nonracial and reasonable criteria" were used in denying the applications of 30 Negroes to enroll in various Arlington County white schools.

One of the minor mysteries of recent days in the integration activities was solved Thursday when the family of Negro minister Clennon King turned up in Woodbine, Ga. Whereabouts of King's wife and five small children had been undisclosed since they left their Gulfport, Miss., home a few days ago after reporting they had received a series of abusive and threatening telephone calls.

Mrs. King, at her parents' home in Woodbine, said she hoped to stay in her native Georgia and that no attempt would be made to enroll their 6-year-old daughter in a white Gulfport school.

However, King, who returned to Gulfport Thursday after a visit to New York, told newsmen he had not abandoned his plans to register the girl in the white school. Deploring his wife's flight from Mississippi because of "terror," he said he would try to persuade her to return.



RETURN TO SCHOOL -- Van Buren, Ark., took the bull by the horns last week, and in rapid-fire actions: a - temporarily suspended 70 white students who had barred the public schools to Negro pupils and b - opened the way for Negroes to return to school at once. Here, Negro students Zelma and Palestine Roberts (right) who were integrated at Van Buren High School last year, without incident, leave a school bus on the way to classes. No objection was raised by the white students. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO)

Negroes Return To Classes In Van Buren, Ark.

VAN BUREN, ARK., — (UPI) — Eleven Negroes who quit Van Buren's high and Junior high schools because of a white students' anti-integration strike returned to classes Monday without a catcall being raised against them.

Eight of the 10 returned to high school, where the anti-integration strike took place. The other three returned to the junior high school. They quit the first week in September.

Superintendent Calvin Patterson said he expected three more Negroes to take up their schooling at the high school. Two more were expected at the junior high school.

Patterson said he visited the Negroes had stuck it out longer when the strike started; they may not have had to stop.

"It may be that the Negroes gave up too soon," he said.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller refused last Friday to grant the NAACP an injunction ordering the school board to stop interfering with integration.

WHITE PUPILS KEEP NEGROES FROM SCHOOL

Faubus Gets New Van Buren Plea

Van Buren, Ark., Sept. 5 (AP)—A group of about 50 segregationist white students apparently succeeded Friday in keeping Negroes out of integrated Van Buren High school.

But they failed in their boast that hundreds of other white students would join them in their boycott, which started Thursday. One striker had said Thursday night, "You'll see very few white kids in there [the school] tomorrow."

Urge Others to Join

Newsmen watching all three entrances to the 600 pupil high school did not see any of the 13 Negro students arrive at class time. Later, reporters who were permitted inside the two story, red brick building, found only white students in classes.

The leaders of the student strike stationed themselves across the street from the high school and called to other students to join them as they arrived for class.

A sprinkling of girls joined the striking group. Loud cheers went up as a student left the school ground to join them. But a huge majority of Van Buren High's students attended class as usual.

35 Strikers Enrolled

One school official said "Those are nice kids," referring to the students who filed into the building hurriedly when the first buzzer sounded. Nodding toward the strikers, he said, "It's the few out there that get the publicity."

The official estimated that about 35 of the striking group actually were enrolled in the high school.

A second appeal for support was dispatched to Gov. Orval Faubus Friday. A telegram signed "parents of junior and senior high," read:

"Gov. Faubus, on behalf of Van Buren Senior and Junior High, things are getting serious here and we need help immediately. Please give us an answer at the Coffee House cafe, Van Buren, Ark."

Faubus Visit Rumored

It was rumored here that Faubus had plans to come to Van Buren for a look at the situation.

In Little Rock, the governor's office acknowledged receipt of the telegram but said Faubus would not see it until he returned to the state capitol building. One spokesman knew of no plans for Faubus to go to Van Buren.

The governor was unavailable for immediate comment.

He was reported to be working on a speech he will deliver Saturday morning before the Arkansas state Democratic convention which opened Friday in Little Rock.

A spokesman for the parents of the Negro students said a meeting would be held over the week-end to decide what to do. One parent was quoted as saying his child never would return to Van Buren High under conditions such as exist today.

Adults Watch Quietly

As the boycotting white students milled about this morning, a number of white adults watched quietly from automobiles and street corners.

Scorning a guard's threat to shoot them, the rebellious white youths burned a Negro in effigy on the campus Thursday night. Several boasted that their parents were behind them and had given them permission to strike.

Parents of most of the youths held a meeting Thursday night. The mothers and fathers appointed a committee to look into what they termed their "legal rights." The tenor of the meeting was sympathy for the white boys.

A newsman heard one mother say: "The kids took the first step [the boycott] today; now it is up to us."

Ask Faubus for support—

White youths keep Negroes from Van Buren School

By The Associated Press

A milling group of 50 white boys partially blocked integration at Van Buren (Ark.) High School today and appealed to Gov. Orval Faubus for support.

At Little Rock, Faubus said: "I don't know what to do about the Van Buren situation; I will have to check into it."

FAUBUS INDICATED that his only information about the Van Buren situation was what he had read in news dispatches.

A group of white boys waited outside the Van Buren High School building this morning, saying they would prevent Negroes from entering the school. Other observers reported that no Negroes appeared but at least two Negro girls got inside the building. Authorities would not say how many more might be inside.

School officials permitted newsmen to tour a portion of the two-story red brick building before noon.

"We saw two Negroes, both girls, in separate classrooms with white students," reported Richard Davis of The Associated Press. "Everything inside the building seemed to be in good order."

Outside, striking white students gathered around newsmen and made "vague threats" that if the Negroes were not out of the school by next week they would do something. The youths did not say what they planned to do.

No police officer was in sight.

IN AN EVIDENT EFFORT to hold the segregation line, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia asked Norfolk's School Board not to assign Negro pupils to white schools, as it had planned under court order.

Almond advised school authorities involved in critical segregation action to hold fast to provisions of state law, and not to take any steps under federal court pressure that might reflect on the community's responsibility in operation of the schools.

In connection with a hearing on the race-mixing issue at Alexandria, Va., an attorney for the Arlington County School Board contended that "non-racial and reasonable criteria" were used in denying applications of 30 Negroes for enrollment in various white schools.

Attorney James H. Simmonds, appearing before Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, defended as necessary the yardsticks he said the school board used to measure the applications.

WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT sources continued to withhold comment on reports that civilians were being enlisted to serve as deputy marshals if needed at Little Rock, Ark.

Enrollment of Negro pupils in white schools proceeded without incident at Winston-Salem, N. C. and Great Mills, Md. In the latter city the high school received as its first Negro student a 16 year-old girl who had been the center of a federal court controversy.

At Greensboro, N. C. a small group displaying a Ku Klux Klan banner and a Confederate flag met at a school. Even so, five Negro children, three of whom entered the school last year, attended the opening session without trouble.

At Fort Smith, just across the Arkansas River from Van Buren, two elementary schools admitted Negroes. One of the youngsters attended school with white children last semester in Fort Smith, where integration is voluntary. The Arkansas cities of Hoxie, Fayetteville and Charleston also went ahead with integration Wednesday.

Four Kentucky high schools desegregated for the first time. There were no incidents as two Negroes attended white schools in Charlotte, one of the cities in which North Carolina's first school integration took place last year.

Jeers Missing Second Day At Van Buren, Ark., School

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 3 (AP)—Negro and white students went to classes together here today with no sign of white resistance which flared briefly yesterday at Van Buren's already integrated high school.

Thirteen Negroes entered Van Buren High School yesterday past a score of jeering white boys and signs saying, 'Nigger, Go Home."

At the previously all-white unior high school, five Negroes were admitted to classes for the first time without incident. Under the integration plan here, the high school was integrated last year and the junior high school this year.

Across the Arkansas River at Fort Smith two Negro children enrolled in a white elementary school without difficulty.

Ten Negro children were eligible to enter first grade classes of white schools. Under Fort Smith's voluntary integration procedure, only Negroes who complete the first grade in a racially mixed classroom there are eligible to advance to the school's second grade.

Registration at Fort Smith was completed today. Classes begin Thursday.

Most of Arkansas' integrated schools—at Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Ozark and Charleston—are located in the western part of the state where the Negro population is relatively small. Hoxie has the only desegregated school in eastern Arkansas.

At Little Rock, in the center of the state, racial troubles which have commanded national attention simmered in a legal lull.

School in Kentucky Quietly Integrated

FULTON, Ky., Sept. 3 (AP)—Twenty Negroes began their second day of classes with 161 white pupils at Fulton High School today as some of Kentucky's few new integration programs got quietly under way.

Officials called the mixing of classes "just another school day," although it was the first break in school segregation in this far western Tennessee border area.

Fulton High School was the only one integrated here, and was one of four in the state which took the step for the first time yesterday. The other three were in the bluegrass county of Nelson, where Bardstown. Bloomfield and Old Kentucky Home high schools quietly moved a total of 20 Negro pupils into classes with 726 whites.

Kentucky has approximately 40,000 Negro pupils among its estimated 630,000 school children.

Integration of the high school in Fulton came under a court order after a Negro high school at Hickman, 20 miles away, was closed because it had too few students to maintain state accreditation.

Only a few onlookers stood by as students walked into the building yesterday. A qualified observer said none of them were from Fulton.

47 Boys in Arkansas Bar Negroes at School

By The Associated Press

Forty-seven white boys — apparently a self-appointed task force of segregationists—milled about the Van Buren, Ark., High School Thursday in an avowed effort to keep Negroes from attending classes.

Their attempt was at least partly successful. Some observers said at first that none of the 13 Negroes who went to school briefly on Wednesday came back. But later others reported that two Negro girls were seen inside the building.

WIRED FAUBUS

The white boys then wired an appeal to Gov. Orval E. Faubus for support and the governor, in Little Rock, said he would have to check into the situation.

The youths left at the end of the school day. They made no outward demonstration, even when two Negro girls left the building and boarded a school bus with white students.

"We will be back outside the school tomorrow and every other day for six days until the Negroes are removed," a leader said. "At the end of those six days, if the Negroes are not out, then we will put them out for good."

He added more than 100 "strikers" would turn out Friday.

In Alexandria, Va., U.S. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan Thursday authorized Arlington County to open its schools next Monday on a segregated basis.

30 PUPILS

Bryan stressed, however, that this was without prejudice to 30 Negro pupils' right to be shifted to white schools later should he find they are entitled to such transfers. The 30 have asked to be admitted to white schools.

The judge said he would not make his final ruling in the Arlington case until after the Supreme Court has ruled in the Little Rock case now pending before it.

The Supreme Court will hear arguments in the Little Rock case Sept. 11.

Bryan, at the conclusion of three days of testimony and legal arguments, said he would have to give "meticulous and tedious study of the evidence in each of these cases."

In the suit he said, the present assignments of the Negroes by the school board to Negro schools may stand in some or all may be reassigned to the white schools they are seeking to enter, or some of the transfers may be granted and others denied.

Earlier, Judge Bryan mentioned from the bench that the Supreme Court in its next Little Rock decision may further clarify its ruling that "all deliberate speed" shall be used in carrying out public school desegregation.

The Supreme Court used that phrase in its 1955 decision on how the decision of a year earlier.

outlawing segregation, should be carried out.

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The governor said his statement was prompted because of "some misconception" of the authority of local school boards in pending integration cases. His position, he explained, was that no court decree can require the state to operate public schools, whether integrated or not, and that the courts lack authority to make any specific pupil assignments.

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Mrs. King, at her parents' home in Woodbine, said she hoped to stay in her native Georgia and that no attempt would be made to enroll their 6-year-old daughter in a white Gulfport school.

However, King, who returned to Gulfport Thursday after a visit to New York, told newsmen he had not abandoned his plans to register the girl in the white school. Deploring his wife's flight from Mississippi because of "terror," he said he would try to persuade her to return.

Integration Is Resumed At Van Buren, Arkansas

And Not Even A Catcall Marrs Students' Return

VAN BUREN, Ark. — (UPI) — Eleven Negroes who quit Van Buren's high and junior high schools because of a white students' anti-integration strike returned to classes Monday without a catcall being raised against them.

Eight of the 11 returned to high school where the anti-integration strike took place. The other three returned to the junior high school they quit the first week in September.

Mode To Return

Superintendent Calvin Patterson said he expects three more Negroes to take up their schooling at the high school. Two more were expected at the junior high school.

Patterson said he wished the Negroes had stuck it out longer when the strike started; they may not have had to stop.

"It may be that the Negroes gave up too soon," he said.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller refused last Friday to grant the NAACP an injunction ordering the school board to stop interfering with integration.

He said he thought the school board could handle the problem without being enjoined. A crowd of photographers and reporters at Van Buren high created more excitement Monday among white students than the arrival of the Negroes.

White students stopped their play on the schoolground and stared out of windows as the photographers made pictures of the Negroes.

A Promise To Behave

There was no attempt to block entrances to the school as there was the first week of September when 78 white students went on strike. The 78 were expelled, but later readmitted when they signed promises to behave.

School Superintendent Everett Kelley showed the Negroes into school.

Mrs. Hazel Norwood, mother of two of the Negro students who returned Monday said they had been meeting with her every day to try to keep up with their lessons.

"I'm not a teacher, but I tried to round them up," she said.

Twenty-five Negroes integrated Van Buren high last year without difficulty. Trouble started the first week of school this year.

While the strike was in progress, segregationists started a White Citizens' council. Sam Cox Jr. leader of the council, said he was afraid to start a protest Monday.

"The Supreme court has made their decisions and if we stir up something, we are liable to be sticking our necks out," he said.

Negroes Try For Re-Entry At Van Buren

VAN BUREN, Ark. (AP) — Negroes will try Monday to reenter public schools here from which they were barred two weeks ago by jeering, threatening white students.

The Negroes will carry with them assurance from a federal judge that they can seek his help if further obstacles to their school attendance arise.

There was no indication Sunday whether white students would again stage a protest.

The Negroes have not attended school since Sept. 5, after a group of about 45 white students refused to go to integrated classes at Van Buren High and threatened violence to restore segregation. The protest dissolved when the Negro children stayed away from the high school and the nearby junior high.

All execept two of the 18 Negroes enrolled in this west Arkansas citys schools planned to report for classes Monday. Those two transferred earlier to segregated schools in other cities.

Eleven are still enrolled at Van Burean High and five at Van Buren Junior High. The city maintains a Negro elementary school but has no facilities for Negroes only at the upper grade levels.

The Negro students decided to return to school after U.S. District Judge John E. Miller declined Friday to order the school board to resume integration. Miller indicated he felt such an order was unnecessary and that Negroes could return to class without it.

The judge, who had jurisdiction over a suit which led to integration here last year, assured both the Negroes and the school board that they could seek further action from him if difficulty arose.

Van Buren is operating under a plan of gradual integration worked out without a formal court ruling on a desegregation suit filed by attorneys of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Integration began in the high school last year, was started in eighth grade this year and is scheduled to proceed one grade downward each succeeding year.

17 Van Buren Negro Pupils Study Alone

VAN BUREN, Ark. (AP) — The nation's far-flung racial struggle leaves Negro children in this west Arkansas town caught in a dilemma—afraid to attend the city's legally integrated schools and unable to attend nearby segregated ones.

The answer to their problem lies in what could be a long, tedious court case.

Meantime the children—about 16 of them—gather in small groups to study in preparation for the day when they can return to school, wherever it may be.

WITHOUT TEACHER

"It's tough to keep up in my studies without a teacher," said Nathaniel Norwood, 17. I'll really be glad to get back in class."

The problem of Nathaniel and other children began on the second day of this school year after they had attended a full term at Van Buren High School without any reported incidents.

On the second day, the 13 Negroes at the 635-pupil school began receiving vague threats from some white students.

The next day all except two of the Negroes returned home when faced by a boisterous group of anti - integration white students. The white students refused to attend racially mixed classes and threatened to use force to restore segregation.

NONE RETURN

The demonstraters, whom school officials said numbered about 45 succeeded on the fourth day of school in keeping all Negroes away.

None of the 13 has returned. Five younger Negro students in junior high remained at home, too.

The Negroes are unable to return to a segregated school because the city's gradual integration plan voided the system under which Van Buren sent Negroes to a high school in another district. The students can't transfer to another district on their own initiative.

Future school plans for the group depend on the outcome of a suit in U. S. District Court at nearby Fort Smith, filed in behalf of the students by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

District Judge John E. Miller has said a ruling could not come before Friday on the NAACP's effort to have the school board ordered to enforce integration despite the white students' protest.

A final decision could take much longer.

'Alice in Wonderland'—
"It doesn't matter much what I think" about the Supreme Court ruling, stated Little Rock School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom (right) in an interview with Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, special columnist for The Pittsburgh Courier (left). The interview took place in front of the Supreme Court Building while two other reporters looked on.

May Open Mixed School in Little Rock

Will Gov. Faubus Weaken Under Public Pressure?

(Courier Press Service)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Is Gov. Orval Faubus weakening? If high school students continue their exodus to schools in other parts of Arkansas and other states, public pressure may force the opening of one of Little Rock's schools on an integrated basis.

A source close to Gov. Faubus, who ordered the schools closed indefinitely after the Supreme Court ordered them integrated immediately, said growing movements to get them reopened as public schools were reported.

"If pressure develops as has been rumored and white students continue in their protests, saying they want to go to school, even if it is integrated—if it really gets serious—we are urging the governor to open one of the schools on an integrated basis," the source said.

"The school is Horace Mann, the Negro school. We are serious about this. The school would be in the Little Rock district and would be a high school. It would enable the students who are really serious about going to school—even if it is integrated—to continue their education."

■

ON SATURDAY, Sept. 27, voters of the Little Rock school district vote on whether the four closed senior high schools will be reopened on an integrated basis.

Forces on both sides are marshalling strength to get out the vote. The segregationists are the noisiest, but support for the opening of schools on an integrated basis came from a group of white churchwomen who formed a "Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools." They are urging voters to vote for integration, saying there is "no other way to open our schools."

Insiders are wondering what Gov. Faubus' next move will be in the face of mounting pressures of this sort. He may have to weaken and give in to the wishes of the very voters whose wishes he thought he was satisfying.

But the governor agreed that a public vote was the only way to reopen the schools—only on a segregated basis.

■

IN A TV-RADIO speech he urged the Little Rock School Board to lease the schools after the election to a private group that will open them with whites and Negroes separated. His attitude toward integration has been that it should not be forced upon a district.

There was little doubt that phones—probably the governor's among them—were ringing in many offices. The principals of the two major high schools—Central and Hall—received renewed indignant calls.

"Closing the schools is bad enough," said a Central High parent, "but why take the kids' sports and fun away from them, too?"

■

IT WAS FELT that the curbing of football games and all extra-curricular activities at the four high schools is putting even more pressure on the governor.

Meanwhile the school integration elsewhere continued about the same.

In Birmingham three men were fined $200 each in Recorder's Court in connection with crowd dispersal orders by police. They were charged with refusing a lawful command and loitering after a warning.

In Baton Rouge the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors considered establishing a branch of the Negro Southern University in New Orleans as a way to block Negro attendance.

U. S. Should Have Put Faubus in Jail

By
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Almost to a man, every Negro I have talked with here during the past week expressed the belief that the U. S. Government last year should have put Governor Orval Faubus—or some of the white mobsters at Central High School—in jail!

That would have ended the trouble, everyone believed.

Because Governor Faubus—and the CHS white mobsters—defied a Federal law and got away with it as far as punishment was concerned, most Negroes here feel the green light was given to vicious whites who wanted to promote mob violence.

Negroes here likewise credit the row at Van Buren last week to the failure of the U. S. to act more firmly here in Little Rock. They cite the absence of mob violence in Clinton and Nashville, Tenn., this year, where last year those who flouted the integration orders were arrested and punished.

A PARENT of one of the "Little Rock Nine" told me: "The Department of Justice should have put Faubus in jail. He openly defied the Federal government when he sent the guard up there (to CHS) to keep our children out of school."

The parent went on: "They should also have arrested and punished those who made up the mob at the school. Then all this trouble would have been ended."

That was the general sentiment being expressed by Negroes with whom I talked, either higher echelon Negroes or just the man on the street.

A CAB DRIVER said bitterly: "They (the whites) want you to raise their children for them; to prepare their food, and you could spit in it and they wouldn't know the difference.

Yet, they don't want you to sit down beside them or be in the same place with them. It doesn't make sense."

Failure to put somebody in jail for defying the Federal court order has apparently told other would-be offenders they, too, can do it and get away with it. And that feeling is spreading around Arkansas. Perhaps by the time this is in print, the showdown will have come and somebody will have been put in jail.

In another comment on Governor Faubus, editor C. H. Jones told the Courier he felt Faubus was using the Central High School row to build his campaign for the U. S. Senate against Senator J. William Fulbright.

"Faubus planned his program last year for the purpose of securing a third term," Jones said. "He got it, and now he is continuing the campaign, and if he can keep it going two more years—and I think he will succeed in doing that—he will get himself elected senator."

Faubus used Mr. Jones' paper last year as one "reason" why he sent guardsmen to CHS. He showed a Jones' headline on TV forecasting threats and violence. Editor Jones blasted Mr. Faubus in the primary and voiced public support of candidate Lee Ward for governor.

Old Buddies—Two old buddies, Donald E. W. Fish, left, of the International Transport Association, greets Joseph Cresson, right, Solicitor General of Liberia, at the opening of the 27th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization at Church House in Westminster, London.—European Photo.

Four Negroes Show Up At Little Rock Church

Leave When Usher Tells Them It Is Attempt To Embarass Pastor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Four Negroes—two men and two children—tried today to integrate the Baptist church of which the president of the Little Rock Ministerial Alliance is pastor.

The head usher met them at the door and talked them out of it. The pastor, the Rev. Dale Cowling, said there was no question but what "somebody" put the Negroes up to it, to stir up trouble.

It was the second church integration attempt in two Sundays. A white woman took a Negro to Pulaski Heights Methodist Church last Sunday. The minister charged she did it for spite.

Two Negro men, with a Negro boy and Negro girl, walked up to the door of the Second Baptist Church. Cowling has publicly urged that Little Rock's four high schools be opened integrated.

The head usher met them at the front door.

"I explained that our pastor is a great friend of their race and it would embarrass him if they came in this morning," he said. "I also told them it would disrupt our services.

"I explained that we were not refusing to seat them and if they desired, we would. But they said 'no,' they didn't want to come to church if those were the circumstances.

"They turned around, walked down the front steps and left."

The usher did not tell Cowling about the incident until he finished his sermon an hour later.

"It was part of the tactics of pressure groups," Cowling said. "Our head usher said one of the Negroes smelled like a brewery.

"On the whole, our Negro population has handled itself remarkably well. There is no question that somebody put these up to it."

The school crisis, however, was at a standstill, pending the hearing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's petition for an injunction tomorrow before the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

The NAACP, supported by the Justice Department, wants the Appeals Court to issue a temporary injunction preventing the Little Rock School Board from turning over the four high schools to a white corporation for operation on a private, segregated basis.

The school board is now under a temporary restraining order which is effective until the Appeals Court makes up its mind tomorrow about a temporary injunction.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
RETIRED TEACHERS IN THE SOUTH REQUESTED TO VOLUNTEER TO TEACH IN SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

Refired Teachers Requested To Act

Asked By Barnett To Work Little Rock Schools

DREW, Miss., Oct. 13.—(UPI)—Jackson attorney Ross Barnett called for retired school teachers in the South to volunteer to teach in segregated schools at Little Rock in a speech here last night.

Barnett, who is expected to make this third race for governor next year, said, "The regular teachers, it seems, have been notified by Federal authorities not to teach.

"The retired school teachers of Southern states have a wonderful opportunity at this time in promoting the welfare of the South," he said, "if they will volunteer or make available their services as teachers in the Little Rock high schools." He said this would "be telling the United States Government in no uncertain terms that we of the South still believe in states' rights."

Little Rock Nine In Abbott Spotlight

Defender P. 6 Sat. 6-7-58 Chicago, Ill.

JEFFERSON THOMAS

TERRENCE ROBERTS

GLORIA RAY

MINNIE JEAN BROWN

THE NINE LITTLE ROCK students whose heroic stand for integration became the center of 1957's top news story will be cited at the Robert S. Abbott 12th annual memorial award presentation dinner Thursday, May 29. in the Constitution Room of the Morrison hotel. This event marks the students' first visit to Chicago. Honored with them will be their sponsor, Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter, NAACP. Seven of

Mag Profiles Daisy Bates Of Little Rock

"America cares," that's what the embarking troops of the 101st Airborne meant to Daisy Bates, when they arrived in Little Rock.

The story of Mrs. Bates, Arkansas NAACP president and guiding force behind the entry of Negroes to the school, is told in the September issue of Ebony Magazine.

Although her name is known around the world, says EBONY, few know the real woman — the woman who has wielded as much power as given to any woman of her time, during one of the greatest constitutional crisis in American history.

An incident of discriminaton as a child, being made to wait while whites were served has never left her memory, and in later life, with her publisher-husband L. C. Bates, has campaigned against segregation, discrimination, police brutality, and all forms of man's inhumanity to man.

The final entry of the Little Rock Nine climaxed the pressure Mrs. Bates, as the state NAACP head, had kept on the school board since 954 until the court approved the gradual integration plan. On one occasion in early 1957, when she learned Negro students were being discouraged, she told Superintendent Virgil Blossom, "Well, we've got 25 kids. You can take the cream of the crop or you can take all of them."

CENTRAL NEGRO ENTERS COLLEGE

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Ernest Green, lone Negro graduate of Little Rock Central High School last spring, Monday launched his college career in comparative quiet — with a white roommate.

One of nine Negro students at the focus of last year's integration turbulence in Arkansas, Green was little noticed among nearly 4,000 boys and girls entering freshman week activities at Michigan State University.

He arrived on campus Sunday and was assigned to share a dormitory room with Larry Osternik of East Grand Rapids, Mich.

EX-CENTRAL HIGH STUDENT AT MSU

Negro Has White Youth for Roomate

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One of his first activities wa to attend a convocation addresse by John A. Hannah, universit president and chairman of th president's Civil Rights Commis sion.

The rest of the week was to b filled with various tests, orienta tion activities and actual registra tion for classes.

Green, who wants to study law eventually will have to transfer t another institution. MSU has n law school.

Although rated a good basket ball player, he said he has no plan to go out for any varsity sport.

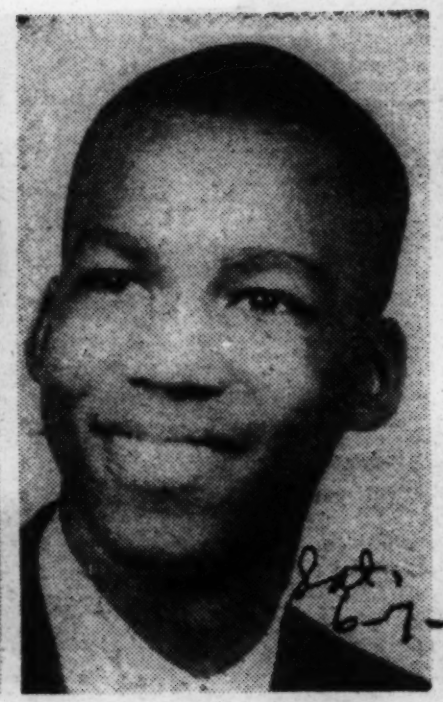
Thomas A. Dutch, MSU director of housing, said there was nothing unusual about Green's room assignment. There is nothing on housing applications that indicates race, color or religion.

Osternik expressed pleasure about the arrangement. His mother, Mrs. Leonard Osternik said: "Larry only wanted a roommate who was a very nice boy and I think he got one." She added she was "very much impressed" in a visit with Green.

A large share of Green's expenses at MSU will be met from a tuition scholarship he received on the strength of A-B average at Little Rock. He worked in New York this summer on the office staff of a garment workers union local.

MELBA PATTILLO

THELMA MOTHERSHED



ERNEST GREEN

CARLOTTA WALLS

ELIZABETH ECKFORD

the students shown in these photos still attend Little Rock Central high school. The two exceptions are Ernest Green, who was graduated from Central high today, and Minnie Jean Brown, who was expelled from the Little Rock school and is now a student at New Lincoln high school, a private interracial institution in New York City. The memorial dinner is an annual tribute to the founder of the Chicago Defender.

Faubus Warns Of School Ballot

Says Vote To Reopen Means Total Integration

ELECTION IS TOMORROW

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 25.—Gov. Orval Faubus returned late Thursday with a warning that if Little Rock votes to reopen schools Saturday it will mean "total integration" for the city's school system.

The Governor commented briefly on the integration issue as he drove back with Mrs. Faubus and several friends and aides from Lexington, Ky., where he attended the Southern Governors' Conference.

Backs Private Schools

The Little Rock School District votes on whether to reopen schools on an integrated basis or keep them closed. The Governor, who called the election under a new school-closing law, hopes to reopen the schools on a private-school, leased basis if voters reject integration.

He said he was aware of a drive by certain groups to reopen the schools under the argument there will be no schools if they aren't reopened on a "limited" integration basis.

Argument Is Delusion

"That argument is a snare and a delusion, because the people will be voting Saturday on total integration. They might be able to maintain limited integration awhile, but not for long and everybody knows it," the Governor declared.

Governor Faubus said he thinks it may be possible to get the schools reopened by Monday.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League of Central High, said petitions for a recall election against the school board might be filed Friday. She said earlier in the week filing of petitions had been delayed because of having to type names of persons signing the forms.

SCHOOLING VIA TV IS FOUND WANTING

Week of Little Rock Test Shows Megacycles Failing to Match Classrooms

By BILL BECKER
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26—The first full week of high school television piloted in Little Rock seemed today to have settled one thing: in teaching, there is no substitute for personal give and take.

That sums up the dominant view of teacher and pupil participants in the programs.

As mind reached out to mind via the megacycles teachers said that they found one-way education boring.

"It just can't take the place of the classroom," said Miss Christine Poindexter, who teaches trigonometry for seniors. "I am not able to do anything for the children who need extra help, and it's going to get stiffer as we go along."

Miss Poindexter and other teachers find it hard to compress into a half-hour the lesson of the normal fifty-minute classroom period. Most of the teachers think they are maintaining a fairly good pace, however.

Are the children keeping up?

The bright pupils, yes. Others, doubtful, judging from random interviews.

"It's tough when you can't ask questions," many pupils agreed.

"We're not learning anything, it's too elementary," some of the brighter ones declared.

"Boring," several commented.

One said he usually fell asleep during the third consecutive period of the television lessons.

The 7 A. M. start for the lessons was too much for him, apparently.

The programs are being watched by perhaps 75 per cent or more of the pupils of the four closed high schools. No exact survey has yet been attempted.

Several parents questioned at random said their children were keeping up their homework.

"And we're enjoying the classes, too," some remarked.

Virgil T. Blossom, Superintendent of Schools, says that the response from parents has been so great that "it gives us hopes for adult educational television."

The Federal Communications Commission has approved an educational television channel for Little Rock, but it is not yet in operation. The three commercial stations are providing six hours of instruction daily, Monday through Friday. Each is carrying four half-hour periods for the tenth through the twelfth grades.

Students Greet Faubus' Return

Plan To Present Him With Pledge Of Support This Morning

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 25.—About 40 high school students gathered at the executive mansion Thursday to welcome Gov. Orval Faubus back to Little Rock. They said they plan to present him with a pledge of support Friday.

The students, most of them from Central High, drove to the mansion shortly after noon to await the Governor's return. He arrived shortly before 5 p.m., from Lexington, Ky., where he attended the Southern Governors Conference.

Arrival Is Cheered

Fred Jolly, leader of the group, said Central High students have been preparing a petition pledging support to the Governor in his anti-integration stand. They hope to be able to present it to him Friday morning on the steps of the State Capitol.

Occasionally the group would break into a chant: "Two, four, six, eight, who do we appreciate, Faubus, Faubus, Faubus." They broke into wild cheering when the Governor arrived.

Sign Hits At NAACP

Their automobiles, parked on a street near the mansion, carried signs of pro-Faubus nature.

"Welcome Home, Daddy Faubus," read one. "Vote for us, not Daisy," read another, a reference to Mrs. Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Little Rock Police Chief Gene Smith announced Thursday there would be no further demonstrations allowed by high school students, but his directive apparently was in reference to a large demonstration which took place here earlier in the week. At that time, about 150 students, most of them from Central High, drove a motorcade through the downtown section. An elderly man was struck by one of the cars.

IN CHURCHES, HALLS—

L. R. Citizens Plan To Commence Classes

BY PRESTON McGRAW
United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6—The Little Rock Private School Corp.'s lawyer said today he expects the corporation to try to open classes in churches, lodge halls and rumpus rooms this week.

"The decision of the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals today is not going to make any difference," Leon Catlett, the lawyer, said.

"I think we can get the schools opened this week that I doubt that there is any way right now to detail our plans."

"There is nothing more that either I or Dr. T. J. Raney could say at this time."

Dr. Raney is president of the Private School Corp.

The Appeals Court extended last Oct. 13 a restraining order that was issued Sept. 29 to keep the Little Rock School Board from turning the closed high schools over to the corporation for operation as private, segregated institutions.

The plan to start classes around Little Rock in private quarters with publicly subscribed funds is an alternative to the plan of leasing the public schools and operating them privately with tax funds.

There is always the possibility that the Appeals Court would let the public high schools be leased, but the Private School Corp. apparently did not think it promising enough to wait for.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus did not put much stock in the possibility, however. He said the Appeals Court would extend the restraining order two hours before it did.

Faubus, speaking in Hot Springs, also raised the possibility that Little Rock's high school students may not go to school at all this year.

"Suppose the children of Little Rock missed a year of school; they still wouldn't be as far behind as the children of Washington, D. C.," Faubus said.

He made this reference to the possibility of the children missing a year of school after an allusion to a report by a congressional subcommittee.

The report, on the effect of integration in Washington's schools, said students there are two years behind.

He said he has no plan to do away with the state's public school system because of integration.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

GREETINGS, GOVERNOR—These high school students were among a group which waited outside the Governor's Mansion yesterday to welcome Orval Faubus back to Little Rock from the Southern Governors Conference. They supported his stand against integration. —UPI Telephote

Many Little Rock Students Move

BY DICKSON PRESTON
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 25—Hundreds of parents are providing their own reluctant answer to the school crisis here by sending their children away to school.

Already more than 10 per cent of the 3688 pupils of Little Rock's four closed high schools have been transferred. The number is increasing daily.

Hardest hit is Hall High School in the city's finest residential district. As of Wednesday afternoon, 227 of Hall's 731 registered pupils had requested transcripts indicating they were going elsewhere. That is 31 per cent of the student body.

Parents of others are waiting to see if the integration dispute is somehow solved this week-end following a special election called by Gov. Orval Faubus. But if the impasse drags on another week or so, Hall may have virtually no student body.

This is especially tragic because Hall is a brand-new school which cost $2 million and is one of the finest in the Southwest. It opened last September, in the midst of the violence at Central High, and graduated its first class of 105 seniors last May.

Hall had no Negroes last year, but one girl had applied this Fall and it was indicated she would be assigned to the school. A poll of Hall students, according to Student Body President Don A. Smith, showed that 71 per cent of them want the school reopened even if it is on an integrated basis.

Meanwhile, they and their parents are not waiting. The children are going to county high schools, to Fayetteville, West Memphis, and almost any other Arkansas city that can take them and to dozens of public and private schools outside the state.

Many of the Hall students will return when classes resume—if they ever do. But others won't.

Fewer pupils are transferring away from Central High, largely because most Central students come from families which can't afford it. Transfer even to a nearby public school costs from $125 to $300 in tuition. Private schools run as high as $2500 a year.

Even at Central, however, there have been 142 requests for transfer. Central has about 2000 pupils.

The other two high schools have been relatively untouched. There have been four transfers from Horace Mann, the Negro high school, and two from Technical High School.

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ARKANSAS

Faubus Keeps Breathing Defiance at U. S. Gov't

LITTLE ROCK — Failing segregationist quarterback Gov. Orval Faubus, thrown for repeated losses by the impregnable forward wall of the U.S. Supreme Court, marshaled his haggled forces in another huddle, mapping hopeless strategy to keep on defying "the law of the land."

The hard-headed Arkansas field general who has been repelled constantly by Government forces as he tried to crash the line, now prepared for a last-ditch effort to circle the ends.

"I WILL never open the public schools as integrated institutions," he shouted, in open and bold defiance of the court rule.

What would happen if the high schools are reopened on a private, segregated basis, reporters asked Faubus.

"The only recourse the Federal Government would have would be to send in marshals and the Army to forcibly eject teachers and students," he retorted.

The opposing team, the U.S. Government, hopelessly outnumbering the Little Rock segregationist team, waited to see just how Faubus and his "rams" would butt their heads against the immovable stone wall.

But, throughout the country, the Government's cheering section is indicating that the waiting game is not sufficient. Indications are strong that they want the powerful Government team, led by President Eisenhower, to outcharge the weak Faubus line, throw the runners for a loss and win the segregation battle.

THE FAUBUS team, like impudent spoiled brats, did show one sign of weakness; perhaps an indication that in their hearts they know theirs is a hopeless fight.

The Arkansas Governor said he expected to "use private buildings and private funds as his alternative" if the Government continues to crack the whip.

This was the first indication that the Faubus' state-aided segregated program will fail.

While the Faubus squad hud dled, one of their number sneaked off the field to find a scapegoat. He did—the NAACP, as usual.

Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett said he planned to "neutralize" the NAACP which he said is "determined to wreck the spirit of progress among the races."

PUPILS ARE BUSY IN LITTLE ROCK

Some Get Temporary Jobs —Movies and Television Occupy Many Others

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 5 (AP)—Although they have not spent a day in classrooms this fall, Little Rock High School pupils, to hear them tell it, are busy. Some even find profitable uses for their hours.

Gail Manor, a senior, obtained a job last week providing information in a booth at the Arkansas State Livestock Show here.

Sharri Smith, another senior, spends time practicing as a cheer leader for Central High. Football and other extra-curricular activities continue, although Gov. Orval E. Faubus has closed the schools.

Sharri also plans to enroll in high school correspondence courses through the University of Arkansas.

Kirk Smith, another Central senior, works out with the track team. He, too, plans to sign up for correspondence courses. He hopes to become a doctor.

Others keep busy but at less useful pursuits.

Said one Hall High senior girl: "Some of us usually get together every day and watch TV and talk or go to shows."

Then she said:

"I sure would like for school to open."

That seems the view of most students.

Governor Faubus closed the schools as of Sept. 15, saying he did so to prevent violence stemming from prospective integration. Central High was the scene of disorders last year when nine Negroes entered the previously all-white school.

The schools originally were to open Sept. 2, but classes were delayed during court battles until Sept. 15, when the Governor ordered schools closed.

And now students face the sixth week without normal education.

Affected were 3,698 pupils—717 at Horace Mann, the all-Negro high school; 2,071 at Central, 731 at Hall and 179 at Technical High.

When it became apparent the delay would continue indefinitely, pupils began casting about for other schools to attend.

Latest school board figures show 410 students have transferred. Hall High, in a well-to-do district, lost 237 students—a remarkable 31 per cent of its student body.

Central transfers total 167, Horace Mann, 4, and Tech, 2.

All schools in surrounding Pulaski County are jammed with their own pupils and transfers and will take no more. Memphis, Tenn., 150 miles northeast, will accept no more Little Rock pupils.

Many ranged far. Terrance Roberts, a Negro and one of the original "Little Rock nine" who went to Central last fall, transferred to Los Angeles.

For more than a week, the public schools, with the aid of the city's three television channels, held classes two hours each day. This plan was dropped when an attempt to take over the schools by a private corporation failed.

"They all enjoyed the TV school so much," said Mrs. Ray S. Manor, Gail's mother.

"They're all sick of being out of school," she added.

Most of those who had summer jobs gave them up when normal opening time neared.

A good many said they were studying their textbooks at home. Some get together on an informal basis.

Charlene Jackson says, "The kids come over to dance and drink Cokes. We went swimming the other day. Sometimes there are from fifteen to fifty here. Sometimes they bring books and we study together."

TRANSFERS IS REFUSED

St. Louis Says It Cannot Take Little Rock Pupil

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24 (AP)—A white pupil from Little Rock's Hall High School, closed by Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus to prevent racial integration, will not be permitted to attend school in St. Louis.

Mervyn W. Wicthaupt, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Education, said the application of Hugh Pollard, a senior at Hall, would be rejected because Missouri's constitution prohibited persons who were not residents of the state from attending public schools.

In letters to the principals of Cleveland, Roosevelt, Southwest and Central High Schools, the youth said he was seeking admission because "it appears that the current crisis which has engulfed all of use at Little Rock will not reach a climax in the reasonably near future."

LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock Teacher Gets Regular TV Show

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A history teacher's part in stopgap educational television programs for high school students here has won her a TV show.

Miss Emily Freeman, a teacher for 35 years, will do only what she is used to doing—teaching history. The TV series, to continue the remainder of the year, will be entitled "Miss Emily."

The TV programs, started after Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed Little Rock's four high schools against integration, were stopped when a private corporation indicated it would shortly open segregated schools.

"We got letters and cards from people up to 90 years old," said John H. Pounders Jr., promotion director of station KTHV.

"At first the letters were purely complimentary," he said, "but then the letters began to insist that we continue the program and we decided to do it."

The half-hour show will be aired at 7:30 a.m., beginning Monday.

Miss Emily, a Central High School teacher, will not have a sponsor, the station explained, because it does not "want to attach any commercial aspects to the show."

Ex-Liberal 'Ambitious'

Is Faubus Gambling For 'Hiah Stakes'?

By
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

(First of Two Articles)

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Courier

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Why has Gov. Orval E. Faubus taken the school segregation issue as a life-and-death matter and flung himself so adamantly on a path of defiance of the U.S. Government, especially when he once was considered a 'liberal"?

The answer arising from great research into Mr. Faubus seems to be simply that: school segregation is a convenient issue to further his own career and ambitions, that millions of dollars are apparently involved, and the records show that Mr. Faubus has never hesitated to use whatever method seemed most convenient to further his aims.

Elected to the governorship in 1954 by what the Arkansas Recorder called "the boldest political grab in history", Mr. Faubus has become well-known for his disregard of the truth, having several times resorted to admitted untruths to push his viewpoint across.

"Just because I said it didn't make it so," he told newsmen when asked about his statement last year that the Supreme Court ruling was the law of the land.

■

THERE HAVE been other things that weren't so just because Governor Faubus said them.

For example, on April 3, 1954 Mr. Faubus announced publicly that he was not going to run for governor of Arkansas against incumbent Francis Cherry. Yet, on April 28 he filed late in the afternoon on deadline day.

Mr. Faubus, a member of ex-Governor Sid McMath's official family, had been advised not to run by multi-millionaire Witt R. Stephens.

What research has revealed is that Mr. Stephens' company—Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co.—had a case before the Arkansas Public Service Commission and he wanted a favorable dscision from Governor Cherry's commission. A Faubus entry would muddy the water. So Faubus said he wouldn't run. The favorable decision came and Faubus nimbly went oack on his word and filed in a bizarre fashion.

A Faubus lieutenant tells how he "had Orval hidden away in the Sam Peck Hotel (across from the Federal Building in Little Rock) on the final filing day." This friend says he went to the Secretary of State's office and got all the materials needed for filing. "Then just before the ticket closed Orval went up and filed—too late for the opposition to do anything about it." Yet he had given his word he would not run.

In the run-off election against Governor Cherry, Mr. Faubus got 191,449 votes to 184,377 for Cherry. In his home county of Madison Mr. Faubus got 2,888 votes to 47 for Mr. Cherry.

Here was the first instance of voting irregularity, for the total vote represented 168 votes **more** than the total number of certified poll tax payers qualified to vote. More than 1,000 votes were counted from persons who got ballots in Madison County and were not even on the qualified voters' list. The Arkansas Recorder listed the names of all these people.

■

ALSO IN the run-off Faubus got help from former associates of the Highway Commission, for in 10 counties ex-highway commissioners pulled 8,070 votes for Faubus, where Mr. Cherry got only 982. The Faubus majority was 7,088 from these commissioners. His state majority was 7,072. Thus it is easy to see who actually elected him.

Former Governor McMath told the Courier last week: "Yes, it was my organization that elected him."

Once in office Mr. Faubus with a cunning that cannot be underestimated seized upon the school segregation issue as "the issue," the one to exploit and ride to power, over friend and foe. He seized this issue and has made it work for him.

His present conduct is inconsistent with his past, for he told the Courier last year: "I've been known as being so liberal they've (segregationists) shied away from me." Mr. McMath admits that during his first term Mr. Faubus continued the liberal McMath policies.

But why the sudden change? The answer is three-fold: Mr. Faubus is ambitious, Mr. Faubus is feathering his nest, and Mr. Faubus has a "background" that can stand scrutiny.

■

WHEN FAUBUS addressed an American Legion Convention at New Orleans sometime ago he said: "Now that I have become a child of fortune I have not ruled out the possibility of becoming a standard bearer for a third party in 1960."

In a television address last July, former Governor McMath disclosed that Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin "intrigued Faubus with the tempting role as standard bearer for a third party in 1960."

Rumors here in Little Rock are that Mr. Faubus plans to seek a U. S. Senate seat in 1960 when the current term of Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) expires.

This reporter talked with Senator McClellan about this idea and learned that Senator McClellan has not definitely made up his mind—yet—that he will run again in 1960.

"I'd like very much to get out of it," he told the Courier, citing his three grandchildren and recent tragedies to two of his sons, indicating a desire to return to his law practice here and help raise the grandchildren. He admitted he could make more money practicing law than as a U. S. Senator.

"Odds are that I will run again," Senator McClellan told the Courier, "but at this moment, honest to God, I don't know what I'm going to do."

■

IF HE doesn't run, the way will be open for Faubus—provided he can maintain his present popularity with the white masses, and that depends upon his keeping the segregation issue alive and boiling until 1960.

The Courier learned that Mr. Faubus told Senator MsClellan—prior to the segregation uproar—that he would not run against McClellan if the Senator chose to run again. However, once again we hear that reminder: "Just because I said it didn't make it so," with regard to the law of the land. So, Senator McClellan might keep that in mind.

Next week, we'll discuss the feathering of the Faubus nest and the Faubus record of half-truths and Commonwealth College.

Rock Tossers Flee Before Bullets

Daisy Bates Turns Nimrod, Shoots Five Times at Thugs

By
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Five bullets from the gun of Mrs. Daisy Bates, state head of the NAACP and school integration leader, caused white thugs to flee early Wednesday morning after they had thrown several rocks at the Bates' home breaking a window.

Mrs. Bates said the attack took place around 1 A. M.

The crashing of the rock against the window brought Mrs. Bates and her husband, L. C. Bates from their bedroom to a window, where Mrs. Bates saw the figure of a white man outlined in a position preparing to throw again.

Sat. 10-11-58

RUSHING TO the door, she opened it partially and fired one shot at the man who dashed back into the car. Mrs. Bates fired four more shots at the fleeing automobile, which almost turned over as it careened around a corner.

Police had provided protection for the Bateses for a while the night before, but not on Tuesday night.

"I just had a strange feeling that something was about to happen," the intrepid NAACP leader said. Then came the crash of the rock, followed by more rocks. Police made an investigation later and remained in the area until aruond 3 .M. in the area until around 3 A. M.

In another shooting case, Charles Beaver, 22, wounded in his shoulder told detectives that he had dropped a .22 calibre pistol and it had gone off and accidentally wounded him. Other Negro witnesses said no whites were involved.

Beaver was arrested on an open charge.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TRINITY INTERIM ACADEMY

LITTLE ROCK ADDS A CHURCH SCHOOL

28 Displaced Students Begin Courses at Academy Run by Episcopal Parish

By BILL BECKER
Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30—One new senior high school operated today with twenty-eight displaced students from the Little Rock public school system.

Trinity Interim Academy moved into a thirteen-course curriculum with nine teachers under the direction of the Rev. Wade Wright Egbert.

Among the students were five seniors eager to enter college next year, eleven juniors and twelve sophomores, all from the parish of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral.

Thus far, entrance has been limited to the children of parish members. The Very Rev. Charles A. Higgins, dean of the cathedral, said that the school had room for forty-five students —fifteen in each of the three closes.

Tuition fees are $9 a month a course. Most students enrolled yesterday for four courses.

They are busily at work in small, but well-equipped classrooms at the Parish Hall. The church has operated an elementary school for two years and some of those classrooms have been diverted for high school work. Part of the kitchen is being converted into a science laboratory.

Subjects offered are Latin, French, English, Spanish, Algebra, plan and solid geometry, chemistry, biology, physics, mechanical drawing, world and American History.

The school day begins with fifteen minutes of prayer.

Most of the instructors are qualified teachers. One, Dr. M. J. Kilbury, is a member of the University of Arkansas Medical School faculty. He will teach science at the academy between his normal classes.

Teachers are being paid $75 a month a course.

Dean Higgins said that the Little Rock School Board had given informal assurance that work done in the academy would be recognized by the public high schools when they reopen.

The academy probably will close then. Technically, Dean Higgins says, the students have not transferred but are still registered in the public schools.

"This is primarily a stopgap," he said.

The question of college accreditation has not yet been taken up, but will be shortly if the academy remains in existence.

There are two Roman Catholic parochial high schools in Little Rock, but they are crowded and have not been able to accept transfers.

There are no Negroes in either the Catholic or the Episcopal high schools.

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
SOUTH AFRICANS DONATE $18.50

South Africans Aid Faubus But Can Spare Only $18.50

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(UPI) — A group of white office workers in this strictly segregated country contributed $18.15 to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas Tuesday to help him fight integration in state schools. The donors said in a letter to Faubus printed in the newspaper Die Transvaler that they were office workers in Pretoria who said they supported their government's "reasonable and healthy" policy of apartheid race segregation.

ROUND-UP OF WEEK

Desegregation Is 'Smooth, Rough'

A look at the states

ARKANSAS

VAN BUREN — Attendance [illegible] at Van Buren High School dropped abruptly from 13 enrolled on Tuesday, to 3 who showed up for classes Thursday, and none on Friday.

Behind the decline was a strike by 40 white boys, less than a twelfth of the school population, who threatened the colored pupils with violence.

SIX COLORED pupils attended the high school last year without serious incident. Five colored pupils, assigned this year for the first time to the junior high school, have not, thus far, been molested.

No effective effort has been made by police or school officials to disperse the strikers or to force them to reenter their classes.

FORT SMITH — Two colored pupils enrolled and attended classes in white Fort Smith School without incident. Under the city's "voluntary integration" program, ten colored pupils were eligible to enter first grade classes.

Integration also moved ahead peacefully in Hoxie, Fayetteville and Charleston.

LITTLE ROCK — Efforts to recruit deputy U.S. marshals for use at Central High School if the Supreme Court refuses to uphold a 2½-year integration stay were reported on Wednesday.

The recruiting efforts were said to have been made at Batesville, Jonesboro, Conway and Damascus.

* * *

RALEIGH—Utilizing a legal technicality, Federal District Judge Edwin M. Stanley ruled Tuesday against the parents of Joseph Holt Jr., in their efforts to enroll their son in Raleigh's white Needham-Broughton High School.

Refusing to hear or to consider "speculation" on the possible reasons for refusal of the Raleigh School Board to admit young Holt, Judge Stanley contended that the plaintiffs had failed to "exhaust the administrative remedies provided by North Carolina's pupil placement law before appealing to the courts.

Although the board had already denied the request for transfer to Needham-Broughton, the judge said, their securing a lawyer to represent them rather than appearing themselves at an appeal hearing on the board's decison on August, 1957 constituted failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

THE HOLTS were given 10 days in which to file a written motion for retention of the case on the docket to give them "opportunity to "exhaust administrative remedies" by going back to the Raleigh School Board for another hearing or appealing the Stanley ruling to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals."

Neither course could be expected to result in a clean cut decision for weeks, or possibly months.

As a result, young Holt is expected to remain at Ligon High School where he is a junior, for the current school year.

* * *

WINSTON-SALEM—This city began its second year of school integration without incident, as three colored pupils enrolled in formerly all-white Easton elementary School Thursday.

No stir marked the return of Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey, 16-year-old senior, as the only colored pupil attending Reynolds High School for the past year.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM — A jeering crowd of white men and teenagers assembled in the vicinity of Phillips High School and chased colored passersby out of the area in an effort to prevent enrollment of any colored pupils at the school.

One white youth received a head injury when struck by a stone he said was hurled by a colored youth, and three white men were arrested on charges of loitering.

Colored leaders in the city said that no attempt would be made to enroll colored pupils in white Birmingham schools while a current desegregation suit is pending.

. . . . . .

FULTON, Ky. — Twenty colored pupils attended classes with the 161 white pupils of Fulton High School during a week which began Monday with what school officials described as "just another school day."

Fulton was one of four Kentucky high schools which were integrated for the first time this year. The others were at Bardstown, Bloomfield and Old Kentucky Home, where 20 colored pupils were moved into classes with 726 whites. No incidents were reported at any of the schools.

The Henderson Board of Education voted Monday to integrate 800 - pupil City High School next year. Integration began in the first six elementary grades last year. It will be extended to the seventh grade next month.

. . . . . .

LEONARDTOWN, Md—Joan Groves, whose application for admission to Great Mills High School has been the center of a legal controversy since it was denied by St. Mary's County officials, quietly entered the school as a pupil on Thursday.

Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused a few days earlier to postpone a lower court order for her admission.

County school officials have appealed the order, issued by Dist. Judge Rozelle C. Thomsen, to Judge Sobeloff's Court.

Under the county's desegregation plan, Miss Groves would not be eligible for admission to the school, which integrated its grades 7 through 10 this year, and has scheduled integration of its senior high school classes for next year.

Joan's brother, Thomas Conrad, accompanied her to school. He was enrolled on the same day without difficulty at the same school as a ninth grade pupil.

* * *

ANNAPOLIS — An Anne Arundel County Board of Education plan for a two-teacher exchange between an integrated and a colored elementary school drew the fire last week of the segregationist Maryland Petition Committee.

Carl A. Gallop, chairman of the segregationist group called it a "secret maneuver designed to be foisted on a sleeping public."

Dr. David S. Jenkins, superintendent of schools, ignored the segregationists' protests declaring that he considers the transfer "nothing more than an exchange of teachers on a one-year basis. . .

"If the gentleman (Gallop) wishes to consider this an integration of the county faculty, that's up to him," he added.

VAN BUREN

White Student Leader Appeals for Integration

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 10 (AP) — A white student leader at Van Buren High School appealed last night for segregationist parents to drop their fight to keep 13 Negroes out of the school.

"Have you thought what you make those Negro children feel like, running them out of school?" asked Angela Evans, 15-year-old president of the Student Council.

The girl and a group of anti-integrationist parents were attending a meeting of the city school board.

Her appeal was met by shouted objections from the parents, who supported about 45 white boys when they quit classes Thursday and threatened violence unless Negroes stayed away.

Negroes Stay Away

The Negroes have remained out of school since Thursday and Negro leaders have indicated they won't go back without court protection.

Most of the boycotters have returned to class, but said they would start another boycott if Negroes tried to enter school again.

The parents were members of a newly formed Citizens Committee. Their chairman, Sam Cox, jr., told Miss Evans the group had nothing against Negroes.

"We just want them to go to their own schools," Mr. Cox said.

Van Buren has no high school for Negroes.

Miss Evans reported that the Student Council had polled about 160 white pupils at the 635-student school and found that only 45 opposed integration.

"If we don't object, why should anyone else?" she challenged.

The school board took under consideration several questions from the segregationists, including an inquiry about whether the school board would try to win a court delay of integration if the Supreme Court grants a 2½-year breathing spell at Little Rock.

NOT OPPOSED TO INTEGRATION—Angela Evans, 15 (right), president of the Van Buren (Ark.) High School Student Council, and three friends tell Sam Cox, jr. (left), head of the Van Buren Citizens Committee, that they aren't against integration. Miss Evans, in questioning the committee's objections at a school board meeting last night, said she polled 160 white pupils and found only 45 opposed integration.—AP Wirephoto.

Group Formed to Fight Van Buren Integration

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 9 (AP).—The leader of a newly formed anti-integration committee declared last night that racial mixing must be ended in Van Buren public schools.

"It has to be stopped now," said Sam Cox, jr., chairman of the group, which supports a white student boycott of integrated Van Buren High School.

The 13 Negroes enrolled at the 635-pupil school have stayed out of classes since last Thursday when 45 white students banded together in a strike against integration.

Boycott members threatened to keep the Negroes out of school by force.

Several methods of blocking integration permanently were discussed by the committee, on a plan to build a Negro high school.

Below High School Age

Mr. Cox, a 30-year-old truck driver, has three children but none of high school age. He said he joined the committee because the high school situation eventually would affect his children.

An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sought injunctive relief in the controversy yesterday. But United States District Judge John E. Miller rejected U. Simpson Tate's petition to have the Van Buren School Board cited for contempt in failing to protect the Negro pupils.

Judge Miller advised Mr. Tate to file a suit by September 19 and added that he would hear the case on its merits September 25 or 26. He told the Negro attorney he would consider a petition for a temporary restraining order on September 19.

Await Court Action

Mr. Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, flew back to his headquarters at Dallas last night and Negro leaders here indicated none of the 13 Negro pupils would return to Van Buren High before court action is taken.

Police Chief Voll Russell issued a formal statement pledging a thorough investigation "of any lawless act."

He said the white students involved in the boycott ought to be readmitted to Van Buren High without having to "crawl back," apparently meaning they should not be required to obey a rule that parents must take them back.

"They were just striking and picketing for what they thought was right, just as a union would do," Chief Russell said.

About 20 of the striking students went back to classes yesterday.

Van Buren was integrated in September, 1957, under an agreement between Negroes and the school board. Judge Miller dismissed an integration suit which had been filed by Negroes.

There was no reported trouble last year.

SAM COX, Jr.
Citizens Committee Chairman

Students' Strike Collapses At Van Buren High School

By PHIL NEWMAN
United Press International Staff

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 9.—An anti-integration strike collapsed at Van Buren High School Tuesday and the police chief disclosed that he supported the strikers. He said it was no more a crime than the Boston Tea Party.

The strike succeeded in that 13 Negroes who had integrated the high school refused to return, although they do not now have to face a picket line.

Parents of the 55 strikers indicated that they were more concerned with the probability that their children would fail their classes if they stayed out longer than with the withdrawal of the Negroes.

Chief Endorses Strike

"The school officials, I understand, are making students crawl back to class," Police Chief Voll Russell said in a prepared statement. "The striking students should be allowed to return to class without having to crawl back.

"They were peacefully striking and picketing for what they thought was just, as any union would do. People landed on Plymouth Rock; others held the Boston Tea Party for what they thought was right.

"The students were doing nothing illegal and were picketing in an orderly manner."

Besides, he said, he thought that $10 would cover all the damage the students did, including the smearing of paint on school buildings last week.

The Rev. William Wilder, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, immediately condemned Chief Russell and said he now sees why police treated the strikers so gently.

"The truth is that this policeman is rationalizing the behavior of his own force in mentioning the Boston Tea Party," he said.

Minister Lashes Out

"I wondered why nothing was done to those who openly cursed the superintendent, the principal and other school officials; I wondered why nothing was done about obscene signs and notes.

"Now I know. These people support such action in this case, these people who are pledged to uphold the law."

United States District Judge John E. Miller, who refused Monday to grant the NAACP a temporary injunction against the Van Buren School Board, hinted that he may try to find out who started the court action.

If it turns out that NAACP lawyers looked for plaintiffs instead of plaintiffs looking for the lawyers, it may provide grounds for a charge of soliciting a lawsuit, or barratry.

"If they get it before me, I'll find out the facts from every angle," Judge Miller said. "There is a time when we have got to find out the facts."

Judge Miller told the Negroes that they could file a new action Sept. 19. He is now holding court at Harrison, Ark.

Twenty-two strikers at Van Buren High returned to class Tuesday. Twenty-six returned Monday.

Citizens' Group Meets

Three strikers were out Tuesday when school took in; by noon, all except one was gone. One of the three said he will stay out a day or two longer; another said he is looking for another school.

They said four boys in addition to them are still on strike.

Mrs. Lon Wallace, a member of the new Citizens' Council, brought her 16-year-old daughter, Marilyn, back to school and said:

"My girl doesn't like it and neither do I, but there is nothing to be accomplished by staying out of school. They are just ruining their grades."

The new Citizens' Council held a long meeting Monday night and decided to throw its support behind efforts to segregate the high school, which 600 students attend.

Little Rock school superintendent Virgil T. Blossom went to Washington with the school board attorneys, John H. Haley and Richard C. Butler, for Thursday's meeting of the Supreme Court.

The court will decide, probably Thursday or Friday, whether Central High School at Little Rock will open segregated or integrated Sept. 15.

INTEGRATION BLOCKED

NAACP's Support Seen For Van Buren Negroes

VAN BUREN, Ark. (AP)—Attorneys Sunday reportedly prepared legal action aimed at returning 13 Negroes to Van Buren High School despite threats of some white students to block integration by force.

U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, regional counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, is expected to file papers in U. S. District Court at nearby Fort Smith Monday.

Tate declined to say what kind of action he would take. Nor would he say whether any of the Negroes would attempt to enter the school Monday.

The Negroes stayed away from classes Friday.

Resistance to integration flared on the first day of the fall term Tuesday when hostile white students greeted Negro pupils with jeers and warnings to stay away. About 45 white youths cut classes Thursday and Friday and staged a boycott demonstration outside the school.

The strikers appealed to Gov. Orval E. Faubus for help. But the governor said Saturday he understood the situation was calmer and added that he didn't plan to intervene.

Parents of some of the striking students are supporting the boycott.

Tate met with parents of the Negro students. The Negro parents were not available for comment about the meeting.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller, who would have jurisdiction in any federal court action, left Fort Smith shortly after noon Sunday for Harrison, Ark., to open a 10-day regular session of court there.

Miller said he had not been contacted about any proposed action concerning Van Buren High and that he could not imagine any circumstances that would cause him to interrupt the Harrison court session.

Van Buren Suit Filed by NAACP

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 11 (AP)—An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked a federal court yesterday to order the Van Buren School Board to carry out its gradual integration plan, halted last week by striking white students who threatened violence against Negroes.

U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, regional counsel for the NAACP, contended in a suit filed in United States District Court at Nearby Fort Smith, Ark., that the school board had in effect shown approval of the sutdent boycott by not taking action against it.

Mr. Tate also asked for a temporary injunction which he said would return 13 Negroes to the 635-pupil school until a ruling could be made on the suit.

A hearing on the injunction request is expected to be held September 19, the day United States District Judge John E. Miller returns to Fort Smith from a court session at Harrison, Ark.

Negro leaders have indicated the Negro children wouldn't try to return to school before court action is taken. They have stayed away since Thursday.

13 NEGROES TO GET AID IN VAN BUREN

Attorneys Held Ready to File Suit to Return Students to Arkansas High School

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 7. (AP) — Attorneys reportedly prepared legal action today aimed at returning thirteen Negroes to Van Buren High School despite threats of some white students to block integration by force.

U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, regional counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is expected to file papers in United States District Court at near-by Fort Smith tomorrow.

Mr. Tate, who arrived here yesterday, declined to say what kind of action he would take. Nor would he say whether any of the Negroes would attempt to enter the school tomorrow. The Negroes stayed away from classes Friday.

Resistance to integration flared on the first day of the fall term Tuesday when hostile white students greeted Negro pupils with jeers and warnings to stay away. About forty five white youths cut classes Thursday and Friday and staged a boycott demonstration outside the school.

Boycott Supported

The strikers appealed to Gov. Orval E. Faubus for help. But the Governor said yesterday he understood the situation was calmer. He said that he did not plan to intervene.

Parents of some of the striking students are supporting the boycott.

Mr. Tate met with parents of the Negro students today. The Negro parents were not available for comment about the meeting.

United States District Judge John E. Miller, who would have jurisdiction in any Federal court action, left Fort Smith shortly after noon today for Harrison, Ark., to open a ten-day regular session of court there.

Judge Miller said he had not been reached about any proposed action concerning Van Buren high and that he could not imagine any circumstances that would cause him to interrupt the Harrison court session.

The judge said only an emergency could cause him to hear a plea that was not on the Harrison docket.

"I do not know of any such emergency," he declared.

Mr. Tate said he or one of his associates would go to Harrison "if it becomes necessary."

Mr. Tate was chief counsel in the case that led to Van Buren's integration. He filed a suit in 1955 that was dismissed in 1957 without a court decision after Negro parents and the school board agreed on a plan for gradual integration.

NAACP REFILES VAN BUREN SUIT

Asks Court to Order Integration Despite Strike

By PHIL NEWMAN

VAN BUREN, Ark. (UPI) — The NAACP filed a new suit Wednesday, asking U.S. district court to make the Van Buren High school proceed with an integration agreement despite the opposition of white students.

U. Simpson Tate, Southwest regional lawyer for the NAACP, filed the suit in U.S. district Judge John E. Miller's home court in nearby Fort Smith.

White segregationists in the Van Buren school struck last Thursday and scared off 13 Negroes who integrated the school.

The strike continues, the Negroes refuse to come back until a federal court guarantees them protection. Judge Miller turned down an NAACP suit earlier this week on the ground that it was drawn incorrectly.

He invited Tate, however, to redraw the suit and said he could hear it Sept. 19.

The NAACP sued in 1955 to integrate Van Buren High. The school board drew up a gradual integration agreement which Judge Miller and the NAACP approved in 1956.

Twenty-five Negroes attended Van Buren High without difficulty last year. Tate charged Wednesday, however, that the school board has abandoned the second phase of the gradual integration plan.

A white honor student told the school board and the segregationist new Citizens' Council Tuesday night that a poll of 160 students showed that 85 favor integration. There are more than 600 students in the school.

VAN BUREN PLEA OF NAACP DENIED

U.S. Judge Won't Issue Reintegration Decree

FORT SMITH, Ark. (AP) — A federal judge Friday denied a request that he order the Van Buren School Board to reinstate integration, halted two weeks ago by a boycott of white students.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller said he believed the school board and faculty members of Van Buren High had done all they could in an effort to carry out integration.

He said he would retain jurisdiction so he could act if the situation did not clear up.

FEELS STRIFE ABATED

Apparently the judge felt the integration controversy has abated and that Negroes can return to classes.

The action was asked by U. Simpson Tat. of Dallas, Tex., regional counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, on behalf of several of the 18 Negro pupils involved.

There was no immediate indication of plans by the Negro pupils. They have remained away from classes since a group of some 45 white pupils refused to attend integrated classes. They threatened violence in their effort to restore segregation.

'DID ALL IT COULD'

The Negroes' attorney had asked Judge Miller to issue a temporary injunction against the board.

Miller said he could not condemn the Negro parents for keeping their children away from school under the circumstances, but that he thought the school had done all it could by expelling the boycotting white students.

School Supt. Everett Kelley testified that all except two of the 75 pupils involved in the boycott had returned to class on the promise of good behavior.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

ALBERT JUNG

Is newly elected president of the Jesuit Seminary Guild. He and other officers were named at a meeting held in the library of Jesuit High school.

Air Force To Open Segregated Off-Base Little Rock School

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Force is going along with segregation at a federally financed school near its Little Rock, Ark., base but that doesn't mean it approves segregation, an Air Force officer said Saturday.

A statement was issued as a result of news reports from Little Rock. These said a new school being built for children from the air base would be for whites only.

Schools Supt. E. F. Dunn of Pulaski County, Ark., said the racial policy was worked out in a meeting with AFB officials. Lt. Stephen E. Emerline, information officer of the Little Rock Air Force Base, said a notice would be circulated among the families specifying that the new elementary school would be open only to Caucasians.

The federal government is financing construction and equipment costs of the $650,000 school while the county provided the site.

In response to queries, Col. James T. Gribble, commander of the air base, issued a followup statement. which was distributed by the Defense Department here. It said:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 20, a meeting was held at the Little Rock Air Force Base to discuss transportation arrangements and school opening dates of various schools in the Little Rock Air Force Base area.

"This meeting was attended by education officers of the base and members of the Pulaski school district.

"During discussion on transportation arrangements, Air Force representatives were advised that the new elementary school, which is located on county property outside the air base, would not be integrated. After the school board's decision, the air base started plans to abide by it, in keeping with Department of Defense policy of conducting civil activities according to customs and decisions of local agencies in the area of military installations.

"This in no way should be construed as approval or indication of agreement with the school board's decision.

"Although there is no segregation within the armed forces, all military services have traditionally followed local civilian rules, regulations and customs with regard to segregation in their off-base activities. This in effect is what Little Rock Air Force Base is doing in regard to the new elementary school, which is not located on the base, but rather one mile south of the installation on county property and therefore under jurisdiction of the local school officials."

AF to abide segregation ruling in LR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 —(AP)—The Air Force is going along with segregation at a federally-financed school near its Little Rock, Ark., base but that doesn't mean it approves segregation, an Air Force officer said Saturday.

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AF abides by rule

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School off base

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Court Asked To Rule on Faubus Plan

Little Rock Board Seeks Advice on 'Private' Schools

By Preston McGraw

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Little Rock School Board asked U. S. District Court today for a ruling on the legality of Gov. Orval Faubus' plan to sidestep integration by turning the city's public schools into private, segregated schools.

"The petitioners (School Board) are willing to lease the school buildings on reasonable terms if so doing they will not subject themselves to charges of contempt for having violated a directive order of this court," an action filed in U. S. District Court said.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith will have to answer the School Board's question. He said he has no intention of coming to Little Rock right away.

"It will just have to take its course," he said.

The judge said he did not know whether he can rule before Saturday's special election on the desegregation question in Little Rock.

The School Board asked for an immediate ruling.

Recall is Sought

Almost simultaneously, the Central High School Mothers League filed a petition to recall four members of the School Board the league suspects to be integrationists.

Twenty-eight names were on the petition. Margaret Jackson, president of the League, said it has three days to add more names to the 28 until they add up to the required 6300.

The petition for a ruling on the legality of Faubus' private school plan raised the possibility that the Board might refuse to lease the buildings and nip the plan at the start.

The Board members said a quick determination of their status is essential, because negotiations for leases must be "commenced and commitments made immediately, so there will be a minimum of delay in reopening high schools . . ."

Reports spread that a "taxpayer" is going to file a suit asking a state court to prohibit the Board of Election Commissioners from holding the special integration election Saturday.

Faubus believes the election will show that Little Rock voters want the schools reopened segregated. He already has urged the School Board to lease them for operation as private schools as soon as the election is over.

Plan Called Illegal

Sixty-three Little Rock attorneys already have signed a statement saying Faubus can't legally operate private schools with public tax money. This also is the attitude of the Justice Department.

Two Negroes were reported running into reprisals from anti-integrationists. One reported that some of his colleagues have received telephone calls asking, "How much is the NAACP paying you?"

Others have lost clients because of their stand.

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom disclosed, meanwhile, that transfers of students from the closed high schools is steadily increasing.

At least 302 students, nearly 10 per cent of the total high school enrollment, already have left Little Rock. Hall High has lost 26.4 per cent of its enrollment by transfers.

The Little Rock School Board for the second day offered six hours of lessons on three commercial television stations for 3480 high school students whose schools are closed.

Blossom said many parents are joining their children in TV classes.

Faubus, at the Southern Governors Conference, said he thinks Federal authorities are having trouble finding holes in his private school plans.

"I think at the moment they are having trouble finding a sound legal basis to oppose our plan," he said. "Of course, if they can't find a legal means, they will use an illegal means, as they did before."

Faubus believes that a law passed in 1675 and dusted off when the present integration crisis came up makes it possible legally to lease out "closed or unused" public schools to a corporation for operation as private schools.

The Legislature passed a law three weeks ago under which the state pays the tuition of any student who transfers out of segregated school, or attends a private school.

The tuition will come out of taxes and the Department of Justice lawyers believe this makes the plan illegal.

Southern Democratic Governors united in determination to remain in Party.

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PASTORS OPPOSE FAUBUS ON VOTE

Several Urge Little Rock Flocks to Back Opening of Integrated Schools

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 21—Several ministers called here today for the defeat of segregation in next Saturday's special school election.

The Rev. Dr. J. Kenneth Shamblin, pastor of Pulaski Heights Methodist Church, termed it "an artificial, rigged election" and warned his congregation against "the destruction of public education."

The election will determine whether the four closed high schools will reopen as private, segregated schools.

First Classes on TV

The first high school instruction of the semester, aside from football, band playing, and baton-twirling, will be given over Little Rock's three television stations tomorrow morning. Each station will present two hours of classes daily, Monday through Friday, until the four schools open.

Central, Hall, Technical and the all-Negro Horace Mann High Schools arec losed. About 3,500 students are out. More than 200 have transferred or applied for transfer to schools outside Little Rock.

Dr. Shamblin also had caustic words for Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Last week the Governor labeled a group of Presbyterian clergymen as "left-wingers and Communists."

"I can't be silent when the Governor calls men of God left-wingers and Communists," the Methodist minister said in his sermon. "No Government has the right to call clergymen Communists."

No Reply by Faubus

The Governor has not yet replied to the Presbyterians' demand for an apology. He is attending the Southern Governors Conference at Lexington, Ky.

A number of ministers of other denominations stated their position against putting the schools in private hands. Among them was the Rev. Dale Cowling of the Second Baptist Church.

"It will be the best course for our youth, state and nation," he said, "if we vote to keep our public schools open, even if it means integration. I recognize that to do so will bring us some difficult social problems, but these can and will yield to a spirit of love and prayer."

The congregations of Dr. Shamblin and Mr. Cowling each number about 2,800. Little Rock, with a population of 105,000, has more than 130 churches, most of them Protestant.

There were no reports of pulpit endorsement of segregation, although many pastors remained non-committal on the subject. The Rev. Wesley Prudent, pastor of Broadmoor Baptist Church, who is president of the local (white) Citizens Council, said he did not discuss "these matters in sermons."

The election asks voters of the Little Rock School District to decide for or against integration of all schools in the district. For integration to pass, a majority of all registred voters—not just those voting—must favor it.

Governor Faubus has said that if the voters give him a mandate for segregated schools, he will proceed to have the high schools operated privately.

Lawyers' Stand Studied

Meanwhile, there was considerable comment on the statement of sixty-one Little Rock lawyers that they believed the operation of private schools with public funds would be illegal.

The statement was viewed by some lawyers as a possible foundation for a stand by the school board against leasing the schools to a private corporation established last week.

The board faces the possibility that, if it leases the schools to a corporation to be operated on a segregated basis, it would place itself in contempt of the United States Supreme Court. The highest court ordered integration resumed at Central High School.

It is regarded as almost certain that the board will go into Federal District Court to seek advice before agreeing to any leasing offer. The board has been maintaining official silence as to whether it will move before or after the election.

Board May Meet Early

John H. Haley, a school board attorney, said the board might meet early this week to chart its next move. It was known that the board's attorneys welcomed the public statement by the lawyers, who included some of the area's most prominent attorneys.

However, none of the board attorneys signed the statement. Mr. Haley was erroneously listed Sunday in The Times as a signer.

Robert Shults, a lawyer, said that time did not permit submitting the petition to all practicing lawyers in the Little Rock area. There are about 300 lawyers in the district. Mr. Shults indicated that a large number had declined to sign.

Little Rock leases schools to corporation

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29—(AP)—The Little Rock School Board executed an historic lease today, turning over the city's four high school buildings for use as private, segregated institutions.

An authoritative source said the new private schools may open tomorrow.

A short time later the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington released an opinion on a previous Little Rock case warning that "evasive schemes" could not stand up to circumvent its integration order.

In Omaha, Neb., a two-judge court heard the NAACP request that the Little Rock School Board be restrained from leasing its senior high schools for use as private schools.

EVENTS SWIRLED ABOUT the central question of whether Arkansas can effect a plan that will thwart the federal attempt to force integration or reach a final precipice beyond which further resistance to race mixing is impossible.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, advised that the lease had been signed, commented: "If we can get the schools open in the next two or three days and there are those who wish to challenge the legality of the action, the litigation could be carried out while the students are in schools.

"Since leases have been signed, if the schools are then closed it will be the NAACP or the federal government who will close them."

There was every indication that perhaps both the federal government and the NAACP would take legal steps to thwart the private, segregated school plan.

THE FOUR LEASED schools, one Negro and three white valued collectively at $6 million, will rent for "not less than $10,000 per year" according to terms of the lease.

The signing of the agreement took place before newsmen. The board president, Wayne Upton, said the board was relying on an opinion of State Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett for the legality of the act.

One clause of the lease said it would "terminate immediately and be held for naught" if it is held improper or invalid "by final judgment of a Legislature that they are not bound by our holding in the Brown case."

To do this it was necessary only to recall "some basic constitutional propositions which are settled doctrine."

WARREN SAID that Article VI makes the Constitution the supreme law of the land. Warren then referred to an 1803 decision by Chief Justice Marshall in which the latter declared that "it is emphatically the province and the duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."

This decision, said Warren, declared the basic principle that the federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution, and that principle has ever since been respected by this court and the country as a permanent and indispensible feature of our constitutional system."

It follows, Warren declared, that the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown case "is the supreme law of the land."

Further, said Warren, Article VI of the Constitution makes the Supreme Court's decision a binding effect on the states.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE went on to declare for the high tribunal "every state legislator and executive and judicial officer is solemnly committed by oath . . ." to support the Constitution.

"No state legislator or executive or juricial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it," Warren declared for the court.

The high court's marbled chamber was comfortably filled when Warren read the opinion. But it was not packed as it was when the court heard arguments in two earlier sessions, Aug. 28 and Sept. 11.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin were seated in the section of the court chamber reserved for member of the bar of the court.

THE HIGH COURT'S opinion said it was quite true that the responsibility for public education is primarily the concern of the states.

"But it is equally true," said Warren, "that such responsibilities like all other state activity, must be exercised consistantly with federal constitutional requirements as they apply to state action."

Warren went on:

"State support of segregated schools through any arrangement, management, funds or property cannot be squared with the (14th) Amendment's command that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Today the court spelled out, to a certain degree, what it means by "deliberate speed." In effect, it sanctioned delay in some cases, provided local authorities develop good-faith plans to put integration into effect as early as possible.

"OF COURSE IN MANY locations," the court said, "obdience to the duty of desegregation would require the immediate general admission of Negro children qualified as students.

"On the other hand, a district court, after analysis of the relevant factors (which, of course, excludes hostility to racial desegregation), might conclude that justification existed for not requiring the present non-segregated admission of all qualified Negro children.

"In such circumstances, however, the (district) court should scrutinize the program of the school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation, and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effective operation."

CONSTITUTIONAL rights of Negro students seeking admission to Central High, said the court, "are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the governor and Legislature."

The right of a student not to be segregated on racial grounds in state-supported schools—"is indeed so fundamental and pervasive that it is embraced in the concept of due process of law," Warren said.

Referring again to the original 1954 decision banning compulsory school segregation, Warren said: ". . . Since the first opinion, three new justices have come to the court. They are at one (agree) with the justices still on the court who participated in that basic decision as to correctness, and that decision is now unanimously reaffirmed."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE concluded the court's opinion with this declaration:

"The principles announced in that (1954) decision and the obedience of the states to them, according to the command of the Constitution, are indispensable for the portection of the freedoms guaranteed by our fundamental charter for all of us. Our constitutional ideal of equal justice under law is thus made a living truth."

Warren in referring to the three new members of the high tribunal was speaking of Justices Harlan, Brennan and Whittaker.

THE HIGH TRIBUNAL said it was accepting the findings of U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley as to conditions at Central High during the 1957-58 school year.

Lemley found that the educational progress of all students, white and colored, had suffered and "will continue to suffer if the conditions which prevailed last year are permitted to continue."

Lemley's findings, the Supreme Court said, are "to be considered in light of the fact, indisputably revealed by the record before us, that the conditions they depict are directly traceable to the actions of legislators and executive officials of the state of Arkansas . . ."

Today's opinion also recalled a Supreme Court decision some 11 years ago which said that it was desirable and important to preserve public peace, but such an aim could not be accomplished by laws or prdinances which deny rights created or protection by the U. S. constitution.

IN THE THRUSTS at Gov. Faubus and the Arkansas Legislature, Warren quoted Chief Justice Marshall in an earlier decision that, "if the legislatures of the several states, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution becomes a solemn mockery."

To this Marshall statement, Warren added for today's court:

"A governor who asserts a power to nullify a federal court order is similarly restrained."

Warren recalled too another opinion, delivered in 1932 for a unanimous court by Chief Justice Hughes.

In that opinion Hughes said that if a governor had power to nullify a federal court order "it is manifest that the fiat of a state governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the federal Constitution upon the exercise of state power would be but impotent phrases."

Faubus Plan Hits New Legal Snag

Hearing Today on Plea To Halt Leasing of Little Rock Schools

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, Sept. 28.—Authorities labored Sunday to open Little Rock's four high schools quickly. But their efforts to begin segregated classes ran head on into a new court crisis.

The court move could result in further delay in sending students back to classes.

Action to open the schools under a private lease plan began even before final results were known in Saturday's clear-cut, 2½-to-1 referendum victory by segregation advocates.

Lease Being Negotiated

But the private-school plan will be attacked Monday morning in Omaha, Neb. There a two-judge Federal Appellate Court will hear an injunction plea seeking to stop the Little Rock School Board from leasing its properties to a private corporation.

It appeared the four schools, with their enrollment of 3,698 before transfers began, cannot open Monday because the lease is still being negotiated. But the negotiators pledged all possible speed.

"We will be working all day on this thing," said Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the corporation organized to operate the high schools as private, segregated institutions.

Details Are Numerous

A reliable source said the private-school-corporation representatives want to sign the lease before the injunction seekers can get into court Monday morning.

"I didn't realize there were so many details," Raney said. For instance, he noted, contracts have to be worked out with the teachers, whom, he supposes, the State will have to pay.

Classes originally were scheduled to begin four weeks ago. They were delayed pending court decisions and an opening date of September 15 set.

Governor Orval E. Faubus then closed them before they opened. He said he acted to prevent the same kind of violence that occurred at Central High School last fall. The Supreme Court had denied a plea that integration be delayed.

Filed by Branton

The petition for an injunction against the lease plan was filed with the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Wiley Branton, an attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

His petition also asks that the court prevent any transfer of school properties without court approval. It also asked that Negroes be admitted to any private school converted from a public school if the court should approve the Little Rock lease plan.

Branton's petition easily could start a whole new round of litigation.

And during that litigation, the question of when the four schools open might remain in doubt. Faubus has said he will keep any school closed if it faces forced integration either by court order or military action.

The ballot total in Saturday's referendum was 19,470 to 7,561 in favor of maintaining segregation in schools. It was held under Faubus' program to maintain segregation unless communities vote in favor of integration.

Never Ruled on Point

Negro voters obviously made themselves felt on the integration side of the issue, but they have only about a sixth of the ballot strength of whites here. Greatest prointegration vote was in predominately Negro precincts.

The private-school operation is the next step under the Governor's program. The State plans to support the private institutions by paying students' tuition.

Faubus and many other Southerners point out that the U. S. Supreme Court has never ruled specifically that private-school segregation is unconstitutional, and they believe their plan will stand up against attack in the courts.

Others doubt that the maneuver can survive a test of its legality. This is also the official view of the U. S. Justice Department.

The School Board scheduled continued television classes for the high-school students in the event the regular classrooms remain closed.

The intense feelings aroused by the referendum was reflected in the size of the vote—27,031. In the previous school election, on routine issues, the total was 6,738.

Little Rock Balloting Heavy on Pupil Integration Issue

Turnout Indicates Segregation Victory, View

By RELMAN MORIN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A massive vote piled up rapidly in Little Rock Saturday as the city, now a world symbol of racial strife, balloted on the question of admitting Negroes to its all-white schools.

Political observers said the heavy turnout may foreshadow a lopsided decision for segregation.

Police kept a close watch on the crowds of people lining the sidewalks, for blocks in some places, waiting to mark their ballots. Squad cars circled the blocks, rolling slowly past the queues where Negroes and whites mingled.

EARLY VOTING QUIET

Police reported no trouble during the first three hours of the voting.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, apparently unworried, left town. He went by automobile to Fayetteville, Ark., a 180-mile drive, to attend the football game between the University of Arkansas and Tulsa University.

Faubus, who made a televised last-minute appeal Friday for a vote against integration, said he would await the verdict in Fayetteville.

It was a cool, cloudless Saturday. Although the majority of people were not going to work, they turned out early. In some cases they were waiting before the polls opened at 9 a.m.

Within an hour the lines began to stretch out.

NEGROES CARRY PLACARD

At Hall High School—one of the schools closed by Faubus—a Negro family paraded with a placard, saying: "Please vote for integration to help us have equality."

They were Mr. and Mrs. James Howard and their son and daughter. The mother carried her 18-months-old son, Jimmy, in her arms. Three-year-old Wanda walked, clutching Mrs. Howard's hand.

At another polling place, in a predominantly segregationist neighborhood, people made no effort to conceal their vote.

Laughing and joking, they held the ballots against the wall, in full view of other voters, and marked "X" opposite the proposition calling for segregated schools.

There are only two propositions on the ballot: "For or Against," "integration of all the schools in the Little Rock school district."

Fire stations, schools, churches, the court house, an empty business building, and a drug store were among the 32 places where ballot boxes were waiting.

At the drug store, election officials reported a third of the qualified voters in the precinct cast ballots in the first three hours.

The so-called "Silk Stocking District" of Little Rock, site of Hall High and perhaps the major center of opposition to Faubus, had one of the heaviest turnouts in the early hours.

'UNUSUALLY HEAVY'

But from almost every polling place, the word came: "Unusually heavy" . . . "Extremely large turnout" . . . "really heavy for a school election."

The Democratic primary election, last July, brought out a record primary vote. It gave Faubus a smashing, 70 per cent victory over two highly-regarded opponents.

Faubus' plan—assuming the vote goes his way—is to have a private corporation lease the school buildings and the facilities from the school board. Then, he insists, they can be opened immediately, as private schools, without Negro students.

Faubus says that these actions may be taken next Monday, or within a few days thereafter.

"I do not get into a situation without knowing what I am doing," he said in his televised speech.

Earlier, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas director of the NAACP, warned that "when the schools open, be it under private or public guidance, Negro children will be there."

Negro, White Voters Line Up to Cast Ballots

IN A FIRE STATION AT LITTLE ROCK, Negro and white voters line up to cast ballots for either integrated or segregated schools Saturday. Voting was heavy.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

14k 1958

N.A.A.C.P. Attempts To B... Little Rock Private-School Plan

U.S. Court Asked For Injunction

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 24.—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People moved Wednesday to block Little Rock's private-school plan as scattered violence between Negroes and whites broke out in this racially tense city.

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Negro attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., filed a petition in United States District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be enjoined from leasing school properties to a private corporation.

The petition asked further that such private schools, if they are opened, be required to admit Negro students under the integration plan previously in effect at Central High School.

Judge Miller To Hear Pleas

The School Board has asked the court whether it may lease its facilities to a private corporation without being held in contempt for acting against Federal Court orders to integrate Central High.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller will hear pleas on both the School Board and the N.A.A.C.P. petitions Thursday at Fort Smith, where he has his headquarters.

There were several reported incidents of Negro-white violence in the city and its environs.

A group of 15 Negro youths and six white boys battled near a white junior-high school. Three of the whites suffered injuries. Witnesses said the Negroes hit the white boys repeatedly with cleated football shoes, and kicked one when he fell.

Man Hunt Organized

Deputy sheriffs organized a man hunt for an armed Negro youth accused of beating and choking a white woman in her residence. The youth fled to a wooded area and shortly thereafter the deputies called off their hunt because they said they knew him and would arrest him later. The incident apparently was not related to the school-integration tension.

A 14-year-old white boy, Don Weir, reported he was beaten Tuesday night by a 16-year-old Negro who also threatened him with a knife. Juvenile authorities took custody of the Negro.

A flurry of excitement developed in adjoining North Little Rock when an unidentified Negro girl accused a white boy of throwing a firecracker at her near the all-white high school.

Absentee Ballots Pour In

The city faces a new crisis three days from now when residents ballot on whether to integrate the City's schools or keep them segregated.

Absentee balloting in "unheard-of" strength in the referendum pointed up citizens' concern over the racial issue. Deputy County Clerk Vernon Noakes reported that more than 200 absentee ballots have been cast. He called this extremely heavy and "unheard of" as compared with balloting on routine school matters.

Governor Orval E. Faubus, who closed the four high schools 10 days ago, has said he would open the high schools if voters approve integration Saturday. Otherwise, he expects the School Board to lease the school properties to a private corporation for operation as segregated, private schools. The State would pay tuition to the corporation.

Faubus Blames N.A.A.C.P.

Faubus charged that the School Board petition to Miller originated with the N.A.A.C.P. He said it was prepared by Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. legal attorney.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas N.A.A.C.P. president, retorted that this seems to be just another one of Governor Faubus' frequent flights into the world of fantasy."

A. F. House, a School Board attorney, said he and other board lawyers "prepared and filed" the petition.

The Governor said in Lexington, Ky., where he was attending the Southern Governors Conference, that he questions the motives of the School Board because it did not withhold its petition until after Saturday's referendum.

Private Classes Begin In Charlottesville

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 24 (AP)—Private classes began Wednesday for 340 white elementary-school pupils in the South's first attempt to circumvent the closing of public schools to block integration.

Parents and teachers, meanwhile, reached agreement on a plan to set up classes for 1,000 white students whose high school was closed in the integration dispute.

Two groups of parents who had been working out separate plans to educate Lane High School students announced after a meeting that they had merged.

Most of the classes for students from Venable Elementary School were being held in the basements and recreation rooms of expensive homes. Mothers took most of the children to school in automobiles.

The League of Women Voters called on local officials to ask Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., to let the community operate Venable and Lane, which he closed after a Federal Court ordered the admittance of 12 Negroes to the schools.

Students Demonstrate

At Norfolk, about 200 students staged a quiet demonstration at the front entrance of Norview High School beneath a hand-lettered banner declaring "We Want Norview To Open Now."

The crowd dispersed 30 minutes later. By then 159 students had signed their names to the brief statement, "We want Norview to open now."

At the same time, a smaller group of boys standing on the walk in front of the school said they preferred private schools to integration.

The school is one of six facing a shutdown under Virginia's anti-integration laws.

New Orleans Board Asks Additional Delay

New Orleans, Sept. 24 (AP)—School Board attorneys Wednesday asked for additional delay in the Federal Court order ending segregation in the New Orleans public schools until the Louisiana Supreme Court acts on the current school statute.

The law in question is an act of the 1956 Legislature that authorized a legislative committee to classify public schools as all-white or all-Negro.

The School Board lawyers filed a motion asking Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to reconsider his ruling declaring the 1956 State act unconstitutional.

ARKANSAS

NAACP To Ask Court To Block Private Schools

Petitions Federal Court To Halt Faubus' Proposal For Segregation

HEARING WILL BE TODAY

Governor Charges Boards' Filing For Instructions By Judge Was Prepared By Negro Organization

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 24.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday asked the Federal District Court here to block the proposed private-school plan of reopening Little Rock high schools on a segregated basis.

Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff Negro attorney representing the NAACP, filed a petition late Wednesday asking the Little Rock School Board either be enjoined from leasing the four high school buildings, or require the board to admit Negroes if the schools are reopened as private institutions.

NAACP Hearing Today, Too

Branton's petition will be heard at Fort Smith Thursday morning by Federal Judge John E. Miller along with a "petition for instructions" filed by the School Board itself Tuesday.

The School Board is asking Judge Miller to rule on the question of whether it would be in contempt of Federal Court if it turned the four high schools here over to a private corporation set up to reopen them as segregated facilities.

Judge Miller told attorneys for the School Board by telephone that he would hear their petition Thursday and probably have a ruling before Monday. Branton said he also had been promised a hearing from Judge Miller Thursday in what appeared to be a consolidation of the two cases.

The four high schools now are closed under proclamation of Gov. Orval Faubus. The district votes Saturday on whether to reopen them as integrated facilities, under a special election called by the Governor.

The Governor, attending a Southern Governors Conference the past few days in Lexington, Ky., has been quoted there as saying the schools probably will reopen next week. However, the fresh litigation brought before Judge Miller followed his statement.

The Governor was quoted in Lexington Wednesday as charging the NAACP had prepared the petition for instructions filed by the School Board Tuesday. The School Board president, Wayne Upton, promptly denied the charge here.

Calls Statement Untrue

In a heated statement handed newsmen by School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, Mr. Upton emphatically branded the Governor's "purported statement" as untrue.

He said the NAACP had no more knowledge of the board's petition than did the Governor himself, "and none of them had any advance notice."

"The board's action was taken in good faith and in what we considered to be the best interest of the children of the district. The petition was prepared and filed by the attorneys of the Little Rock School District," Mr. Upton said.

Wednesday's filing by Branton raises a new question, namely, whether Federal Courts could or would attempt to order integration under a private-school plan. Both points in his filing represent an attempt to continue the integrated classes conducted under Federal order at Central High last year.

Mr. Blossom said he planned to be at the Fort Smith hearing along with attorneys for the School Board. He said the board, if given assurance they wouldn't be held in contempt of court, would turn the schools over to a private corporation formed here about a week ago as part of Governor Faubus' integration-resistance plan.

His comment came before the latest filing by Branton and the NAACP.

LITTLE ROCK
NAACP

Little Rock Has Violence As NAACP Makes Move

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People moved Wednesday to block Little Rock's private school plan as scattered violence between Negroes and whites broke out in this racially tense city.

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro attorney for the NAACP filed a petition in U.S. District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be enjoined from leasing school properties to a private corporation.

The petition asked further that such private schools, if they are opened, be required to admit Negro students under the integration plan previously in effect at Central High School.

Asks Permission.

The school board has asked the court whether it may lease its facilities to a private corporation without being held in contempt.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller will hear pleas on both the school board and the NAACP petitions Thursday at Fort Smith, Ark.

There were three reported incidents of Negro - white violence Wednesday in the city and its environs.

A group of 15 Negro youths and six white boys battled near a white junior high school. Three of the whites suffered injuries. Witnesses said the Negros hit the white boys repeatedly with cleated athletic shoes and kicked one when he fell.

Sheriff's deputies organized a manhunt for an armed Negro youth accused of beating and choking a white woman in her residence. The youth fled to a wooded area and shortly thereafter the deputies called off their hunt because they said they knew him and would arrest him later. The incident apparently was not related to the school integration tension.

A 14-year-old white boy, Don Weir, reported he was beaten Tuesday night by a 16-year-old Negro who also threatened him with a knife. Juvenile authorities took custody of the Negro.

A flurry of exitement developed in adjoining North Little Rock when an unidentified Negro girl accused a white boy of throwing a firecracker at her near the all white high school. Officers investigated but took no action.

As tensions mounted, the city faced a new crisis three days from now when residents ballot on whether to integrate the city's schools or keep them segregated.

Absentee balloting in "unheard of" strength in the referendum pointed up citizens' concern over the racial issue.

Dep. County Clerk Vernon Noakes reported more than 200 absentee ballots cast. He called this extremely heavy and "unheard of" as compared with balloting on routine school matters.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus who closed the four high schools 10 days ago, has said he will open the high schools if voters approve integration Saturday. Otherwise, he expects the school board to lease the school properties to a private corporation for operation as segregated, private schools. The state would pay tuition to the corporation.

Already his plan is under court attack, and the U.S. Justice Department has indicated it will resist any such plan.

John E. Miller, Arkansas' only U.S. district judge at present, said he will hold a hearing Thursday at Fort Smith, Ark., on a critical question from the Little Rock School Board.

RACE VIOLENCE FLARES

NAACP Attacks Little Rock Plan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People moved today to block Little Rock's private school plan as scattered violence between Negroes and whites broke out in this racially tense city.

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro attorney for the NAACP filed a petition in U.S. District Court asking that the Little Rock School Board be enjoined from leasing school properties to a private corporation.

The petition asked further that such private schools, if they are opened, be required to admit Negro students under the integration plan previously in effect at Central High School.

The school board has asked the court whether it may lease its facilities to a private corporation without being held in contempt.

U.S. District Judge John E. Miller will hear pleas on both the school board and NAACP petitions tomorrow at 10 a.m. EST at Fort Smith, Ark.

There were three reported incidents of Negro-white violence today in the city and its environs.

A group of 15 Negro youths and six white boys battled near a white junior high school. Three of the whites suffered injuries. Witnesses said the Negroes hit the white boys repeatedly with cleated athletic shoes and kicked one when he fell.

Sheriff's deputies organized a manhunt for an armed Negro youth accused of beating and choking a white woman in her residence. The youth fled to a wooded area and shortly thereafter the deputies called off their hunt because they said, they knew him and would arrest him later. The incident apparently was not related to the school integration tension.

Beating Reported

A 14-year-old white boy, Don Weir, reported he was beaten last night by a 16-year-old Negro who also threatened him with a knife. Juvenile authorities took custody of the Negro.

A flurry of excitement developed in adjoining North Little Rock when an unidentified Negro girl accused a white boy of throwing a firecracker at her near the all-white high school. Officers investigated but took no action.

Three days from now residents ballot on whether to integrate the city's schools or keep them segregated.

Absentee balloting in "unheard of" numbers in the referendum pointed up citizens' concern over the racial issue.

Deputy County Clerk Vernon Noakes reported more than 200 absentee ballots cast. He called this extremely heavy and "unheard of" as compared with balloting on routine school matters.

Closed 10 Days

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who closed the four high schools 10 days ago, has said he will open the high schools if a majority of registered voters approves integration Saturday. Otherwise, he expects the school board to lease the school properties to a private corporation for operation of segregated, private schools. The state would pay tuition to the corporation.

The Justice Department has indicated it will resist any such plan.

The school board yesterday asked Miller for a ruling on whether its members can lease public school property to a private corporation without facing federal contempt of court charges. The board members fear that if they follow Faubus' private school plan, they will be acting against federal court orders to integrate Central High.

Faubus charged that the school board petition to Miller originated with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said it was prepared by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief attorney.

A. F. House, a school board attorney, said he and other board lawyers "prepared and filed" the petition.

The governor said in Lexington, Ky., where he was attending the Southern Governors Conference, that he questions the motives of the school board because it did not withhold its petition until after Saturday's referendum.

"We could open the schools as private institutions and the children could be going to classes even as court litigation took place," the governor said.

"But it is evident," he added, "that the people who are screaming for schools to be opened really want them opened only as integrated schools."

L. R. Schools May Reopen Monday

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Little Rock (Ark.) high schools, closed pending a special election on integration Saturday, may reopen next week as private institutions.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, confident of victory for segregationists in the referendum, told newsmen he plans to reopen the schools next Monday or as soon thereafter as possible.

He said if the Federal government blocks his plans it would be "their responsibility for keeping the schools closed longer." He made the comment at Lexington, Ky., where he is attending the Southern Governors Conference.

Under the law governing the Little Rock election, a majority of the registered voters is necessary for a decision.

But a circuit judge in Hot Springs held that a requirement calling for a majority of the registered voters was ineffective in a local option election. His ruling came in a case involving approval of a dog racing track.

Normally elections are decided by a majority of those voting. The Circuit Court ruling on the dog track election will be appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court and its decision could affect litigation growing out of the Little Rock school election.

Negroes kept away from Van Buren, Ark., high schools two weeks ago by threats from white students, returned to classes yesterday without serious difficulty.

Eight Negroes returned to Van Buren High School and four entered the nearby junior high school. The only demonstration came from one white student who leaned from a second story window and shouted "nigger" as three students entered a side door.

U. S. District Judge John E. Miller ruled last week that Negroes could return to the Van Buren schools without a court order. He said all concerned could seek his help if further trouble arose.

In Virginia where some schools were closed after being ordered to admit Negroes, plans proceeded for setting up temporary facilities or private schools.

Two private organizations in Charlottesville began enrolling students for makeshift classes starting tomorrow.

A Norfolk group, planning private education for 10,000 white children if schools are closed there, conferred yesterday with

Six Are Enrolled From Little Rock

Lausanne Draws Arkansans —None In City Schools

MORE INQUIRIES STUDIED

Six students from the high schools of Little Rock have enrolled at Lausanne School for Girls, fashionable private school at 2485 Union.

Another private school—Miss Hutchison's School at 1925 Union—reported "four or five" inquiries about admission from Little Rock students.

Some City Inquiries

E. C. Stimbert, superintendent of city schools, said no Little Rock students have been admitted in the Memphis public schools. Some inquiries, but not an unusual number, concerning admission have come from Little Rock, he said.

Spokesmen at Miss Hutchison's said that school has no boarding facilities and no Little Rock students have yet been admitted. Applications, however, are still under consideration, pending living arrangements the prospective students may work out for themselves.

Mrs. Myrtle Cobb, Lausanne's headmistress, attributed the Little Rock enrollment there directly to the segregation crisis in the Arkansas capital. First of the Little Rock applications came only two weeks ago, she said.

Besides the six from Little Rock already in classes at Lausanne, two others are being screened for admission, Mrs. Cobb said.

The six involved are Lynn Friedman, Emily Hall, Carolyn Eggleston, 12th grade; Genie Johnson, Catherine Brown, 11th grade, and Peggy Ann Reinhart, 10th grade. Four are boarding students; two are staying in private homes.

More Per Room

The influx from Arkansas has necessitated a flexibility of boarding accommodations.

"Where there were two persons to a room before, there are now three, and where there were three before, there are now four," the headmistress said.

Lausanne has 18 boarding students this year, the first year in which students have been housed at the school.

Mr. Stimbert, clarifying the city schools' situation, stressed that all Little Rock applications are considered merely non-resident applications, along with such applications from New Orleans, New York or any other non-Memphis area. He would attribute no Little Rock inquiry to the integration controversy.

He pointed out that state law rigidly limits the admission of non-resident students in Memphis city schools. In cases where non-residents are admitted, he said, a $150 tuition fee must be charged.

Col. Ross Lynn, principal of the private Memphis University School, could not be reached for confirmation of a report that some Little Rock students had been admitted there.

Greenville High School Signs Little Rock Girl

GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 18.—Ann Autry, former student of Hall High School in Little Rock, has been admitted as a junior at Greenville High School. Principal W. B. Thompson said she was enrolled Tuesday.

Three other applications have come from Little Rock. The principal said: "As long as we are not crowded and if the students can establish residence, we will take them."

Miss Autry is paying a non-resident fee of $22 monthly.

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 18.—Blytheville High School has received application for the admission of a Central High School senior from Little Rock, Supt. W. B. Nicholson said.

He added, however, the school has no room for transfer students except for a few from school districts bordering the Blytheville district.

Little Rock Citizens Group Asks Class Return

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A group of white students adopted a resolution Friday declaring they want their high school reopened even if it means admitting Negroes.

Meanwhile, a reliable source reported that the Little Rock School Board probably would resist handing over the city's four high schools to private operation.

In another development in Little Rock's turbulent integration crisis, a report circulated that Gov. Orval E. Faubus was studying the possibility of reopening Horace Mann High School for Negroes as an integrated school.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION

Faubus has closed all four of the city's high schools as an anti-integration measure. He acted after the U.S. Supreme Court last week decreed immediate resumption of integration at Central High at the scheduled opening of the fall term Sept. 15.

Sixty-five students enrolled at Hall High School met at a church here Friday afternoon to draw up a resolution asking that their school be reopened, "even if qualified Negro students" are admitted.

There were 731 students at Hall High, but Supt. Virgil Blossom said that 130 of them had transferred out and presumably would attend school elsewhere.

The source close to the school board said its members were concerned over the proposal to operate Little Rock's high schools on a private basis. They fear the "possibility of being in contempt of federal court" if the school system is handed over to any corporation, the source said.

Probably, the source added, the board would require a federal court order giving it authority to turn over the schools before it complied with Faubus' request Thursday night to do so.

Members of the school board could not be reached for comment.

Faubus called on the board to show its "good faith" in the current controversy by offering immediately to turn the schools over to a private corporation formed earlier this week. The board has not replied to his request.

Arnold Sikes, executive secretary to the governor, Friday night said he knew nothing about the report that Horace Mann might be reopened on an integrated basis.

The report said Faubus was considering the move in order to ease pressure on high school students and let students who didn't object to integration have a chance to resume their studies.

But Sikes said, "I know nothing about it. I have heard no discussion of that from the governor or anyone else."

GOVERNORS MEETING

Faubus was on his way to Lexington, Ky., to attend a meeting of the Southern Governors Conference.

Blossom said 80 students had transferred from Central High and none from Tech High or Horace Mann.

A spokesman for the Hall High students who met said only two of them voiced opposition to the resolution.

"We fear that our education may be impaired or unduly delayed by keeping Hall High school closed and we feel it is up to our best interest and to the best interest of the community that our school be reopened immediately as a public school even if, upon reopening, qualified Negro students of Hall High district may be assigned to classes in our school."

Young Barrier said copies will be mailed to Gov. Orval E. Faubus, Little Rock city officials and the school board.

Diane Russell, 15, a sophomore, said the feeling among students is that all want to return to school regardless of integration.

"There is no real feeling of resentment toward integration at Hall," Barrier said.

One Negro has applied for admission to Hall, and Barrier said he believed "only three live in the district."

The students met at a Presbyterian church. Barrier said there was no significance in this fact, but only that the church had offered its facilities.

Meanwhile, the battle for votes in Little Rock's impending referendum on school integration stepped up rapidly following Faubus' appeal for a smashing public ballot against admitting Negro students.

Faubus said this would clear the way for him to reopen the high schools as segregated private institutions.

A committee of 50 women, opposing the governor, was set to launch an intensive campaign. "We have grown beyond all expectations," the chairman said.

The head of the segregationist Capital Citizens Council accused the women of scheming to "hoodwink Little Rock mothers into voting for integration."

VOTE SET FRIDAY

The referendum is scheduled for Sept. 27.

On the ballot are two propositions—"for" or "against racial integration of all schools in the Little Rock school district."

In two related developments elsewhere:

Terrance Roberts, one of the Negro students who went to Central High last year under guard by paratroops, entered Los Angeles High School four days ago, his mother said.

U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller refused a petition commanding the school board of Van Buren, Ark., to restore integration at two schools.

Miller indicated he felt the order is unnecessary. The schools integrated voluntarily but Negro students have stayed away since a strike by white students.

Clarence A. Laws, regional secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negroes would return to both Van Buren schools Monday.

Faubus left for the Southern Governors' Conference in Lexington, Ky. George Douthit, of the Arkansas Democrat who is accompanying the governor, said Faubus is studying a proposal to set up private corporations and private boards for each of the four Little Rock high schools.

LSUNO Campus Quiet After Dean's Warning

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Warning

against racial outbreaks brought an atmosphere of quietness Friday on the campus of Louisiana State University in New Orleans after several days of incidents protesting Negro students.

The warning signs of "No Loitering" and "Quiet Zone" went up and Dean Homer Hitt said the situation was very quiet and L.S.U. was trying to keep it so.

As an aftermath of the flying of Ku Kluz Klan banners and the posting of signs taunting Negro students, groups of white students Friday began circulating petitions on opposing sides of the racial issue.

One petition opposed admission of Negro students—as a student spokesman for the petition put it—on the ground that racial integration "contradicts our moral ideas."

The other petition proposed that Negro students be permitted to attend classes unmolested to determine whether the system will work.

Fifty-nine Negroes are among 1,500 students attending freshman classes at the lake front college now in its first semester of operation.

Reopening Soon Seen By Faubus

By The Associated Press

Little Rock high schools, closed pending a special election on integration Saturday, may reopen next week as private institutions.

Gov. Faubus, confident of victory for segregationists, said he plans to reopen the schools next Monday or as soon thereafter as possible.

He said if the federal government blocks his plans it would be "their responsibility for keeping the schools closed longer." He made the comment at Lexington, Ky., where he is attending the Southern Governors' Conference.

SHOUTING STUDENTS

In Little Rock, an estimated 200 shouting students demonstrated on the governor's mansion lawn Monday against any integration of Central High School.

They poured out of about 40 automobiles which formed a five-block-long caravan. The cars drove down business streets and around the State Capitol building earlier.

"Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate," the students chanted in pep rally style.

After the demonstration, the caravan headed back to town but broke up when one automobile struck a pedestrian, R. L. McGoodwin, 67. The victim suffered fractures of both ankles, police said.

BACKING GOVERNOR

Fred Jolly, 17, Central High senior and spokesman for the group, said, "We just wanted Gov. Faubus to know that even if some students are opposed to him, we feel that the majority of both Hall and Central students are backing him 100 per cent."

During the weekend, Don Smith, Hall High student body president, said a poll showed students in that new school would return to classes even if they are integrated.

The city's high school students viewed their first formal classes via television Monday. Initial reaction was prompt and approving.

Eight Negroes kept away from Van Buren, Ark., high schools two weeks ago by threats from white students, returned to classes Monday without serious difficulty.

The only demonstration came from one white student who leaned from a second-story window and shouted "nigger" as three students entered a side door.

In Virginia, where some schools were closed after being ordered to admit Negroes, plans proceeded for setting up temporary facilities or private schools. Two private organizations in Charlottesville began enrolling students for makeshift classes starting Wednesday.

High school children in Norfolk and Charlottesville stepped into the integration crisis Monday with pleas that their public schools be opened.

"Not as segregationists or integrationists but as students who want an education, we ask you to please keep our schools open," was the request in a petition quickly signed by 70 students at Norfolk's Northside Junior High School.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Faubus Claims Legal Plan For Segregated Schools

Private Group Would Operate Institutions

From Wire Dispatches

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18.—Governor Orval Faubus assured the people of Little Rock Thursday night he has a "legal plan" to operate the high schools as private, segregated institutions. He exhorted them not to accept integrated schools.

"The plan is sound and workable," he said in a televised speech. "It is all legal."

He said the United States Supreme Court order may mean "the destruction of our school system, our educational processes, and the risk of disorder and violence that could result in the loss of life—perhaps yours.

Lessons To Be Televised

"This price I could not see you pay without first offering you a legal plan whereby such a catastrophe can be avoided, and still provide the opportunity of an education for our children."

The Little Rock School Board, meanwhile, decided to televise 6 hours of lessons a day to the 3,480 high school students who cannot attend regular classes because Faubus has closed the schools. Three commercial TV stations will carry the lessons.

Outlining his plan Faubus said:

1. If the people vote against integration in the special referendum September 27, the facilities of the public schools will become surplus and not needed for public-school purposes."

2. The School Board, then, would be free to lease the buildings to a private agency. "I am sure you are aware such an agency already has been organized," he said. He referred to the Little Rock Private School Corporation, organized Wednesday.

3. He called upon the City's Board of Education to offer "to a private group these unoccupied buildings after the election."

He cited, as authority for this, an Arkansas law of 1875.

'Can Have No Objection'

He said the plan is sound, workable, and legal. "To this the advocates of the so-called law of the land can have no objection," he added.

Faubus said "complete and total integration . . . will come sooner than you think" if the city votes September 27 to reopen the schools on an integrated basis, as ordered by the Supreme Court.

He said the U. S. Government cannot require a state to operate public schools, nor tell a State government how tax revenues may be spent. Then he said regarding integration:

"In all cases involving the public schools and integration, the federal courts have said only that an agency of the state cannot maintain segregated schools.

'Ruling Does Not Apply'

"This ruling does not apply in any way to private schools. Private schools are not affected by these decisions, even though the schools receive aid from State and federal sources."

A law passed by a special session of the Legislature three weeks ago provides that grants-in-aid would be given by the State to any student transferring to another public school or a private school.

Faubus placed heavy emphasis on the September 27 balloting—although lawyers say they see no legal significance in it.

He said a vote against reopening the schools on an integrated basis would clear the way for leasing the buildings to a private agency.

Integration Effects Cited

He told the people not to be weary of the struggle for relief from defiance of the Federal Government because of its great power.

"It could well be that the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution will be taken from us by the use of billy clubs, pistol barrels, and bayonet points," he said.

"But we do not have to be parties to such methods. We can carry on the struggle in the legal and political arenas."

In an apparent reference to some clergymen, Faubus said, "For those who condemn me because I decline to forcibly integrate the public schools may I suggest that they can best demonstrate their good faith by integrating their own social and religious activities."

He pointed to reports on the effects on integration in New York and Washington.

Raney Heads Group

The reports, he said, showed that segregation has lowered the quality of the schools and, in the case of Washington, caused an exodus of white persons.

He quoted a report by a Congressional committee that disciplinary problems in "predominantly integrated schools have been described as appalling, demoralizing, intolerable, and disgraceful."

Dr. T. J. Raney, elected president of the newly formed Little Rock Private School Corporation in its first business session Thursday, said Faubus had not suggested creation of the corporation. He said its officers had not been in contact with Faubus, adding, "The Governor did not select us."

Apology Asked

In another development, a group of 50 Little Rock women organized to urge voters to cast ballots for integration as the only way to get the schools open. They said in a statement:

"Regardless of your personal convictions in the matter of school integration, and although it may be extremely distasteful for you to mark your ballot, 'For racial integration,' this is the only choice the ballot allows if the schools are to be reopened."

Five Methodist ministers called for Faubus Thursday to apologize for his recent assertion that some Presbyterian ministers and elders "have been very effectively brainwashed by left wingers and Communists." In a letter to Faubus, the Methodist ministers said the Governor's remark "distressed us greatly."

Students on Honor

Fifty Presbyterian ministers and elders, who constitute the Washburn presbytery of the church, charged Tuesday night that Faubus insulted the whole church and demanded an apology.

In a resolution they urged Faubus to countermand his order closing Little Rock schools. That resolution was before the group when Faubus accused it of being "brainwashed."

Associated Press Wirephoto

SCHOOL ORGANIZERS . . . Four of the Little Rock Private School Corporation's organizers are shown meeting in the Arkansas Education Association Building. From left, Mrs. Gordon P. Oates, Democratic nominee for State representative; Herschel Goodman, businessman; Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor of Capitol Citizens Council, and Dr. T. J. Raney, Pulaski County health officer.

Faubus Asks Leasing of High Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus called upon the Little Rock school board Thursday to lease the city's four high schools to a group that intends to reopen them as private, segregated institutions.

The school board, meanwhile, decided to televise six hours of lessons a day to the 3,460 high school students who can't attend regular classes because Faubus has closed the high schools.

Faubus openly campaigned in a television speech Thursday night for votes in favor of segregation in a referendum which is to be held Sept. 27 on the question of reopening the schools integrated or segregated.

GOOD FAITH

"I call upon the (school) board to demonstrate their good faith by immediately offering to a private group these unoccupied school buildings after the election," Faubus said.

"I say immediately after the election, because I have no doubt that the people of this school district will never voluntarily integrate their schools.

"I am confident that the vote on Sept. 27 will be against integration. I say a private group, because others will be formed."

One corporation, the Little Rock Private Schools Corporation, has already been organized and has elected officers in a plan to take over the closed schools and operate them as private, segregated schools.

UNVEILS PLAN

Faubus unveiled his long-promised plan for reopening the schools on a segregated basis and staying within the law despite a Supreme Court decision that the schools must be opened on an integrated basis.

"This plan is within the law," Faubus said. "Even the Supreme Court, in the so-called school integration cases has not ruled to the contrary. This plan is based upon our own state constitution, written and adopted in 1874, and the Arkansas statutes enacted in 1875."

He said the plan is based upon these precepts:

—"The federal government has no authority to dictate to any state to operate public schools."

—"The federal government has no authority to tell a state government for what purpose it may levy taxes or how the tax money may be expended."

—"In all cases involving the public schools and integration the federal courts have said only that an agency of the state cannot maintain segregated schools. This ruling does not apply in any way to private schools. Private schools are not affected by these decisions, even though the schools receive aid from state and federal sources."

"A bona fide private school system appears to be the only answer to the government's order to integrate at any price," Faubus said.

STUDENT FUNDS

A law passed by a special session of the Legislature three weeks ago provides that grants-in-aid, amounting to exactly what a student receives now, will be given by the state to any student transferring to another public school or a private school.

Faubus said the state has a perfect right to give grants-in-aid to students attending private schools.

"Both state funds and federal funds have been and are now being furnished to such private institutions in the form of transportation and lunch programs," he said. "Many other forms of aid are flowing to private schools from state and federal sources."

AWAIT ELECTION

The day-old Little Rock Private Schools Corp. decided at its first meeting Thursday not to make any move until after a special election Sept. 27.

The new corporation elected Dr. T. J. Raney, a physician, president. He said he is "willing and ready" to go to jail if it takes that to test the right to operate private schools to avoid integration.

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said students will be on the honor system to look at the televised lessons. He has not decided yet whether they will get credit for them.

REGULAR TEACHERS

Each of the three stations — KTHV, KATV and KARK-TV — gave the school board two hours of time a day.

Regular high school teachers, using film for illustration, will teach classes 30 minutes long in Engnish, mathematics, history and science.

Dr. Raney said he thinks the private schools corporation can give the students a normal year of schooling.

Furthermore, he said, he thinks the schools will be accredited, so graduates won't have any trouble getting into out-of-state colleges.

Faubus said early Thursday in a television interview (NBC) that the only way to keep the Little Rock school crisis from turning into racial conflict is to fight it out in the courts.

He said he will call out the National Guard, if necessary, to protect life and property if racial fighting starts.

"But I am not going to send troops to the high school (Central) to enforce integration and that's that," he said. "That's up to the federal courts and the federal marshals."

MARSHALS TRAIN

A hundred and fifty U.S. deputy marshals, imported for integration duty, are still training in the federal building. There is nothing for them to do until the schools open.

Faubus said that unless he changes his mind, he wouldn't send the Guard to enforce integration, even if a majority of the voters ask for it Sept. 27.

Associated Press Wirephoto

PRIVATE SCHOOL ORGANIZERS AT FIRST MEET

L-R: Mrs. G. P. Oates, Nominee for State Representative; Businessman Herschel Goodman; Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor of Citizens Council, and Dr. T. J. Raney, Health Officer

Appeals Court Slaps Down Faubus

Inquirer

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (AP).—Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas today lost in the Federal Court of Appeals his fight in the Little Rock integration dispute but planned an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Philadelphia

The court censured the Governor for calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro children out of Central High School there last fall.

If permitted to stand, the court said, such a course could lead only to "a complete breakdown of government."

June 1-29-58

UNANIMOUS REJECTION

Faubus' appeal from a Federal District Court injunction against interference with integration at the high school was rejected unanimously by the three-judge court.

The appellate court also rejected appeals in two parallel cases in which the Federal Government's use of troops to enforce integration was challenged. Federal troops still are on duty at Little Rock.

Faubus had no comment on the decision, but his attorney, Tom Harper, of Fort Smith, Ark., said the Governor would appeal.

'TO THE VERY END'

Harper added; "From the very first we had intended to take the thing to the very end, and that's what we'll do."

In rejecting Faubus' argument that he acted only to suppress mob violence which he feared should the Negro children be admitted to the school, the Court of Appeals said:

"A rule which would permit an official whose duty it was to enforce the law to disregard the very law which it was his duty to enforce, in order to pacify a mob or suppress an insurrection, would deprive all citizens of any security in the enjoyment of their life, liberty or property."

The court held that under such a rule:

"The banks could be closed and emptied of their cash to prevent robberies, the post office locked to prevent the mails from being robbed, the citizens kept off the streets to prevent holdups . . ."

In each of the three cases, the court upheld the decisions of Federal District Judge Ronald E. Davies of North Dakota, then sitting in Little Rock.

The other appeals were brought by Mrs. Margaret Jackson and Mrs. Clyde Thomason, members of the segregationist League of Central High Mothers.

Faubus Repeats View On Troops

Says Removal Marks End Of Unwise, Illegal Invasion

DUBIOUS OF WITHDRAWAL

Appeal P. 35

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 8. —Gov. Orval Faubus saw nothing to applaud Thursday in announcement by President Eisenhower in Washington that troops will be removed from Central High on May 29.

That is one day after classes end here in Central High and other public schools for the summer.

The Governor, issuing a prepared statement, departed at one point to question whether the troops actually will be withdrawn. He conceded they "probably" will be, but added that he wouldn't want "to bet any money on it."

Memphis Tenn.

Illegal Invasion

He had predicted in previous press conferences that the troops would be kept here entire school year.

The Governor charged that "students, teachers and visitors have been subject to the orders of these armed troops at all times" during the school year which will end on May 28. He described the troops being sent here as an "illegal invasion of the powers of state and local governments."

Jun. 5-9-58

President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops to Central High last September. Arriving here Sept. 25, either regular Army soldiers or Federalized National Guardsmen have been on patrol duty at the school ever since.

Camp To Be Cleared

At present, 400 Federalized Guardsmen on duty at Camp Robinson near here are used in patrol work at Central High. Questions had been raised recently as to whether they would be out in time to allow use of the camp by Arkansas Boys and Girls State in their annual sessions.

Apparently, the President's announcement cleared up that controversy, along with the question of when or if troops would be removed at all.

Boys State is scheduled to start at Camp Robinson on May 31, which would give the Federalized Guardsmen two days to be "demobilized" and clear the camp. Girls State starts June 8.

Daisy Bates Comments

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Negro head of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP, declined comment Thursday on the President's announcement. She said that for her to comment might provoke further incidents against her personally.

Governor Faubus said "The withdrawal of Federal troops from Central High School if carried out will mark the end of a tragic occurrence in the history of Arkansas and the republic of which it is a part.

Interference Deplored

"Federal troops should never have been assigned to a mission such as they have performed in Little Rock. It is hoped that never again will any national Administration embark on such an unwise and illegal invasion of the powers of state and local governments.

"I wish to point out that state and local authorities are charged with the enforcement of state laws and local ordinances. They have never been and are not now charged with enforcement of Federal laws or orders," he said.

Integration Delay Till 1961 Proposed

Little Rock School Board Amends The Petition To Court — NAACP Expected To Protest

Appeal P. 35

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 8.—The Little Rock School Board believes that a two-and-a-half-year "cooling off" period on the Central High integration plan is "reasonable and advisable."

The board suggested that in an amended petition filed in Federal District Court as a follow-up on orders of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley that its "postponement" petition be clarified.

Difficult To Predict

The board is suggesting that the present integration schedule be "suspended" until January, 1961.

Memphis Tenn.

"Petitioners cannot with certainty determine how long operations under the plan should be postponed, but in the light of existing conditions mentioned and in the light of conditions as they will probably exist in the foreseeable future, they are of the opinion that a suspension of operations under the plan until January, 1961, is reasonable and advisable," the board said.

The petition is certain to be opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys are acting as counsel for the Negro children and parents involved at Central High. The NAACP already has entered a general objection to any postponement, and has 10 days to file an answer to the school board's latest pleadings.

Submitted In February

The school board in February asked for a reconsideration of the "gradual" integration plan ordered into effect by Federal Court last fall. Judge Lemley on April 28 ordered the board to amend and "clarify" its petition. He set hearings to begin on June 2.

Jun. 5-9-58

One objection the judge raised was that the board in its original pleadings had failed to specify how long it thought integration should be postponed, in the light of opposition which has occurred this school year. The board has contended unceasing segregationist opposition has made it impossible to conduct normal educational programs at the school.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom declined comment when asked Thursday why the board had asked for a suspension under which a resumption, if ordered, would fall during a mid-term. January is the mid-term period for the school term.

Other Portions Amended

The board also amended other portions of its original petition dealing with alleged failure of Federal authorities to "support" the school board in trying to carry out the integration decree.

It also again pointed out that the integration plan has created "deep-rooted and violent emotional disturbances," and again suggested that "the concept of 'all deliberate speed' as applied to the school district, should be re-examined."

DESEGREGATION— New York Times

Integration in the South "will slow to a crawl" if the decision to suspend the process in Little Rock schools is upheld by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, Dr. David G. Salten, Superintendent of Schools in Long Beach, N. Y., asserted last week. Dr. Salten, who was a witness for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Little Rock integration court case in June, spoke at the Yeshiva University Graduate School of Education.

Jun. 8-17-58 P. 26

Little Rock Integration Upheld in Appeals Court

Herald Tribune

ST. LOUIS, Apr. 28 (U.P.)—The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the ruling of the Federal District Court decision in favor of integration of public schools in Little Rock, Ark.

There were three cases involved in the court test and in each instance the opinion written by Appeals Judge John B. Sanborn upheld the lower court's ruling.

The court dismissed suits by Gov. Orval Faubus and others against government action to enforce integration at Central High School.

Gov. Faubus' appeal from an injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guard troops to bar Negro students from the school was rejected, as were similar actions apealed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson. The women are members of the pro-segregation League of Central High School Mothers.

Rulings Are Upheld

In each case, the rulings of Federal Judge Ronald Davies were upheld by the three-judge Appeals Court.

In the case brought by the Arkansas Governor, the court held the state could not lawfully use its forces to suppress a right which it is the duty of the state to defend." It continued:

"The use of troops or police for such purposes would breed violence. It would constitute an assurance to those who resort to violence to obtain their ends, that if they gathered in sufficient numbers to constitute a menace to life, the forces of law would not only not oppose them, but would actually assist them in accomplishing their objective."

Mrs. Thomason had obtained an injunction against the president of the Little Rock Board of Education preventing him from enrolling the Negro students. She had appealed from Judge Davies' decision setting the injunction aside.

Protects Judgment

Concerning conflicting decisions by state courts and Judge Davies, the court said:

"A federal court should not, when prompt action is required, be compelled to indulge in useless formalities in protecting its judgment from being emasculated by state court proceedings."

Regarding the Faubus case itself, the court's opinion stated:

"A rule which would permit an official whose duty it was to enforce the law to disregard the very law which it was his duty to enforce, in order to pacify a mob, or suppress an insurrection, would deprive all citizens of any security in the enjoyment of their life, liberty and property."

A token force of Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen still remains on duty outside Central High School. One day last week without advance notice no Guardsmen were on duty. There were no incidents. However, there have been rumors that segregationists are bidding their time and will act against the eight Negroes when and if the Guardsmen are finally withdrawn.

ASKS STUDENT SPY SYSTEM

Little Rock NAACP Witness Warns Against Mixing Delay

Editorial

P. 8 A

Montgomery Ala 6-4-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — A delay in integration here might spread like wildfire across the border states and encourage segregationists, a Syracuse University educator said Thursday in federal court.

Virgil M. Rogers, dean of the university's school of education, was the first witness for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which opposes a school board request that integration be postponed here for 2½ years.

With tighter discipline, Rogers said, Central High School "could open next fall and it would operate more orderly next fall than it would two years hence . . . to do otherwise would make the situation worse."

U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley asked Rogers whether he though the problem could be more nearly solved without federal troops.

"I don't think it would be necessary to send troops," Rogers said. "It would be necessary to have a strong police force."

Rogers, who said he is a native of South Carolina but has not lived there for 35 years, said stronger discipline, including "a student spy system," would have successfully combatted student trouble-makers at Central High the past school year.

He described the reinstatement of one segregationist student, Sammie Dean Parker, as capitulation by school officials. The Parker girl was reinstated, he said, after she aired her grievances on television and filed a lawsuit.

Under cross examination, however, he said he did not know whether the board made a mistake in reinstating the girl.

"I don't know the details," he said.

The school board rested its case Thursday with the testimony of Supt. Virgil Blossom who said he once asked a federal judge for aid of U.S. Marshals in the racial crisis here last fall and was turned down.

Blossom referred to U.S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., who formerly had jurisdiction of the case here.

Work Of Outsiders

Afro-American

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Trouble inside Central High School last year was instigated by "outside adult groups," a vice principal of the school declared last week.

Baltimore Md

J. O. Powell, one of nine Little Rock school officials testifying, said he believed the school year would have been "much smoother" if "the ringleaders had been removed by juvenile authorities or police action of some kind."

Sat. 6-14-58

The testimony was made at a Federal District Court hearing on a request by the Little Rock School Board to delay integration for two and one-half years.

P. 1

Adults stirred up Central High trouble

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6-14-58

P. 1

Judge Harry J. Lemley presided.

THE REASON for seeking the delay is that Governor Faubus may be out of office by that time, Wayne Upton, board president, testified.

Faubus has said he may call out troops at the school again this year.

Mrs. G. T. Huckaby, vice principal for girls at Central High, said she had recommended suspension for the ringleaders.

In reply to a question from Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, Mrs. Huckaby said the students who caused trouble in the school "seemed to be under direction."

"I think the problem is one that will be solved only by identification and control by the courts of those people, those groups directing the trouble," she added.

* * *

ASKED BY Marshall how many times she had had reports of trouble caused by Sammie Dean Parker, a white girl who was suspended and later reinstated, Mrs. Huckaby said she didn't recall offhand.

When Marshall asked to name the ring leaders, Mrs. Huckaby replied:

"Sammie Dean Parker was the leader, I'd say."

Afro-American

IN FIGHTING the request for the delay, the NAACP maintains that school authorities have failed to take firm action against trouble makers at this school and that this has encouraged further incidents.

P. 1

Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, one of three NAACP attorneys at the hearing, asked Vice Principal Powell if the teachers had ever lost control of the situation.

6-14-58

"That has never happened," Powell said, and he added that he wished he and other administrators had done as well as the teachers in maintaining discipline.

Baltimore

Powell referred to five or ten ringleaders he described as the "tools of outside leadership."

Md.

Branton asked if the suspension of these troublemakers for the rest of the school year would have alleviated the situation.

Said Powell:

"I have a very affirmative view on that. I am convinced that if the ringleaders had been removed . . . we would have had a much smoother school year."

The NAACP contended that the Little Rock board could have obtained relief by getting an injunction restraining those causing trouble, as was done by the Hoxie School Board in the Hoxie integration crisis.

Judge Lemley said he will give the testimony thorough study before making a decision on the Little Rock School Board's request for a delay in integration.

Also at the hearing, but not participating was U. Simpson Tate, NAACP attorney.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock Heroes Cited At Abbott Award Dinner

Turn Down Coveted Citation

Defender Chicago Ill.

The parents of the nine youngsters who broke the racial barrier at Little Rock's Central high school have turned down the Spingarn award because it does not include Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP. Sat. 6-7-58

The award is presented annually by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for achievements in the field of race relations. P. 1

The disclosure of the refusal was made in Chicago Sunday as the children prepared to leave after receiving the Robert S. Abbott memorial award Thursday night.

The Abbott award, presented by the Defender on behalf of its late founder, included Mrs. Bates and A. Alex Wilson, editor of the Tri-State Defender who was assaulted by mobs in his efforts to cover the story of the integration last September.

The Abbott award was made at a brilliant dinner in the Constitution Room of the Morrison hotel attended by city leaders of all races.

Although the association has made no public announcement, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, informed Mrs. Bates by phone last week that the youngsters had been selected to receive the Spingarn award. He said the association would make the announcement this week.

However, the youngsters said they wouldn't accept the citation unless Mrs. Bates was included.

Last Tuesday after Ernest Green, the first of the pupils to graduate from the previously all-white school, received his diploma, the parents drafted a letter to Wilkins in New York stating the position of the youngsters and their concurrence in their views.

The letter signed by Ellis Thomas, chairman of the parents committee declared in part:

"We understand that the Little Rock Nine have been selected as joint recipients of the Spingarn Medal. As their parents, we are deeply appreciative of the great honor this represents and we know that the young people themselves are thrilled at the high value this places on their contribution toward the achievement of freedom.

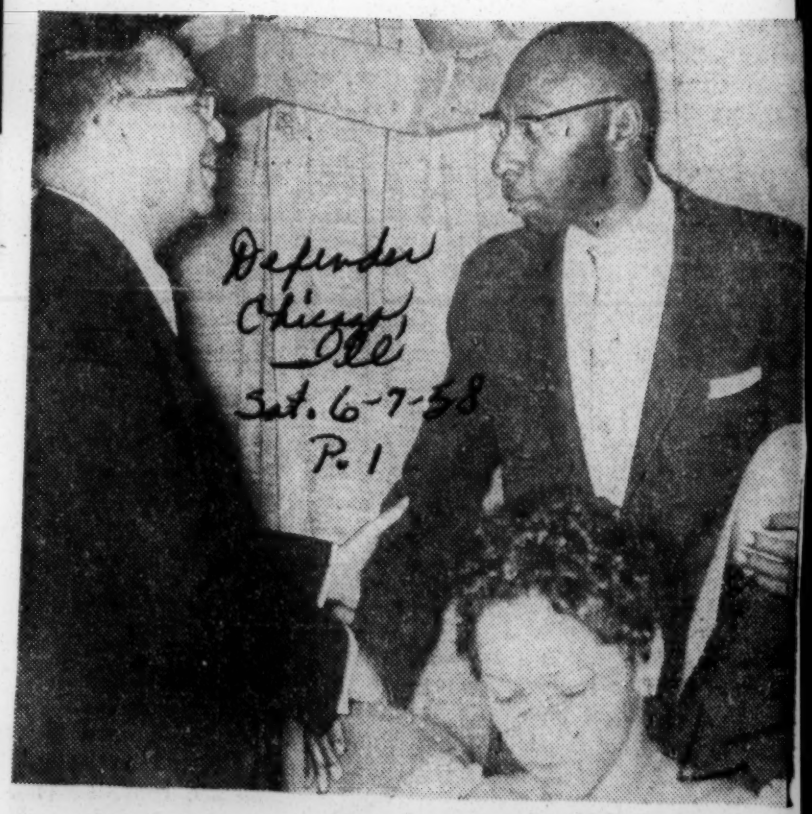
"Yet, we and they feel that any award based on Little Rock must include Mrs. Daisy Bates. We hesitate to think what might have happened here had it not been for her. We know that her courageous and able leadership, exercised day by day, has made of her a target.

"Failure to include her with the Little Rock Nine in the Spingarn medal would be more than a personal injustice. This is particularly true since this award is given by the NAACP, the organization leading the fight in Little Rock.

"Perhaps her omission was through some oversight. In this case, it should be corrected before any damage is done. The children have told us that they will not accept the award unless Mrs. Bate is included. In this they have our full support.

"We feel that further reflection will lead them (the awards committee) to amend the award by including Mrs. Bates and we are convinced that the whole world joins us in expecting that her leadership should be recognized in this way."

MRS. DAISY BATES, president of the Arkansas Chapter NAACP and one of the key figures in the successful integration of Little Rock Central high school, receives Abbott award from John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher, Chicago Defender.



L. ALEX WILSON — Editor of the Tri-State Defender, receives citation from Louis E. Martin, editor-in chief of the Chicago Defender. Wilson was cited for his heroic on-the-spot reporting of the Little Rock Central high school crisis is at great risk to persona safety and welfare. Defender staff photos by Rhoden.

WINNERS OF 12th annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award gather at presentation ceremonies in the Constitution room of the Morrison hotel. Recipients are the nine Negro students who led integration at Little Rock Central high school, Little Rock, Ark. Cited also was Mrs. Daisy Bates, president Arkansas chapter, NAACP. Making the presentation is John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher, Chicago Defender and nephew of Robert S. Abbott, who founded the paper. Group includes (seated) Melba Pattillo, Minnie Jean Brown and Elizabeth Eckford. Standing, Thelma Mothershed, Sengstacke; Mrs. Bates; Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walks, Terrence Roberts and Ernest Green.

Arkansas Set to Pass Anti-Integration Bills

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28 (AP).—The Arkansas Legislature set itself for quick final passage today of Gov. Orval Faubus' last-ditch anti-integration program.

It did so while glancing warily at the United States Supreme Court meeting at the exact time as the lawmakers.

The high court is considering the Little Rock integration case.

Final passage of the Faubus plan was a certainty even before the Legislature's members gathered Tuesday.

One Voice Protests

Only one voice rose to protest against parts of the key school-closing bill yesterday. And the dissenter, Representative Ray S. Smith, jr., a Hot Springs attorney, said he favored the bill's objectives, but did not want to give some future Governor the sweeping power in the measure.

This keystone bill called for closing any public school threatened with integration either by physical power or court orders.

Most other bills in the Faubus package aimed at supporting this measure.

The effect would be to close a public school facing forcible integration and lease it to an individual or group for operation as a private school.

The Legislature also stamped approval of a series of bills by Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, most of which aimed at curbing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mere Formality

Final procedure for the legislation called for each house to pass the other's measures and then send them to the Governor for his signature. Passage was a mere formality since the bills were identical in both House and Senate.

Still a major topic in Little Rock was President Eisenhower's statement of yesterday in which he expressed a personal opinion that school integration should be approached more slowly.

He also said the consequences would be terrible if some States closed their schools.

The Faubus legal package actually would permit a student displaced by a closing to attend any school of his choice, including church schools.

The practical effect, should Central High be closed by the Governor, would be that the students would have no other place to go. All public and private schools in the county are overflowing. This would leave the Governor no choice except to lease Central High to a group or individual as a private school. The State would pay funds to meet the school's expenses.

10 Other Bills

In addition to the Faubus bills, the Legislature passed the following 10 bills which would:

1. Require a loyalty oath of school teachers and officials which would have them spell out the organizations to which they belong.

2. Provide certain changes in the school taxes which would give some assistance to school districts.

3. Allow recall of school board members if 15 per cent of a district's voters petition for a recall election.

4. Withdraw the power of certain types of organizations to act as attorneys for individuals (aimed at the NAACP).

5. Prevent a so-called public sitdown in public schools by Negroes to avert the kind of campaign carried out in Oklahoma City during the past few days. It would prohibit unauthorized persons from entering school premises.

6. Require organizations aiming to interfere with State control of public schools to submit a list of members and other information to country clerks (aimed at the NAACP).

Easier Legal Processes

7. Make easier the legal processes required for search of the records of organizations by the attorney general's office (aimed at the NAACP).

8. Strengthen the State's anti-barratry laws—making it illegal to solicit lawsuits or to cause acts of violence directed specifically toward causing a lawsuit (aimed at the NAACP).

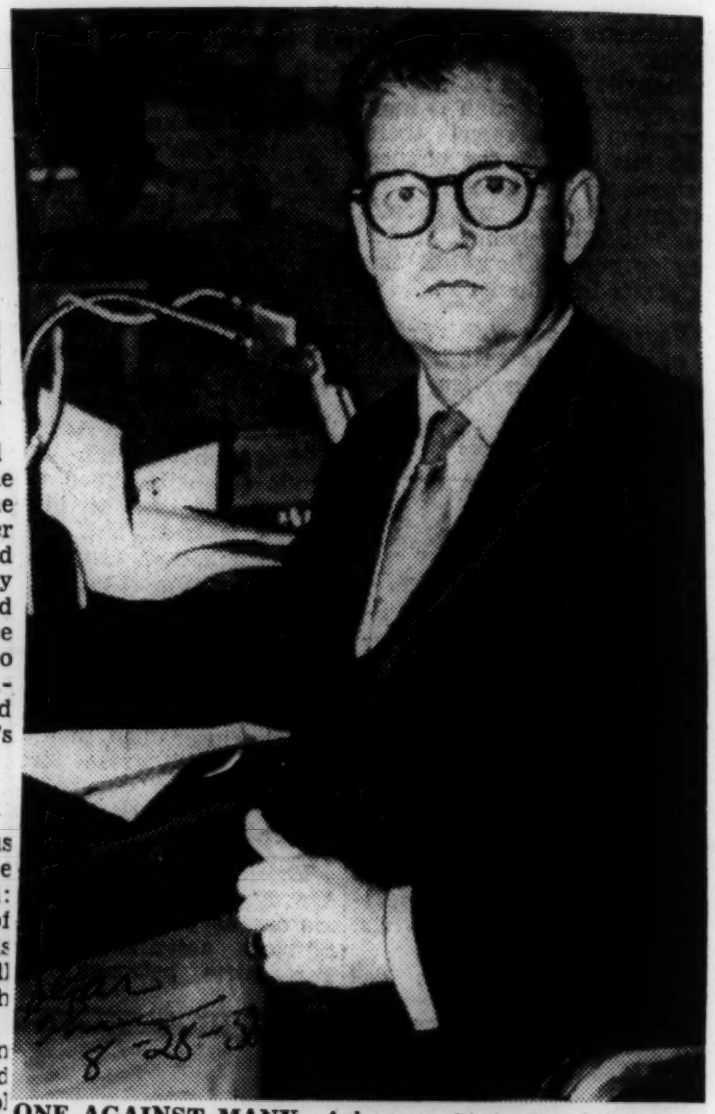
9. Appropriate $19,200 for the attorney general's office for additional financial aid in integration suits.

10. Prevent any organization other than legal aid societies from representing a client in a lawsuit without cost to the individual (aimed at the NAACP).

Meanwhile, five of the seven Negro students expected to seek entry to Central High this fall returned by plane from Washington. They had been entertained for a week in Washington and New York and each was presented with a scholarship by a Negro fraternal group.

School Supt. Virgil Blossom said earlier he will tell the Negroes that their records have been sent to all-Negro Horace Mann High School. Earlier this week he refused to enter three other Negroes in white high schools.

The tenn-agers were accompanied by Mrs. L. C. Bates, State president of the NAACP. She declined comment on recent integration developments.



ONE AGAINST MANY—Arkansas State Representative Ray S. Smith, jr., was the only member of the Legislature to vote yesterday against Gov. Orval Faubus' bill to close schools in event of integration. Mr. Smith is a Hot Springs lawyer.—AP Wirephoto.

14k 1958

Little Rock Will Televise Lessons To 3,480 Students

By PRESTON McGRAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — The school board decided Thursday to televise six hours of lessons a day to 3,480 Little Rock High School students who can't attend regular classes because Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed their schools in the integration crisis.

Three commercial television stations, which will donate the time, may get some classes started by Saturday. The full television instruction program will begin Monday.

Faubus scheduled a television speech Thursday night 9 p. m. e. d. t. to discuss his plan for reopening the city's four high schools and try to head off "open-the-schools" movements.

The day-old Little Rock private schools corporation, which proposes to lease the four high schools and reopen them as private, segregated institutions decided at its first meeting not to make any move until after a special election Sept. 27.

The new corporation elected Dr. T. J. Raney, a physician, president. He said he is "willing and ready" to go to jail if it takes that to test the right to operate private schools to avoid integration.

VIEW ON HONOR SYSTEM

School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said students will be on the honor system to look at the televised lessons. He has not decided yet whether they will get credit for them.

Each of the three stations — KTHV, KATV and KARK-TV — gave the school board two hours of time a day.

Regular high school teachers, using film for illustration, will teach classes 30 minutes long in english, mathematics, history and science.

Dr. Raney said he things the private schools corporation can give the students a normal year of schooling.

Furthermore, he said, he thinks the schools will be accredited, so graduatees won't have any trouble getting into out-of-state colleges "We assume that if the schools were to open with the same facilities, the same teachers and the same curriculum, the question of accreditation would be automatic," Raney said.

TURNS ASIDE QUESTION

He turned aside a direct question as to whether the corporation intends to reopen the schools as segregated institutions.

"Our basis is segregation," he said. "We would be dependent upon the election."

He meant the special election which Faubus has called for Sept. 27 so the voters of the Little Rock school district can decide whether they wanted the schools reopened segregated or integrated.

If they were opened integrated, there would be no need of a corporation to turn them into private schools, since all the Supreme Court has ordered them to do as public schools is accept Negroes.

Faubus said early Thursday in a television interview NBC that the only way to keep the Little Rock school crisis from turning into racial conflict is to fight it out in the courts.

He said he will call out the National Guard, if necessary, to protect life and property if racial fighting starts.

NO TROOPS FOR CENTRAL

"But I am not going to send troops to the high school Central to enforce integration and that's that," he said. "That's up to the federal courts and the federal marshals."

A hundred and fifty U. S. deputy marshals, imported for integration duty, are still training in the federal building. There is nothing for them to do until the schools open.

Faubus said that unless he changes his mind, he wouldn't send the Guard to enforce integration, even if a majority of the voters ask for it Sept. 27.

He refused to say whether the private schools corporation was his idea, but members of it said he had nothing to do with it. Dr. Raney said the corporation can go to Faubus for counsel whenever it wants.

Faubus said he is leaving Friday for the Southern governors' conference in Lexington, Ky.

He said that if any of the other Southern governors ask him he will say that in closing schools to avoid integration, Arkansas and Virginia are not in conflict with the Supreme Court.

ARKANSAS

TV Classes Ready at Little Rock

By The Associated Press

High school students in Little Rock, Ark., begin a full week of classes via television Monday while their parents debate how they will vote in a special referendum on whether schools should be integrated.

The Little Rock School Board is going ahead with a makeshift program of education by television after a trial run Saturday. The three commercial stations are donating two hours each day to the programs.

In Virginia, six schools in the Norfolk area moved nearer the position of having their doors locked by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., as he has already done to three schools in other sections.

A student leader at Hall High—one of four closed because of court-ordered integration at Little Rock—said a telephone poll revealed that more than 500 students want the schools opened with or without integration.

The segregationist Mothers League of Central High School at Little Rock is circulating petitions during the weekend aimed at removing four members of the city school board.

The six Norfolk schools appear headed for closure under Virginia's law to close schools automatically where integration is ordered.

The school board there has appealed to Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals to stay an integration order at the schools. He has turned down two similar requests.

LITTLE ROCK
T V CLASSES

Little Rock TV Classes Open Today

6 Virginia Schools Ready For Closing To Avoid Integration

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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In Virginia, six schools in the Norfolk area moved nearer the position of having their doors locked by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., as he has already done to three schools in other sections.

A group of 61 Little Rock lawyers are advertising in Monday morning papers that they believe public schools cannot be legally operated as private, segregated institutions.

TELEPHONE POLL

A student leader at Hall High—one of four closed by court-ordered integration at Little Rock—said a telephone poll revealed that more than 500 students want the schools opened with or without integration.

Federal authorities, meanwhile, appeared to be taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the explosive situation. A government spokesman commented in Washington that "we are under no pressures in this connection...Local school closures have aroused parents who want to see their children in school."

Gov. Orval E. Faubus has called a special referendum for next Saturday to permit voters of the Little Rock school district to ballot on whether they want integrated schools.

PETITIONS CIRCLATED

The segregationist Mothers League of Central High School at Little Rock is circulating petitions during the weekend aimed at removing four members of the city school board. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, league president, said many people feel the four "are not doing the will of the majority of the people."

The six Norfolk schools appear headed for closure under Virginia's law to close schools automatically where integration is ordered.

The school board there has appealed to Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals to stay an integration order at the schools. He has turned down two similar requests.

Norfolk's secondary schools were scheduled to open Monday along with the elementary schools. But the school board postponed the opening of six white and three Negro high schools pending the higher court's ruling.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

61 LAWYERS LABEL FAUBUS BID ILLEGAL

61 Lawyers Label Faubus Bid Illegal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 (UPI)—Sixty-one lawyers signed a statement today saying that Gov. Orval E. Faubus' plan to reopen Little Rock's closed high schools is not constitutional. They urged the people to vote for integrated schools in a special election next Saturday.

The lawyers' statement was made public as Little Rock's high schools opened a classes-by-TV project and the segregationist Central High Mothers League circulated a petition for an election to recall four members of the school board.

The lawyers made these points in their statement:

"It is our opinion that existing public school facilities of the district cannot be legally operated with any public funds for segregated pupils in school and, consequently, that the real issue before the voters of this district on Sept. 27 will be whether we shall open our schools under the (Supreme) Court-approved plan of limited integration or close them altogether.

Harsh Alternatives"

"A limited integrated school system pursuant to court orders is distasteful to many in our group, but the alternative of no public school system is even more distasteful.

"We do not believe that the existing circumstances justify destroying one of the finest public school systems in the nation.

"We regret that the alternatives are harsh, but, nevertheless, as attorneys and citizens, we feel compelled to take our stand for public education.

"We urge our fellow citizens in the Little Rock School District to face frankly the hard alternatives and to join with us in an effort to preserve free public education in our city."

It was denied that the Pulaski County (Little Rock) Bar Assn. is behind the statement, which is being circulated for more signatures.

"It started in one of the law offices and was passed around over town," a lawyer said. One of the lawyers said it is a statement of opinion, not a petition, and will not be sent to Faubus.

TV Classes

Today's television classes were all filmed. They lasted one hour. When the program gets going in earnest Monday, students will get a total of six hours' live and filmed instruction, beginning with senior trigonometry at 7 a.m.

The mothers' league claimed it has about 50 women out getting signatures on the recall election petition. The league takes the stand that four members of the school board are "dedicated integrationists," and can't be trusted by anti-integrationists to fight for segregated schools in face of the U.S. Supreme Court integration decision.

GOVERNOR FAUBUS
MAY OPEN SCHOOLS

INTEGRATION PUT ON AGENDA

Faubus Says Schools To Reopen Next Week

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus said Monday he expects to reopen high schools in Little Rock next Monday, possibly on the basis of a vote on the question of admitting Negroes.

The Arkansas governor made the statement at the Southern Governors Conference.

He has proposed a plan for operating the schools as private institutions.

"We don't anticipate any legal difficulty," said Faubus, but there could be litigation brought by the federal government if they want to tie everything up and keep the schools closed further, that will be their responsibility."

FIRST ORDER

Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins brought the integration controversy squarely before the governors in a speech suggesting that it become "the first order of business" of Congress next January.

As things are going, Collins said, the dispute could lead to a "national catastrophe." He did not elaborate on the nature of such a calamity.

Faubus closed four Little Rock schools when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to grant a 30-month delay for integrating them.

The referendum, required under state law, will be held Saturday to determine whether Little Rock citizens prefer to reopen the schools on a private, segregated basis.

Faubus said the question of who will operate the schools will depend on how the vote comes out.

"Tragically I see little hope for pulling out of this crisis—short of national catastrophe—if we continue to follow the present pattern of events," Collins said at the opening business session.

"Too much time already has elapsed to warrant any further delay in extricating the nation from the desegregation dilemma," he said.

VARYING ACTION

His speech, focusing attention on integration although it was not on the agenda, drew varying reactions from other governors.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland said "It is realistic to place the primary dependence for obedience to the law on local school boards.

"We do not need an act of Congress to spell out for us what the decision of the Supreme Court has made so clear—that a citizen is a citizen," McKeldin said.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia said he has prepared a resolution that will counter one McKeldin said he would place before the conference. McKeldin has said his resolution would call for support of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, or in effect, integration.

At a press conference earlier Griffin said his proposal would put the conference on record to protect the government "of the several states against all federal encroachment."

"The people of Georgia are resolute in this matter," Griffin added.

ON LOCAL LEVEL

Gov. Price Daniel of Texas said integration should be carried out at the local level. He said more than 100 school districts in Texas have integrated without incident because "local boards thought it should be done . . ."

The host governor, A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, said integration is a national issue that should be dealt with now, without delay.

"It's just like any other sickness," said Chandler, "the longer you let it run, it becomes chronic and the patient may die before he gets the proper medicine."

Collins said he could not, as chairman of the conference, conscientiously bypass the "overriding issue before the South and the nation."

He said the nation "is facing the most severe constitutional and social crisis since the dark days of Reconstruction following the Civil War.

"Racial hatred is exploding in public school classrooms and and outside school buildings."

But in Little Rock, some sign-carrying students campaigned for votes against integration while others studied their lessons on television.

An estimated 200 shouting students demonstrated on the lawn of the governor's mansion against integrating Central High. They poured out of a five-block long caravan of about 40 cars and chanted: "Two, four, six, eight. We don't want to integrate."

Then they headed back to town but broke up when one of the automobiles struck a pedestrian and broke both his ankles.

In Virginia where some schools were closed after being ordered to admit Negroes, plans proceeded for setting up temporary facilities or private schools. Two private organizations in Charlottesville began enrolling students for makeshift classes starting Wednesday. A Norfolk group, planning private education for 10,000 white children if schools are closed there, conferred Monday with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

Segregationist leaders called a strategy conference Monday after eight Negroes re-entered Van Buren High School amid only minor demonstrations by white students.

NO INDICATION

Officers of the Van Buren Citizens Council would give no indication of what would be considered at the meeting except to say that integration matters would be discussed.

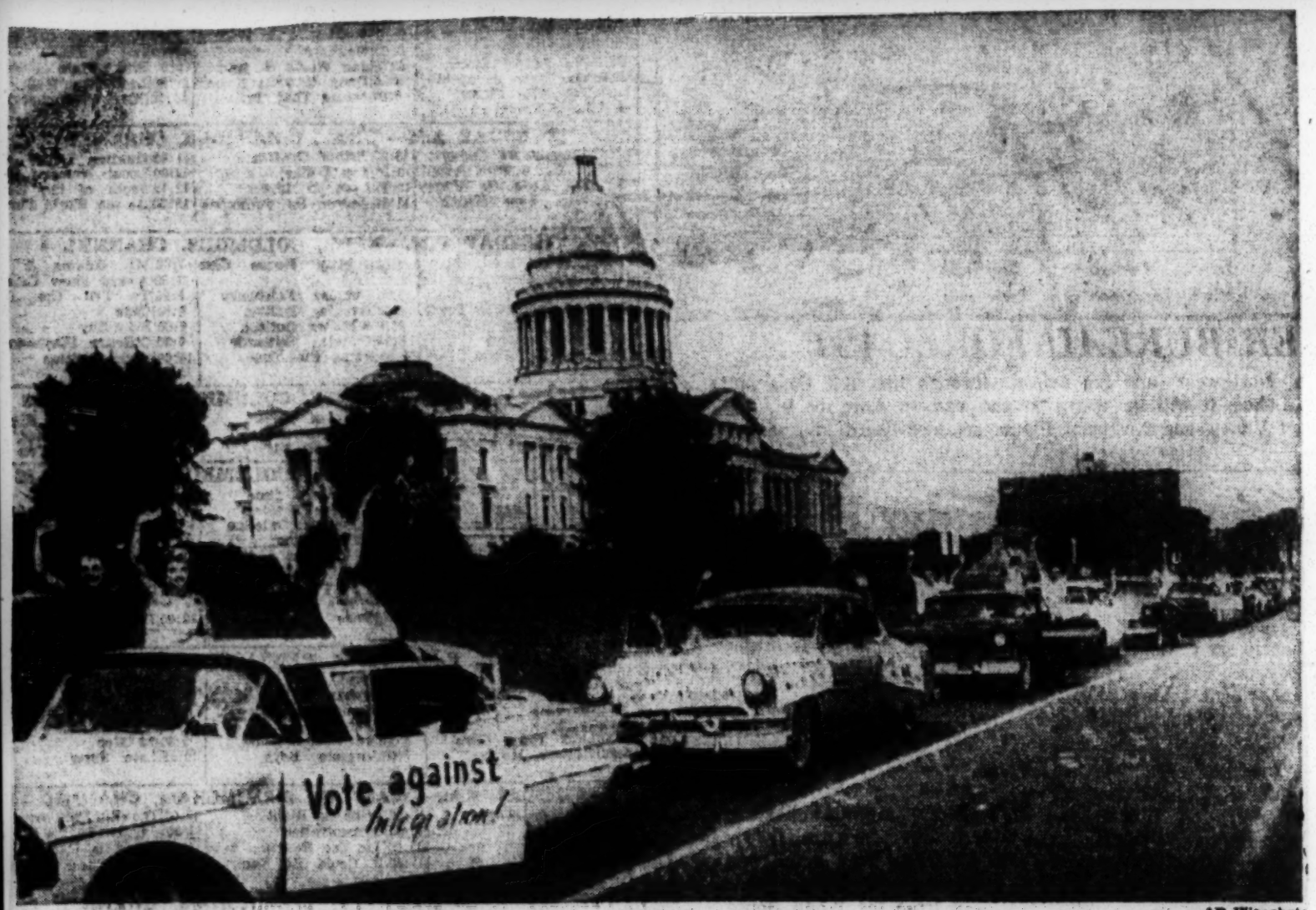
The Negro students reported no outward hostility after attending classes for several hours.

Last Friday U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller refused to issue a court order in connection with the earlier disturbances, but indicated he might reconsider in event of further disorders.

No incidents were reported last term, the first for Van Burean as an integrated school.

Under the law governing the Little Rock election, a majority of the registered voters is necessary for a decision. But a circuit judge in Hot Springs held that a requirement calling for a majority of the registered voters was ineffective in a local option election. His ruling came in a case involving approval of a dog racing track.

Normally elections are decided by a majority of those voting. The circuit court ruling on the dog track election will be appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court and its decision could affect litigation growing out of the Little Rock school election.



AP Wirephoto

CENTRAL HIGH STUDENTS SUPPORT GOV. ORVAL E. FAUBUS' STAND AGAINST INTEGRATION
150 In 40 Autos Move Through Little Rock Business District and Pass Capitol Building in Demonstration

Little Rock mothers seek board ouster

News & Birmingham
Sun. 9-21-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 (AP)—A group of mothers Saturday circulated petitions aimed at throwing four of the five Little Rock School Board members out of office.

Meanwhile, the school system started television classes for the 3700 students of the city's four high schools which closed last Monday.

The Central High Mothers' League, headed by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, circulated 100 identical petitions.

Mrs. Jackson said the league aims at 10,000 signatures by Monday. No one is certain of the voting strength of the school district, but best estimates of the necessary signatures are less than 6500.

TV rentals boom in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20 — (AP) — Television set rentals boomed here Saturday as the school board substituted TV classes for school sessions. Sales of sets were disappointing, however.

Against majority

MRS. JACKSON SAID, "A great many people feel that these four members (named in the petition) are not doing the will of the majority of the people and they should be replaced."

The board and Gov. Orval E. Faubus often have clashed.

Only board member not a target of the petition is Dr. Dale Alford. A sixth board member, Henry Rath, resigned last week when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Central High could not delay integration.

A reliable source Saturday night said the board would resist turning over the four high schools to private corporations for operation, as provided in the state's segregation plan.

Ammunition

THUS THE MOTHERS League obviously is preparing ammunition to use should the school board balk.

If the board members are ousted, the county board of education will name successors.

The administration in Washington, meanwhile, has settled down to a waiting policy in the Southern school crisis, confident that the resisting areas sooner or later must choose between making a start on integrating Negroes or doing without public schools entirely.

This view is firmly held. Official Washington believes the federal government, backed by a unanimous Supreme Court, occupies an impregnable legal position.

Sun. 9-21-58

Untested ground

ON THE OTHER hand, the highest legal authorities here feel that those who continue to seek means for circumventing the court's orders are treading on new and untested ground which could give way under them at any time, and which will give way eventually.

That is why the government, as has now become apparent, plans no immediate move in either Arkansas or Virginia, where Govs. Orval Faubus and J. Lindsay Almond have closed schools which were under direct federal court orders to make a start on taking in Negro children.

Though it is "school days as usual" for most Virginia children, about 2700 are locked out of the three schools.

Six to close

THIS NUMBER will balloon to 12,700 within a week, almost certainly. Six big Norfolk high and junior high schools will be ordered closed if Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals refuses a stay of the Norfolk school desegregation order. He has turned down two similar requests.

Already 300 white high school students in Norfolk have asked for transfers to schools outside the city, or have indicated they will transfer. Principals at the three white senior highs said attempts to escape the effect of school closing reflected a growing restiveness among parents.

Some Norfolk students plan to attend nearby high schools, either on a tuition basis or as residents. Others expect to live with relatives in distant places, within or outside of Virginia.

Seniors worried

PARTICULARLY concerned are seniors who must pass college board exams this year and meet other college entrance requirements.

Twenty-one Norfolk secondary school students have enrolled at Hampton schools since Thursday. Two have enrolled in Newport News and six more are expected to sign up Monday. More than 65 children are attending schools in adjoining South Norfolk

About 60 students at the closed down Lane High in Charlottesville have registerd at high schools in nearby localities.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

USIS Worried By Little Rock

Post & Times Herald

P A 24

By William McGaffin
Chicago Daily

"One of the toughest jobs we have is explaining the trouble we're having in this country over integration."

The man who said this is a spokesman for the United States Information Agency. As he spoke, he rifled through a series of sample comments sparked by the Little Rock crisis last year.

The worst impact of the case was felt in the Far East, peopled by colored races who retain bitter memories of white colonialism.

Ban 8-24-58

If the segregationists in Arkansas and Virginia need any reminder of the effect they have to the United States position abroad, they should read some of these comments.

And they should take a look, too, at some of the lies and distortions Moscow is pouring out in the never-ending cold war against the United States

Moscow Broadcast

"Racial discrimination is an integral part of U. S. policy," said Moscow Radio in a recent Persian language broadcast.

In June, when a court decision postponed integration in Little Rock for 2½ years, Moscow broadcast this to Indonesia.

Washington

"Faubus now has in the United States thousands of friends and supporters who make all-out efforts to prevent Negroes and other colored races from having equal rights with white people."

A couple of days ago, in a broadcast beamed to South Asia, Moscow charged that "uncurbed racism is openly protected by the authorities."

When the Little Rock episode broke a year ago, it provoked a uniform reaction throughout the Far East.

"Unless the American spokesmen in Asia can rise equal to the task of explaining the acts of their few but violent countrymen, their continued stay in this part of the world is useless," said a Manila Chron[illegible]

Tokyo Comment

"It is inevitable that the case will become a difficult political problem, and the colored nations may no longer respect and trust the United States," said the Tokyo Shimbun.

A warning that race violence and injustices weaken the United States voice in defense of freedom and democracy was sounded by the Rangoon Nation.

"Constant entanglement with the segregation problem has become the main cause of suspicion and antagonism of colored people all over the world toward American democracy and the American way of life," said the Seoul Han-Kook Ilbo.

"Asians and Africans suffering from traumatic scars left by colonial memories react violently to such incidents, and suddenly all patient good will garnered by the American foreign service, ICA and USIS, is dissipated in a matter of minutes," observed the Indonesian Times.

New Crises

Now the United States is on the verge of fresh integration crises, and if they come they are bound to cause more adverse reaction among the colored nations of the world who are being so ardently wooed by the Russian and Chinese Communists.

What can the USIA do about it?

"Well, for one thing we don't just wait for crises to develop," said the USIA spokesman.

Then he told how the agency is constantly sending out information material aimed at building up in the world's press a better understanding of the United States.

And in anticipation of another Little Rock, the USIA is now sending to its offices all over the world material to be released when the crisis breaks.

Broader Problem

This, said the spokesman, will emphasize the broader scope of the problem and the "steady progress of the American Negro toward equality."

High Court Delays Ruling; Sept. 11 Session Is Called

Hagerty Says Ike Approved U.S. Argument

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The highly charged Little Rock school integration issue hung suspended today after a Supreme Court decision to delay a showdowns for at least two weeks.

After hearing more than three hours of arguments in extraordinary session yesterday, the nine justices went behind closed doors and decided to hold another hearing Sept. 11.

At that time, the high court will consider the basic question of whether there should be a 2½-year delay in resuming racial mixing of pupils at Little Rock's Central High School.

Ranged on one side of the dispute were Thurgood Marshall, Negro counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and J. Lee Rankin, mild-mannered solicitor general of the United States.

On the other side was Richard C. Butler, gray-haired lawyer for the Little Rock school board who made his points in a slow Arkansas drawl.

Marshall, opposing any delay in readmitting seven Negro pupils to the school, said the courts must not give ground before that kind of violence.

DON'T CLOSE BANKS

"You don't close the banks," he told the justices. "You put the robbers in jail."

But Butler warned "there would be troops back in Little Rock to maintain law and order unless public school desegregation is delayed."

Butler said an immediate start on integration would ruin the public schools in Arkansas as surely "as if you planted bombs under each school building and lighted the fuses one by one."

At another point, Butler brought up Eisenhower's new conference statement Wednesday about favoring a slower pace in integration efforts.

"That is exactly the position the Little Rock school board is taking," Butler said.

However, the Justice Department's Rankin fought the idea of delay, saying the Little Rock school board had failed to seek either court action or the help of local law enforcement agencies to thwart troublemakers at Central High.

CONFLICT SEEN

"It seems to me we are now at the crossroads," Rankin said.

"The American people are entitled to a definitive statement by the Supreme Court as to whether force and violence are grounds for going backward a step."

Rankin's flat opposition to delay at Little Rock appeared to conflict with Eisenhower's general remark about a slower approach to integration. But White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said there was no divergence of views. Hagerty said Eisenhower specifically approved the Justice Department argument in advance.

Marshall and Butler differed sharply on whether the Negro pupils would suffer if they were not allowed into Central High.

Butler said they "would not be deprived of anything tangible" because they could return to a Negro school.

But Marshall contended that denial of immediate integration would destroy the constitutional rights of Negro children and be even "more destructive of democratic government."

After Butler appealed for patience and forbearance, Chief Justice Warren said he believes every member of the high court recognizes "the very great problems" presented by the Little Rock case.

Faubus has said he will not call the Legislature into session until he calls for them. He said he hadn't decided when this would be.

First, the governor said, he must decide whether to sign a joint legislative resolution extending the special session until Jan. 10—two days before the start of the regular biennial term of the Legislature.

Faubus said he would make this decision today.

The legislators agreed to go home at noon today but, with Faubus' consent they will be on a standby basis. Technically the special session will be in recess and subject to recall at a moment's notice.

If the Legislature delivered the anti-integration bills to Faubus, he would have to sign them in five days or they would die. However, as Faubus pointed out, the bills could retained by the secretaries of the House and Senate until Jan. 10—the actual end of the special session if it is extended. That would give him until Jan. 15 to act.

Among other things the anti-integration mesaures call for closing a school faced with federally ordered integration. Such a school could be leased as a private corporation and students' tuition would be paid for them.

At a news conference, Faubus declined comment on developments in the Little Rock case during yesterday's Supreme Court session.

He indicated that he would be in no hurry to sign the anti-integration measures until he thought he needed them.

"It's a matter of strategy," he said.

At the opening of the special legislative session Tuesday there was a concerted effort to speed action on the bills in both houses so Faubus would have them on his desk in time for an expected Supreme Court ruling yesterday on the Little Rock case.

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Little Rock school board appeared before the Supreme Court.

The NAACP seeks to have a stay of a federal court integration order set aside while the school board wants a postponement of integration.

Little Rock Seen As GOP Handicap

McKeldin, Griffin Agree During Radio Debate

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Republican Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland and Democratic Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia predicted Wednesday night that the Little Rock school integration issue will hurt the Republican Party in the elections this year and in 1960.

The two Governors debated the school integration question on a national radio network.

Governor McKeldin, who nominated President Eisenhower at the GOP Convention in 1952, said the Little Rock situation "alienated lots of whites in the South and did not gain Negro votes in the North." He said, "It will have a bad effect for the Republicans" in the elections.

"I agree with Governor McKeldin," Governor Griffin said. "It will have some repercussions . . . it seems to me that the Democrats in the North and East are going to lick the Republicans so badly, they won't have much left to do, and they will meddle in our business and pressure for minority groups to control the Government."

Asked if he believed the Little Rock situation would be repeated in other states, Governor McKeldin said: "No, I do not think so. A great many people in the South are faithful and loyal and recognize . . . it can't be done all at once. We must begin slowly . . . in every state in the South."

Governor Griffin said the Little Rock situation would not be repeated in his state and added that if forced integration could be brought to Georgia, "the children of Georgia would go to private schools."

"If the elite guard of paratroopers comes to Georgia," he said, "it can hitch up its fancy trousers and walk up and down in front of empty schools."

Ike's 'go slow' remark adds to GOP woes

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—(AP)—President Eisenhower apparently has added to the burden

of Republican congressional candidates in 10 critical states with his go-slower views on racial integration.

Northern Democrats already have begun to picture Eisenhower as reluctant to cooperate in the fight on segregation because of his news conference remark Wednesday that he might have told friends privately he felt there ought to be slower integration in the schools.

These Democrats can be expected to give wide circulation in critical campaign areas such as New York, Michigan and California to the assertion of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Eisenhower's statement was "incredible."

IN THESE AND other states where the Negro vote is regarded as important, if not actually critical, Eisenhower's statement is likely to be cited as indicating the Republican top command is only going through the motions on the integration issue.

In meeting this charge, Republican candidates thus far have only what many of them regard as an unsatisfactory explanation by White House Press Sec. James C. Hagerty. Hagerty insisted there is no divergence between the president's opinion and the Justice Department's action in the Little Rock case in the Supreme Court.

Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin argued before the court Thursday for immediate integration in Little Rock.

SOME REPUBLICANS obviously had hoped that Hagerty would explain the timing and circumstances of what they believed might have been only an offhand remark by the president.

In the absence of any such explanation, however, they lacked fresh ammunition to counter Democrat charges that the head of their party—with whom they are presumed to agree at least in principle—is dragging his feet on the integration issue.

THE REPUBLICANS, of course, could cite Eisenhower's action in sending federal troops into Little Rock last year. But the president has insisted he acted then to uphold a court order and he has declined to commit himself on the Supreme Court's original school integration opinion.

Unless there are further developments this situation could make all - out support of the president by GOP candidates something of a liability in California, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Missouri.

'Go-Slow' Statement By Ike Adds To GOP Political Woes

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Unless there are further developments this situation could make all-out support of the President by GOP candidates something of a liability in California, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Missouri. In New York, for instance, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, the GOP senatorial nominee, is being billed as an all-out integrationist.

In these states, where the potential Negro vote is heavy, 11 Senate and 193 House seats will be filled in the November election. Ten of the Senate seats and a majority of the House posts now are held by Republicans.

There have been reports Eisenhower may campaign personally in some of these states. Unless his position on the integration issue is clarified, some Republicans believe his effectiveness for their ticket may be diminished.

Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued a statement accusing the President of seriously undermining efforts at peaceful integration by what Butler called an unwise news conference remark.

"By acknowledging publicly that he favored a slower pace toward school integration," Butler said, "President Eisenhower has clearly indicated he will exert no moral leadership on this important national problem, thus undermining respect for the Supreme Court decision.

"Such lack of leadership from the highest office in the land can only serve to encourage lawless forces to defy the law at the same time that it seriously undermines those who are trying to peacefully carry it out."

Statement By Eisenhower On His Integration Stand

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Following is a partial transcript of the text of President Eisenhower's remarks at his news conference Wednesday:

Q. Mr. President, can you say whether the Justice Department will accept the Supreme Court's invitation, and participate in the school integration arguments before the court tomorrow; and, secondly, will any Justice Department brief reflect your personal views on this issue?

The President: I think it is a little bit more of an invitation when such an incident occurs. The attorney general is an officer of the court, as well as the attorney general for the United States: and when he is invited to file a brief, it is really a command, and I think there are no exceptions to that custom.

Now, my own convictions were expressed succinctly, I think, last week when I gave you a written one, and I am sure of this: That in the general case there is no chance that there will be great divergences in between what the attorney general expresses and what I believe. That couldn't over the long run, of course, occur.

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us what you think of the various state bills to close the schools . . . in the integration situation?

The President: Well, I would say this . . .

This, of course, would be a very terrible outcome, but I would think this: There would be a very great deal of litigation that would follow any such action.

I believe if schools were closed, there would be great pressure to open them under whatever conditions the inhabitants believed would be best, and I think there would be a whole basketful of litigation that would take place.

So, I don't want to make more than that, that one generalization, because no school yet that I know of has been closed.

Q.—Mr. President, Arlington, Va., looks like it will have to close its schools in the integration crisis and, at any rate, the state money is going to be cut off. They may let the counties run the schools on their own.

The Federal Government contributes money to the support of the schools there because of the great number of Federal workers in the area.

I was wondering if you would favor increasing, in case they do, the counties are left to run the schools, increasing the Federal contribution to bring it up to its current budget level?

Rock case before the Supreme Court, to support the district judge's original order?

The President: No, I don't think that I would instruct them to argue one way or the other. I think the fact is that, as lawyers, as an officer of the court, they have to voice their honest convictions.

What I do say is this: If there becomes manifest, and this is just a generality in governmental procedure and organization, if there becomes and develop great differences between the President and any branch of Government, why, there is only—the President has only one recourse, and that is very obvious.

So I would assume that any decision would certainly—I mean any brief would try to reflect the views that all of us, so far as I know, have held from the beginning.

Ike Prefers Slower Integration, He Says On Eve of Showdown

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Thurs. 8-28-58

N.A.A.C.P. Labels Remarks Incredible; He Denies Saying He Wishes Ruling Not Given

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 27.—With another showdown on school segregation due before the Supreme Court in 24 hours, President Eisenhower Wednesday let himself be put in a position of expressing opposition to efforts to speed up integration.

Associated Press Wirephoto

RAY S. SMITH, JR.
Lone voter against Faubus

He conceded to his press conference that he may have said, in private conversations, that the change should be made more slowly. But he denied published reports that he had said he wished the Supreme Court had not rendered its integration decision.

In spite of his denial, his concession about expressing a desire for a slower pace toward integration and his continued refusal to make a public statement of his personal views on the 1954 decision brought praise from the strongest supporters of continued segregation.

'Seven Haven't Moved'

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, called the President's remarks incredible.

"It seems incredible that the President, with all the channels of information available to him, should have concluded 4½ years after the (Supreme Court's original) decision that the pace should be slower," Wilkins said.

"There are seven states which have not made a single move toward integration."

The President's apparently unintentional and even unwilling interposition into the conflict came at a time when the issue was being joined on three fronts.

Arkansas Taking Action

As the President was speaking to reporters, the Arkansas Legislature was approving the program of Governor Orval E. Faubus to close any Arkansas public school to which a Negro pupil is admitted.

At the moment of his conference, the Justice Department was preparing a brief it will present to the Supreme Court Thursday when that body meets in extraordinary session to decide whether Negroes must again be admitted to Central High School in Little Rock.

Also at the time of his utterance apparently aligning himself with segregationists, federal judges in three Virginia cities were on the verge of ordering a showdown next week with that State's "massive-resistance" laws against school integration.

Under Steady Criticism

In Los Angeles, Attorney General Rogers said each state has a solemn duty not to impede the desegregation decrees of federal courts. He addressed the American Bar Association.

Rogers also said, "There is no state, granting the will, which cannot maintain law and order and at the same time permit a final decree of a court to be carried out."

During the week since his last press conference the President had been under steady criticism for his view that, although it is his duty to uphold the court's decision, it would be wrong for him to say whether he personally approves or disapproves it.

In spite of that criticism, the President steadfastly rejected a half a dozen efforts at Wednesday's news session to get from him his own views about the integration decision.

He had already rejected four opportunities to say how he feels about the question when a reporter read him an excerpt from the current issue of the magazine, Newsweek, which said:

"Here is what Ike wouldn't say at his news conference about his personal views on school integration. He wishes the Supreme Court had never handed down its decision. He also thinks integration should proceed more slowly. That is what he has told friends in private."

The reporter then asked the President if the story was correct.

Eisenhower's reply was:

"No, that story is not correct. But the story is this:

"I have said here I think that I would never give an opinion about my conviction about the Supreme Court decisions because such a statement would have to indicate either approval or disapproval, and that I was never going to do it about any of their decisions.

Shunts Aside Question

"Now, with respect to the other one, it might have been that I said something about 'slower,' but I do believe that we should—because I do say, as I did yesterday or last week, we have got to have reason and education and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand in this process—if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States."

So determined had the President been not to reveal his own views about integration that he had, earlier in the conference, avoided an effort to get him to say whether the Justice Department brief will reflect his personal views.

He shunted aside a question seeking his views on State laws, such as Virginia has and Arkansas is enacting, to close public schools threatened by integration. So far, he said, no schools are closed.

Another Futile Effort

"This, of course, would be a very terrible outcome," the President said, "but I would think this: there would a very great deal of litigation that would follow any such action. I believe if the schools were closed there would be great pressure to open them under whatever conditions the inhabitants believed would be best, and I think there would be a whole basketful of litigation that would take place.

"So, I don't want to make more than that, that one generalization, because no school yet that I know of has been closed."

In another futile effort to wring an opinion from the President, a reporter brought up the question of federal funds that go to schools in the Washington suburbs of Arlington, Va. The question was whether such federal contribution might be increased if Richmond cut off State funds because of integration.

Another Vain Attempt

The President said it would be unfair treatment to other parts of the country to increase the contribution to one area just because of unusual "political" situations.

In a final and vain attempt to get a specific opinion about integration, a reporter, following up the President's concession that he might have said something to friends favoring a slower pace, asked if he would advise the Justice Department to argue before the court for a delay in the Little Rock case and ask the court to support the district judge in his decision that Little Rock should have a breathing spell of more than two years.

Criticized by Columnist

The President replied he would not instruct the Department to argue one way or the other.

"I think that as lawyers, as an officer of the court, they have to voice their honest convictions," he said.

The President's determined aloofness from the strife over the court and its integration decision has caused several critics to compare him to President Buchanan, who kept hands off the secession struggle while the South moved out of the Union.

Although Eisenhower is reported not to read columnists, the men around him are especially sensitive to the judgments uttered by Walter Lippmann, who wrote:

"The integration of the public schools of the Deep South poses the most difficult internal problem which has appeared in this century, and the President's conception of his role in dealing with this problem is so abstract, so generalized, and so unrealistic that he will not even say whether he believes in the principle which he has used federal troops to enforce.

'Weird View of Office'

"Mr. Eisenhower's reason for refusing to say what he thinks of the law he is sworn to enforce is that he 'could disagree very violently with a decision', but that if he so expressed himself his duty to enforce the decision 'would be much more difficult to carry out.'

"This is a weird view of his own office. If, in fact, he disagrees with the decision of the court, his duty is not only to enforce that decision, but also to propose a constitutional amendment which will correct the decision he disagrees with.

"The notion that the President has no duty to deal with the substance of a great national problem would have horrified all of his predecessors, all at least since Buchanan."

Church Council Urges Leadership by Ike

New York, Aug. 27 (AP)—The National Council of Churches disclosed Wednesday that it has sent a telegram to President Eisenhower urging him to exert "moral and spiritual leadership" in the Little Rock school-integration conflict.

The message asked him to authorize the United States Attorney General to participate in arguments before the U. S. Supreme Court Thursday, in the interest of getting a stay of integration at Little Rock's Central High School "vacated promptly."

Arkansas Vote Is 94-1 For School-Closing Bill

Segregation Measures May Be Ready For Faubus To Sign Into Law by Noon

By CLAUDE SITTON
© New York Times News Service

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 27.—The Arkansas Legislature Wednesday shouted its approval of measures proposed by Governor Orval E. Faubus to close any school forcibly integrated by a federal court.

Only one dissenting vote was cast against the key bill of the antidesegregation package introduced only Tuesday in both houses by Administration leaders.

It appeared likely that legislators would complete action on the program Thursday in time for the Governor to sign it into law by noon.

This would confront the Supreme Court with an overwhelming expression of opposition to racial desegregation when the court is deciding whether to order Little Rock education officials to readmit seven Negroes to Central High.

Sails Through Senate

The key bill in the Governor's program, one giving him sweeping powers to close any integrated school where violence had occurred or was threatened, passed the House, 94 to 1. It sailed through the Senate, 33 to 0.

The State Senate approved the package of bills, 33 to 0.

In the House, Representative Ray Smith of Hot Springs, an area with no serious Negro problem, was the only man to oppose the school-closing measure. The vote was 94 to 1.

The emergency session's action came after an urgent plea from the Governor Tuesday. He said he feared a repetition of last year's violence at Central High if integration were continued.

Faubus, in a press conference, expressed gratification over the legislators' action. He said that, coupled with his overwhelming victory in the July 29 Democratic primary, "The vote of the Legislature should give some indication to everyone here and elsewhere how the people feel."

Asked whether he agreed with President Eisenhower's statement to a news conference that the speed of school desegregation possibly should be reduced, he replied:

"If the President believes that the pace of integration should be slowed down until means can be worked out to accomplish it peacefully, then I am in agreement with that."

In reference to Eisenhower's remark that it would be terrible if schools were closed as a result of the integration dispute, Faubus said he hoped that this would not be necessary.

The Governor then cited his speech of Tuesday to a joint legislative session in which he said, "If the courts regard integration as paramount to all other considerations, regardless of disorder or bloodshed that may occur, I cannot subscribe to those extreme views."

Besides empowering a governor to shut down an integrated school because of violence or the use of federal force, the bill

Signals Were Mixed On School Question

SOMETIMES, HOWEVER, the signals get crossed.

At last Wednesday's press conference, the President said he wouldn't express an opinion as to whether the Supreme Court's integration decision was right or wrong.

But, at the same time, the President's Attorney General was urging the American Bar Association in Los Angeles to support it as law and as moral right.

The President believes that integration should proceed more slowly because, as he said: "We have got to

Dwight D. Eisenhower
... relies on advisers

have reason and sense and education and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand . . . if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States."

The attorney general's opinion is that the desegregation decision is the law of the land "for today and tomorrow, and for the future."

But even here the conflict may be more apparent than real. The administration, as Attorney General Rogers knows, is committed to support the Supreme Court's position on integration.

Mr. Eisenhower was expressing his personal philosophy that, whether it be prohibition or integration, laws do not get enforced just because they are laws.

Legally, Mr. Rogers' position is unassailable. Realistically, the President knows that integration will not flourish in the South until the people are ready for it.

Ike Refuses To Say Whether He Favors Integration But Appeals For Obedience Of All

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON (AP)— President Eisenhower said today all Americans have a solemn obligation to comply with federal court orders in the school integration controversy.

In a prepared statement at a news conference the President also said every state has a responsibility to support and obey such orders.

"Every American must understand," Eisenhower said, "that if an individual community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy."

Without referring specifically to the explosive situation in Little Rock, Ark., or to other potential trouble areas, Eisenhower left no doubt his appeal was directed to those regions.

His comment came against the background of a federal appellate court's decision earlier this week that integration must be resumed in Little Rock. That decision set aside a federal court ruling in favor of a 2½ year delay.

In response to questions, Eisenhower refused to say whether he favors school integration.

He told newsmen that any expression on that issue would be wrong and would make his job more difficult with respect to his sworn duty to enfroce the law.

After declining to express a view on the merits of the integration controversy, Eisenhower said in his statement:

"This case, however, or any person's agreement or disagreement with its outcome, must not be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to comply with the final orders of the court."

Eisenhower then spoke of the responsibility and obligation of the individual states to suppress unlawful forces.

Speaking further regarding a state's obligation, Eisenhower said:

"It cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree."

Without specifically saying so Eisenhower indicated that under new but similar circumstances he would take the same course he followed in sending troops to Little Rock last September.

"There can be no equivocation," Eisenhower said, "as to the responsibility of the federal government in such an event. My feelings are exactly as they were a year ago."

Eisenhower recalled he had said at that time:

"The very basis of our individual freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the executive branch of government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of thefederal courts."

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. NAACP

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE HARRY J. LEMLEY

Judge stalls integration—

NAACP starts quick appeal in L. R. delay

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun 6-22-58

BY CLIFTON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21—(AP)—U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley Saturday granted Central High School a breathing spell from racial integration "in the public interest, including the interest of both Negro and white students."

The veteran Arkansas jurist granted a school board request for a 2½-year suspension of its gradual plan for public school dessegregation.

Under Lemley's ruling, the seven Negro students still enrolled at Central at the end of the past school year would be barred from the 2000-pupil high school this September.

In New York, spokesmen for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said an appeal would be filed promptly.

NAACP files notice

WILEY BRANTON of Pine Bluff, attorney for the NAACP, shortly before noon Saturday filed notice of appeal here and asked in a motion Lemley grant a stay of execution of his order until the appeal is heard in higher court.

Branton said that if Lemley refused to stay the order, the motion could be taken all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeal would be heard in the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Faubus' statement

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS, whose National Guardsmen last September turned away Negroes seeking to enroll in Central commented:

"The Negro citizens of the community would do well to accept Saturday's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal and friendly relations which prevailed here before . . . This is not a final settlement of this problem, but it can prove a peaceful interlude."

The School Board last Feb. 28 asked Federal District Court to suspend integration at Central High School until mid-semester 1961 on grounds incidents and tensions stemming from the presence of the Negro students had adversely affected the educational process.

The board said it could see no improvement in the situation if the Negroes were permitted to return this Fall.

The 74-year-old Lemley heard the case here June 3-5.

Not yielding to force

LEMLEY SAID the granting of the board's petition did not constitute a yielding to unlawful force or violence, but was simply an exercise of equitable discretion and good judgment so as to allow a breathing spell in Little Rock and preserve educational standards.

His decision was another chapter in the Little Rock crisis which began last September when, on the eve of the first year of integration at Central High School, Gov. Faubus surrounded the school with National Guardsmen.

On his orders, the state troops turned back nine Negro students who attempted to enroll at Central under a federal court order approving a plan for gradual integration.

Faubus voluntarily withdrew the state troops in the face of an order by U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D.

Although the Negro students entered the school under police proctection Sept. 23, they were withdrawn the same day because of rioting outside.

Eisenhower acts

PRESIDENT Eisenhower the following day federalized the Arkansas National Guards—removing the troops from command of the Arkansas governor—and ordered combat troops of the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., to Little Rock to enforce the court order for integration.

Federalized National Guardsmen remained at Central to protect the Negroes throughout the school year.

Lemley found that the racial incidents plus the presence of troops was a disturbing influence and created "situation of tension and unrest among the school administration, the classroom teachers, the pupils, the latter's parents.'

Little Rock opposed

"THE SOURCE of trouble,' he said, "was the deep seated popular opposition in Little Rock to the principle of integration."

Of the Negroes who enrolled at Central last September, Minniejean Brown was expelled and Ernest Green became the school's first Negro graduate May 29.

Minnijean entered the private, interracial New Lincoln School in New York City under a scholarship. Ernest plans to continue his education at Michigan State University, also under scholarship.

Both Judges Lemley and Davies were assigned here temporarily to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Lemley's home court room is in Texarkana, Ark.

The Hope judge's opinion was received by mail in the district clerk's office here this morning.

Federal court rules permit NAACP lawyers 30 days to file notice here of appeal from Lemley's decision. The appeal would be taken to the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Pleasure, caution

MEMBERS of the school board met Lemley's decision with pleasure, segregationists with caution.

Wayne Upton, board president, said "I feel we made a strong case and I am well pleased with the results of the hearing."

Amis Guthridge of Little Rock, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, said "we are highly pleased, of course, but the people must not be optimistic too early and let their guard down."

"I am grateful for the two and a half year delay," said Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the pro-segregation Mother's League of Central High. "I hope that the U. S. Supreme Court may reverse its decision in that period."

School Door Not Closed, Lawyer Says

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — An attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People declared Saturday that the federal decision which granted a suspension of integration at Central High School "doesn't mean the matter is flatly settled."

He said there was a chance that Negro students would return to the school in September.

Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark. Negro attorney who filed a notice of appeal from the ruling by U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley and asked for a stay of the jurist's decision, reviewed the current legal aspects of the case.

He said that after Lemley hears his motion for a stay Monday morning, "we may learn whether the Negro students return to Central High this fall."

In addition to filing his notice of appeal, Branton filed a motion for "supersedeas," a legal term equivalent to a stay of execution.

"This motion, if granted, would stay the judge's own order pending a decision on the case on its merits by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals," Branton explained.

He said he didn't think the circuit court could take up the appeal from Lemley's suspension ruling before Fall because summer recess would intervene.

"If Judge Lemley grants my motion for supersedeas," Branton said, "everything remains the same pending action on the appeal."

What if Lemley rejects the motion for supersedeas?

"In that case," said Branton, "we could present the motion to the 8th Circuit Court whether or not it is in recess, and they could act on it separately from the appeal, even during the court vacation."

And if the appellate court at St. Louis upheld a possible overruling of the motion for supersedeas, Branton said, it could then be presented to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"So you see today's action doesn't mean the matter is finally settled," Branton told a newsman.

"If either Judge Lemley or a higher court granted the motion for supersedeas while the appeal is pending," Branton added, "the integration situation would remain unchanged until the appeal is disposed of. That means the kids could re-enter Central High until the issue was finally decided.

Mixers Appeal But Clock May Thwart Ruling

Jackson News

Jackson Mississippi

Sat. 6-21-58

By United Press International

Leaders of integration forces moved today for a prompt appeal of the court decision suspending mixed-racial classes in Little Rock Ark., for two and a half years.

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, said in New York that the ruling today by Federal Judge Harry Lemley definitely would be appealed.

But observers in Washington doubted that the case could reach the Supreme Court and be decided before classes resume in September.

In the first place, there was nothing to indicate the Supreme Court would accept a direct appeal bypassing the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Since it delegated enforcement of its integration decress to district federal courts in 1955, the Supreme Court has taken no action itself involving details of integration in individual schools.

RECESS UNTIL OCTOBER

It is believed the court hopes to adjourn around June 30 until the first Monday in October. That leaves little time for any appeal to get before the high court here.

Marshall told United Press International that a notice of appeal would be filed with the court either today or Monday. He said the legal procedure involved will be to file an application for a supersedeas, which if granted would suspend operation of Lemley's order pending appeal.

A prediction of the appeal had come earlier from Roy Wilkins, executive vice president of the NAACP, who called the Little Rock decision a "disappointment".

Segregation spokesmen had praise for the decision.

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NAACP files notice

WILEY BRANTON of Pine Bluff, attorney for the NAACP, shortly before noon Saturday filed notice of appeal here and asked in a motion Lemley grant a stay of execution of his order until the appeal is heard in higher courts.

Branton said that if Lemley refused to stay the order, the motion could be taken all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeal would be heard in the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Faubus' statement

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS, whose National Guardsmen last September turned away Negroes seeking to enroll in Central, commented:

"The Negro citizens of the community would do well to accept Saturday's ruling, which will do much to re-establish the normal and friendly relations which prevailed here before . . . This is not a final settlement of this problem, but it can prove a peaceful interlude."

The School Board last Feb. 28 asked Federal District Court to suspend integration at Central High School until mid-semester 1961 on grounds incidents and tensions stemming from the presence of the Negro students had adversely affected the educational process.

The board said it could see no improvement in the situation if the Negroes were permitted to return this Fall.

The 74-year-old Lemley heard the case here June 3-5.

Not yielding to force

LEMLEY SAID the granting of the board's petition did not constitute a yielding to unlawful force or violence, but was simply an exercise of equitable discretion and good judgment so as to allow a breathing spell in Little Rock and preserve educational standards.

His decision was another chapter in the Little Rock crisis which began last September when, on the eve of the first year of integration at Central High School, Gov. Faubus surrounded the school with National Guardsmen.

On his orders, the state troops turned back nine Negro students who attempted to enroll at Central under a federal court order approving a plan for gradual integration.

Faubus voluntarily withdrew the state troops in the face of an order by U. S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D.

Although the Negro students entered the school under police proctection Sept. 23, they were withdrawn the same day because of rioting outside.

Eisenhower acts

PRESIDENT Eisenhower the following day federalized the Arkansas National Guards—removing the troops from command of the Arkansas governor—and ordered combat troops of the 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., to Little Rock to enforce the court order for integration.

Federalized National Guardsmen remained at Central to protect the Negroes throughout the school year.

Lemley found that the racial incidents plus the presence of troops was a disturbing influence and created "situation of tension and unrest among the school administration, the classroom teachers, the pupils, the latter's parents.'

Little Rock opposed

"THE SOURCE of trouble," he said, "was the deep seated popular opposition in Little Rock to the principle of integration."

Of the Negroes who enrolled at Central last September, Minniejean Brown was expelled and Ernest Green became the school's first Negro graduate May 29.

Minnijean entered the private, interracial New Lincoln School in New York City under a scholarship. Ernest plans to continue his education at Michigan State University, also under scholarship.

Both Judges Lemley and Davies were assigned here temporarily to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Lemley's home court room is in Texarkana, Ark.

The Hope judge's opinion was received by mail in the district clerk's office here this morning.

Federal court rules permit NAACP lawyers 30 days to file notice here of appeal from Lemley's decision. The appeal would be taken to the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Pleasure, caution

MEMBERS of the school board met Lemley's decision with pleasure, segregationists with caution.

Wayne Upton, board president, said "I feel we made a strong case and I am well pleased with the results of the hearing."

Amis Guthridge of Little Rock, attorney for the Capital Citizens Council, said "we are highly pleased, of course, but the people must not be optimistic too early and let their guard down."

"I am grateful for the two and a half year delay," said Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the pro-segregation Mother's League of Central High. "I hope that the U. S. Supreme Court may reverse its decision in that period."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
8th. U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

See 7 Judges Lifting Ban on Negro Pupils In Little Rock, Ark.!

Courier Sat. 8-16-58

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—A hint that the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeal may reverse the June 21 ruling by Judge Lemley, postponing integration at Little Rock's Central High School, was indicated last week as the court heard arguments in the case on an appeal by the NAACP.

The NAACP, acting for Negro parents in the case, wants the seven-member court to reverse Judge Lemley because his ruling, if left to stand, would be seized upon by segregationists throughout the South as a means of delaying school integration indefinitely. The NAACP called the ruling "an invitation to violence."

Judge Lemley

Judge Lemley, a veteran Southern jurist who lives on a plantation at Hope, Ark., in postponing the integration for 30 months, said it was designed to "provide a peaceful interlude."

However, one of the judges questioned the wisdom of the postponement. Judge Martin C. Matthews of St. Louis, upon hearing a contention by Atty. A. F. House for the Little Rock School Board, that the Federal Government failed to support the board, asked:

"What is your answer then? Do you surrender to violence? What is there in the record to indicate the people will be different in two and a half years?"

House then made another plea. He said the board was without power to enforce integration. His argument was immediately challenged by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel.

■

MARSHALL SAID he knows the board faces difficulties but that "democracy is a tough job and integration in any community is not easy."

He contended that if Lemley's decision were allowed to stand, segregationists would feel that "if they commit overt acts like arson or bombing, they will be successful."

Atty. Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark., raised another question. Saying that Negroes in Arkansas have been on "a desert of constitutional rights for some time and are now thirsty for freedom," he accused the school board of failing to take disciplinary action. He said there were 10 ringleaders among the white students who caused trouble at the school "but not a single one was expelled."

Meanwhile, segregationists, no doubt convinced that intimdation is effective in the light of Judge Lemley's ruling, decided to attack the appeals court. Robert C. Tucker, clerk of the court, reported that crank letters continued to pour into the circuit court as the hearing progressed. The letters, always bitter and frequently vicious, were addressed to the court and to the individual jurists.

However, the appeals bench did not appear to be concerned about them. They were even reluctant to discuss the letters.

A decision is expected to be handed down within a few days, because the fall school term is rapidly approaching opening day.

They'll Rule on School Integration in Little Rock

Courier P-2 Pittsburgh Sat. 8-16-58

In Their Hands—These are the seven judges of the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals who heard arguments last week on an appeal brought by the NAACP. The NAACP's appeal followed U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's order postponing integration at Little Rock's Central High School for two and one-half years. The judges, who are expected to hand down a favorable decision for the NAACP before school opens in September are, left to right: Chief Justice Archibald K. Gardner, 90, Huron, S. D.; Harvey M. Johnson, 63, Hastings, Neb.; Martin D. Van Oosterhout, 58, Orange City, Iowa; Charles J. Vogel, 60, Fargo, N. D.; John Sanborn, 74, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, 84, Omaha, Neb., and Martin C. Matthes, 52, St. Louis, Mo.—Wide World Photo.

14k 1958 ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK
SUPREME COURT- D E L A Y
AFTER DECISION OF 8th U.S. CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS

Little Rock Plans To Ask Delay by Supreme Court

Atlanta Constitution

Conference With Faubus Is Sought

Atlanta Jour.
Wed. 8-20-58
P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock School Board announced Tuesday night that it will ask the U.S. Supreme Court to stay an appellate court ruling which overturned a lower court's decision to delay integration here for 2½ years.

Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom said the request probably will be made Wednesday.

Blossom also said after a closed meeting that the school board is willing to meet with Gov. Orval Faubus to discuss a number of possibilities of resisting integration at Central High School.

Washington shys from threats over Little Rock. Page 2.

Blossom said he would attempt Wednesday to set up a meeting of the board and the governor.

PRESSURE ON BOARD

Earlier Faubus put pressure on the school board to tell him whether it would make a real battle against integration and hinted that his own undisclosed plans hinged on board action.

Blossom and four members of the six-man school board, plus two attorneys, held a 1½-hour meeting.

After the meeting, Blossom read this statement to newsmen:

"Until the mandate of the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (the court which overturned the integration delay order), is handed down, the Lemley decision is still in effect."

JUNE 21 ORDER

(Blossom referred to the June 21 order of U.S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., which granted the school board's petition for a suspension of integration until January, 1961).

"The school board's lawyers have been instructed to request a stay of the Eighth Circuit Court's order.

"The lawyers have been instructed to request a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court.

"The board also has expressed its willingness to meet with the governor to discuss the possibilities he mentioned in Tuesday's press conference."

Faubus also had demanded to know what the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would do Sept. 2 when classes resume.

At the press conference referred to by Blossom, Faubus asked:

"Will Negroes be admitted to Central High School on opening day? If so, how many? If not, when will this be done? If only those previously enrolled are admitted, when will the number be raised to 90 or 900, the latter figure being the number eligible to attend Central High School under the complete integration plan?"

He said if the board intends to continue to promote integration of Little Rock schools, the people are entitled to know. "Schools belong to the people, not the school board," he said.

The renewed crisis grew out of a decision announced Monday by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis in which that court overturned a lower court's decision to let Little Rock delay integration for 2½ years.

The decision was generally disappointing to most Arkansas officials and a majority of the public. Even moderates had suggested a cooling off period would be good for the state.

The initial integration at Central High last fall was resisted by Faubus with National Guard troops until a federal court ordered him to cease interference. Nine Negroes then entered the 2,000-pupil high school and riots resulted. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to back up the court' integration order. Eight of the Negroes remained the entire term and one of them, Ernest Green, graduated.

Blossom said there were no new applications from Negroes for this term. When school ended last June the seven undergraduates said they expected to return.

What is the present status of the integration order?

There was no ready answer One legal source said a mandate must come from the appeals court to the U. S. Dist.ict Court in Arkansas directing it to do certain things. Until the mandate is received—it usually takes about three weeks after a decision is announced—nothing is official, the source said. That raised the question of whether school might begin with the 2½-year delay still in force.

Another possibility was raised by school board counsel: That the appellate court reversal might be stayed until the U. S. Supreme Court rules upon it.
all-white school on Sept. 2.

In Chicago, Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney for the NAACP, said "The way I look at it, it is no change at all. Things are now back where they were before. We are working on the theory that the school board and the people of Arkansas will have a decent respect for the law."

Associated Press Wirephoto
PLEADS FOR HELP
School Supt. Blossom

Legislative Session Answers Mix Order

Jackson News
Jackson, Mississippi
Sec. 8-19-58

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Resumption of integration at Little Rock's Central High School was ordered Monday by the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus promptly moved to fight it, possibly through a special legislative session.

The court, in a 6-1 decision, set aside a ruling of U. S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., which would have provided a 2½-year "breathing spell" after a tense year of troop-enforced integration at the school.

At Little Rock, Faubus met behind closed doors with advisers. He had nothing to say publicly, but talk of a special legislative session mounted.

P. 1

An administration source said Faubus probably would have the state legislators in Little Rock by a week from Wednesday.

The appeals court decision came just 16 days before school is scheduled to reopen at Central High.

Litle Rock School Supt. Virgil Blossom said the school board would make an all-out fight to prevent seven Negro students from re-entering Central.

But an attorney for the school board, Richard C. Butler, said he did not know whether an appeal could be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court before the Sept. 2 opening of school. The high court is in recess until Oct. 6.

In Congress, Southerners bitterly attacked the decision.

"It is rather tragic that the Circuit Court of Appeals has wholly disregarded the welfare of both races and the will of the people. . . ." said Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark).

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC) said it appeared that "judicial tyranny in this country is running rampant over local self-government."

Among supporters of civil rights, Sen. Clifford Case (R-NJ) said he hoped Little Rock citizens would actively support authorities in carrying out integration. Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) said the decision "points up more than ever the need for the President to announce to the country what his policy is going to be on enforcing the law of the land in Little Rock and everywhere else."

The board could ask the court to stay its order pending review by the Supreme Court. If the stay is granted, Judge Lemley's order would continue in force after the start of the school term.

'MOB RULE CITED'

Writing for the majority, Judge Marion C. Matthes of St. Louis said the issue narrowed down to whether public resistance, including mob violence, was sufficient cause to nullify a federal court order directing the school board to carry out its plan for gradual integration of the Little Rock schools.

"We say the time has not yet come in these United States when an order of a federal court must be whittled away, watered down or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts . . ." Judge Matthes rote.

Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of Huron, S. D., was the only dissenter. He said the school board had acted in good faith and that Judge Lemley's decision suspending integration had been based "on realities and conditions, rather than theories."

Judge Matthes emphasized the importance of the decision on integration of Southern schools. Allowing Lemley's order to stand, he said, would mean an open invitation for other school districts to resort to violence.

Judge Lemley suspended the integration plan last June 21. It was at the request of the school board. Blossom, a key witness, testified that it was impossible to conduct normal classes because of incidents.

Faubus called out the National Guard at the start of school to keep the nine Negro students from attending classes. They had been selected to begin what the school

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

AUGUST-1958

TROOPS
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

GIs May Go to Arkansas Before Quitting Lebanon

Atlanta Constitution

By JAMES RESTON
(Copyright 1958 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—The administration was in the unhappy state Tuesday of having to contemplate putting the federal troops back into Little Rock before it had figured how to get them out of Lebanon.

Officials here were saying nothing publicly about Monday's Court of Appeals decision reinstating the public school integration program in the Arkansas capital, but privately they were saying that law and order would be maintained one way or another.

It was, they insisted, the duty of the authorities on the spot to maintain order so that the school integration decision of the Supreme Court could be carried out. But, they added, if the enforcement authorities in Arkansas would not maintain order, the federal government would be obliged to do so.

CLEAR IN ADVANCE

By making this clear in advance, the administration hoped to persuade all concerned in Arkansas, Virginia and elsewhere not to assume that the federal government would allow violence to obstruct the entrance of Negro students into the schools.

Washington does not want to threaten or provide the local authorities with references to the federal troops. In fact, it would prefer to use the injunction method against agitators or enlist deputy marshals of the federal courts rather than soldiers to maintain order. But it wants to make its principle clear, namely, that failure to maintain order at the local level will inevitably bring swift federal action.

In contrast with this position, the White House was extremely cautious as to saying anything about what President Eisenhower would do to deter or put down violence.

NO COMMENT

As of Wednesday, the indications were that the President would have no comment on Monday's Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision. To do so, officials here said, might prejudice further legal action on the case which is expected to be sent to the Supreme Court.

The President was under considerable pressure from supporters of the Supreme Court integration decision and from many moderates in the South to speak out forcefully, not only in favor of law and order, but in favor of the principle of public school integration itself.

Board Files Integration Stay Appeal

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The Little Rock school board announced Wednesday night it has petitioned the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals to stay its order which would continue integration at Central High School.

Supt. Virgil Blossom made the announcement after a meeting

(See Related Story, Page 4C)

with Gov. Orval Faubus which lasted nearly two hours.

Faubus said he had a "very friendly and amicable meeting" with Blossom and three school board members. He earlier challenged the board to take quick action on preventing continued integration.

Earlier, the governor clashed again with President Eisenhower. He assailed the President's integration statement and declared that if the President expected him to use military forces against Arkansas school districts, "then I must say that my position of last fall is unchanged."

DECLINES STATEMENT

At a tension-filled press conference after the meeting, Faubus declined to say whether he plans to call a special session of the Arkansas Legislature to deal with school integration or whether he has any other plans afoot.

The governor-school board conference was expected to trigger a decision on a special session.

Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom flanked Faubus at a news conference after the meeting and announced that the board has petitioned the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis for a stay of its integration ruling issued Monday.

Blossom said of the meeting with Faubus that "we further agreed to explore every legal angle available to the school board with reference to sustaining Judge Lemley's decision" postponing integration here for 2½ years. He referred to U.S. Dist. Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., who issued the integration delay order June 21 on petition of the school board.

Asked if the meeting triggered a decision to call or not call a special legislative session, the governor said: "If and when I reach a decision it will be announced."

Asked his views on a telegram from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People demanding that he use state force to continue integration, Faubus said he had not yet read the telegram and added: "I have very seldom, if ever, been in agreement with the NAACP."

A newsman asked if he and the board reached "a meeting of minds" on any points. Faubus replied: "I haven't said so and haven't said no."

Little Rock Board Maps Stay Action

School Officials Willing To Meet Faubus On Issue

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock School Board announced Tuesday night that it will ask the U.S. Supreme Court to stay an appellate court ruling which overturned a lower court's decision to delay integration here for 2½ years.

Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom said the request probably will be made Wednesday.

Blossom also said after a closed meeting that the school board is willing to meet with Gov. Orval Faubus to discuss a number of possibilities of resisting integration at Central High School.

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PRESSURE ON BOARD

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Blossom and four members of the six-man school board, plus two attorneys, held a 1½-hour meeting.

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CERTIORARI WRIT

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He said if the board intends to continue to promote integration of Little Rock schools, the people are entitled to know. "Schools belong to the people, not the school board," he said.

Supt. of Schools Virgil Blossom, at odds with Faubus during the Central High crisis of last fall, replied that the board would be called into special session within two days to make its plans. "I think the school board is doing everything it can do now," he said. "We made our statement and we meant it."

He referred to his statement Monday that the board would use every legal means to win a delay in integration.

Faubus threw the next move in to the board's lap with his public demand that it makes its plans known.

The renewed crisis grew out of a decision announced Monday by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis in which that court overturned a lower court's decision to let Little Rock delay integration for 2½ years.

The decision was generally disappointng to most Arkansas officials and a majority of the public. Even moderates had suggested a cooling off period would be good for the state.

The initial integration at Central High last fall was resisted by Faubus with National Guard troops until a federal court ordered him to cease interference. Nine Negroes then entered the 2,000-pupil high school and riots resulted. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to back up the court's integration order. Eight of the Negroes remained the entire term and one of them, Ernest Green, graduated.

Blossom said there were no new applications from Negroes for this term. When school ended last June the seven undergraduates said they expected to return.

Faubus also challenged the NAACP to say what its position will be regarding the new term of school.

LISTEN TO PLAN

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, said "When the school board calls us we will listen to their plan; then we will decide what to do."

She declined to say whether integration of other Little Rock schools would be sought.

What is the present status of the integration order?

There was no ready answer. One legal source said a mandate must come from the appeals court to the U. S. District Court in Arkansas directing it to do certain things. Until the mandate is received—it usually take about three weeks after a decision is announced—nothing is official, the source said. That raised the question of whether school might begin with the 2½-year delay still in force.

Another possibility was raised by school board counsel: That the appellate court reversal might be stayed until the U. S. Supreme Court ruled upon it. That too presumably would leave the Negro students outside the previously all-white school on Sept. 2.

DECENT RESPECT

In Chicago, Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney for the NAACP said "The way I look at it, it is no change at all. Things are now back where they were before. We are working on the theory that the school board and the people of Arkansas will have a decent respect for the law."

Faubus did not disclose what action he or the Legislature might take if the school board failed to win a delay or if the Negroes refused to stay away voluntarily, which he suggested would be the simplest course of all.

He would not comment on the possibility of closing schools to thwart integration nor discuss possible legislation deigned to keep Negroes out of white schools. He would not speculate on whether he would again use the Guard or whether the President might again send troops.

New Attempt Likely By Negroes In Dallas

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Integration minded Negroes will make a fresh assault on Dallas' segregated schools this fall, an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People indicated Tuesday.

W. J. Durham, who handled the original suits here for integration forces, said the ruling Monday by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals acted as a catalyst.

"It most probably will open new legal moves to get Negroes into the present all - white schools," he said.

Meanwhile, U. Simpson Tate, Dallas NAACP spokesman said that "My first impulse is one of extreme gratification, when asked to comment on the circuit court's 6-1 decision.

The circuit court in effect ordered Little Rock's schools integrated this fall instead of abiding by a 2½-year cooling off period ordered by a district court.

Durham said he probably would have more to say later about plans of Dallas Negroes for integration.

If Durham's predictions hold true, it would be another crisis for the Dallas board of education.

Little Rock School Body To Seek Stay

Lemley Decision Could Be Kept In Effect

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 19.—School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom said Tuesday that the Little Rock School Board would seek a last-ditch stay of an order keeping integration in effect at Central High School.

After a 2½-hour School Board meeting, Blossom outlined four steps the School Board will take to cope with the new integration crisis:

1. "Until a mandate of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision is received, the Lemley decision (postponing integration at the school for 2½ years) is in effect.

Action Due at Once

2. "Our lawyers have been instructed to ask a stay of the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court and a stay will be requested immediately.

3. "Our lawyers have been in-

structed to request from the United States Supreme Court a writ of certiorari (review), and

4. "We will express a willingness to meet with the Governor to discuss the integration situation."

Blossom would not elaborate. He did not say to what court the request for a stay of the appeals court ruling would be made.

Earlier Tuesday, Governor Faubus said he would not intervene immediately in the crisis. He said school officials, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leaders, and Negro parents should first try to settle the issue peacefully.

He said any action he or the Legislature might take before this was attempted "might prove to be premature and unnecessary."

Lemley Is Reversed

A mandate from the appeals court decision might not arrive for as long as 20 days, and school starts here September 2.

Nine Negroes integrated Central High School last September after President Eisenhower had sent in 1,000 troops to protect them from mobs of segregationists.

But last June 21 U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley granted Central a 2½-year suspension of integration because of continued violence by white students inside the school through the 1957-58 term.

The eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis reversed Judge Lemley Monday. Faubus said Tuesday that this was "most regrettable."

"The higher court's decision indicates an indifference and disregard for the will of the people that is most alarming and dangerous," he said.

Faubus outlined three alternatives to action by himself and the Legislature:

1. The School Board can invoke the school-assignment law, under which a student is allowed to change schools if he doesn't like the school nearest him.

Conferences Proposed

2. The School Board can meet with parents of the Negroes who attended Central last year and with N.A.A.C.P. leaders. He said the board could discuss with the Negroes what an insistence on integration might bring about, and the Negroes might withdraw the students from Central.

3. "Failing in the above, the School Board could resign . . . and allow the people to select a new board which would have the courage to act in conformity with their wishes."

Faubus had been expected to call an immediate special session of the Legislature to draft anti-integration legislation, but he decided against it in a long conference with his advisers.

He read a long statement, containing his thoughts and suggestions on the situation, at a news conference and then told newsmen he hoped a special session would not be necessary.

60 Attend News Parley

Sixty reporters and photographers, many just arrived from Northern and Eastern newspapers, attended the conference. One man asked whether his statement was an appeal to modaertion.

"I think that's possible," Faubus replied.

He said he had not set an "actual date" for his stepping into the crisis if the School Board and Negro leaders do not act.

He refused to discuss whether he would call out the National Guard again, thus making himself liable to citation for contempt of Federal Court.

Faubus used the State Militia for 18 days last September to keep the Negroes out of Central. He withdrew the troops only after an injunction from a U. S. district judge. The injunction is still valid.

Has Said Might Call Guard

While Faubus was campaigning for a third term in July he promised he would call out the Guard again if he thought it necessary. He was re-elected by the biggest majority in Arkansas history.

He was asked Tuesday whether he had worked up any legislation in case he finally has to call a special session.

"Sir, I was once a Boy Scout and naturally my motto is "Be Prepared,' " he said.

He noted that the N.A.A.C.P. and the School Board have not announced how many Negroes will attend Central this year or whether other white schools will be integrated.

More Might Enroll

"Why all the secrecy surrounding these developments?" he asked. "The School Board must surely realize the dire implications of any forcible integration of the schools at this time."

Of the nine Negroes who integrated Central last year, seven are still enrolled. One was graduated and another expelled.

L. C. Bates, a publisher and husband of the state N.A.A.C.P. leader, said he expected "considerably more" Negroes than seven want to attend Central this year.

White House Silent On Ike Speech Plans

Washington, Aug. 19 (AP)—The White House today declined to say whether President Eisenhower is considering a nationwide television-radio address on the school integration issue.

"I haven't any comment on that one way or the other," Press Secretary James C. Hagerty replied to questions at a news conference. Some have been urging that Eisenhower go on the air before September school openings to urge against any violence.

Associated Press Wirephoto

GETS IT ON PAPER . . . Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus at Little Rock watches his secretary, Miss Dell Hall, type his statement to the Little Rock School Board.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK

OUR OPINION

What Is Little Rock Trying to Prove?

State Press, p 4

For several months in this capital city, racial tension has been at the acme of explosion; innate prejudice of white has been stirred to the extent where the warm blood of a black seems to offer the only appeasement; the area of master-slave relationship, which did offer a minimum degree of safety for the black has been destroyed, and the city today is a shrine of disgrace in the eyes of decent people the world over. Even in Russia where Christianity is unknown, a finger of scorn can be pointed in our direction leaving us with no grounds for any refutation.

Fri 2-14-58

Turning Little Rock from a shrine of peace to a bedlam in one nite, shows clearly that the give-and-take relationship between the white and black, even though it did provide a little comfort, wasn't of much value and contained none of the American precepts.

What is Little Rock trying to prove . . . the white superior to the Negro If superiority of race is the question Then refresh your memory and recall the morning of September 23, in the year of 1957 AD, and bring into focus unposed pictures of white intelligence at work in the vicinity of Central high school. Take an unimaginary look at an American Negro teenager being turned away from a center of education by armed men dressed in the uniform of our country's protective forces. Picture in your mind, an American Negro teenager being driven down an American street by a howling mob, while representatives of United States silently watch. Picture American Negroes who had jeopardized their lives on foreign territory to protect their country from foreign enemies, being beaten, kicked and knocked around by white Americans while uniformed American police officers stand by.

Little Rock Ark.

If white Little Rock can recall these incidents which are not foreign propaganda, and lay claim to white superiority, then we can say here and now that she can have her superiority, and it will never again be questioned.

Just what Little Rock is trying to prove is not entirely known, but there is one thing that is known, that thus far, the Negro in Little Rock has done nothing to add to the disgrace that Little Rock and Arkansas find themselves in today. And it is hoped, that when and if the present confusion is resolved that the Negro will go down in history as a non-participant in the violence that has disgraced and shamed the name of America in the eyes of the people throughout the world. This will prove that he is an American, and lives by its principles.

Little Rock Cost Nearing That Of All City Schools

News & Courier Charleston, S. C.

Tues. 2-18-58

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — The cost of bayonet-enforced integration of nine Negro pupils into Little Rock's Central High School was reported today to be nearing the total amount of the public school budget in the Arkansas capital.

Military operations at Little Rock since President Eisenhower sent troops there to "supervise" integration of Central High cost $4,237,996 through Jan. 31, Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker reported today.

The budget for operation of all Little Rock schools for the current academic year totals $5,222,297, according to information received here from school officials there.

Meanwhile, Sen. Olin D. Johnston said that if he were quoted in the Little Rock Gazette as saying that "Little Rock is dead," he was quoted out of context.

An aide in Johnston's office said that following a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on the nomination of Attorney General William P. Rogers, he had said in a television interview, in effect, that "I believe the issue at Little Rock is dead because there'll never be another one."

The South Carolina senator was commenting on testimony by Rogers that he would not recommend the use of troops in the event another situation such as that at Little Rock should develop in the future. Rogers' predecessor, Herbert Brownell, recommended that Mr. Eisenhower use federal troops to enforce integration decrees at Little Rock.

Sunday's editions of The News and Courier referred to the Johnston remark, as reported in the Little Rock Gazette, in connection with publication of a pained letter from an indignant Little Rock resident.

the boys turned up for classes with ducktail haircuts and wearing blue jeans. He said the haircuts were freakish and the jeans low slung and beltless.

The "good grooming" code became effective today. Establishing certain standards of dress, it banned ducktail haircuts and bluesevere than has taken place durjeans for boys and prohibited girling strikes in recent years in Kohfrom wearing jeans, shorts, slacker, Wis., New Castle, Ind., and and riding breeches to school. Farmingdale, N. Y. On September 24, the day President Eisenhower ordered federal troops, Little Rock police had the situation under control. According to the Associated Press disorderly persons were quickly arrested and removed from the scene. . ."

If Adlai Stevenson, who says he would have acted sooner, had been present, the alarms of Lion-in-the-Streets-Ashmore might have done even more harm, for Mr. Ashmore, it will be recalled, was Adlai's right-hand writing man in the campaign.

John Temple Graves

News & Courier Charleston S. C.

Light Needed On Story Of Little Rock

Tues. 2-18-58

"A lion is in the streets. . . ."

GRANTING THAT the President made the mistake of his political life when he sent troops to Little Rock and that he was wrong as wrong could be, those who speak of him as "hating" the South hurt the cause with childishness. Since Gov. Stevenson has said he would have acted even sooner, do they think the Illinoian hates the South even more? Neither man hates the South. Both just love other things more.

SURELY CONGRESS isn't going to let Little Rock go into history without some sort of full dress inquiry — not only as to the law but equally as to the facts! The extent to which ex-Mayor Mann and Editor Ashmore, whether scared or scheming, were firebrands in their reports to Washington, whether they were a "cabal unleashing forces endangering the Republic," as the Charleston News and Courier, puts it, ought to be found out. The wild alarm of Harry Ashmore in his telephone report to the Department of Justice has already been printed. Now comes ex-Mayor Mann in The New York Herald-Tribune telling how he called for the federal troops over the head and without the knowledge of his own police chief.

"Several hundred persons out of Little Rock's population of more than 200,000 rampaged in the street in front of Central High School," says The News and Courier. "The disturbance was far less

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DO OUR "LOYAL" Southern Democrats feel sustained in loyalty when they learn of that unpublicized meeting National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler had at headquarters recently with Negro leaders from 22 states, and of the agreement to have a Negro named deputy chairman? Are they more loyal than ever when told of moves from Atlanta to double the present Negro registration of 1,238,000 in the South?

The party that used to be the party of our fathers is way out front for the Negro vote and means to hold the lead. It believes most of the white South will continue to stand without hitching. It does use a hitch in Alabama — the loyalty oath. In favor of that oath one loyalist argued yesterday that being faithfully Democratic is the source of Southern "superiority in Congress" and we must not "jeopodize" it.

That superiority comes of being free, not slave, therewith holding a balance of power. If our members were as bound to the National Democratic leaders as some want our convention delegates and candidates to be, they would have no superiority. They would be just caudal appendages.

As for "jeopodizing our position" in Congress, that means committee chairmanships. But for three straight elections the South has been in revolt now without losing chairmanships. Indeed it has come to have the congressional balance of power. To under-

take to punish the South, while the balance is as close as it is now, would simply cost the Democratic Party its control of Congress.

Today in National Affairs

Herald Tribune p. 11

Little Rock and Brooklyn Education Issues Compared

New York N.Y. Jan 31-58

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Could Federal troops be used to police the schools in Brooklyn where incidents involving rape, juvenile crime, racial friction and violence in general have recently caused the foreman of the grand jury there to ask for police to be stationed inside the school buildings?

Lawrence

The Mayor of New York and the Governor seem reluctant to put police into the schools but, judging by the revelation of what happened at Little Rock just written by former Mayor Woodrow W. Mann in a series of copyrighted articles in the New York Herald Tribune, it isn't necessary to ask the Mayor of New York City or the Governor of the state for police help. Ordinary authority apparently can be bypassed and a direct request can be made to the White House by any official agency of a local nature. If the Little Rock precedent is upheld, this could mean the immediate dispatch of Federal troops to the scene.

Saw Need for Action

Mr. Mann discloses that he did not even consult his own chief of police in Little Rock because the Mayor didn't like the chief's political views. He also was at odds with the Governor of Arkansas.

"Police Chief Potts did not know that I was in constant touch with Washington," writes former Mayor Mann of Little Rock. He adds that he told Maxwell Rabb. Presidential assistant in charge of minority questions, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1957: "As far as I'm concerned, we need action as quickly as possible. We need Federal troops."

Former Mayor Mann says that on the morning of the same day Mr. Rabb told him that he should send "a telegraphed request for Federal troops" because this was necessary "to clear our files." The Mayor complied, and within a couple hours the President issued an executive order sending Federal troops to Little Rock.

Tells of Appeal

All the details of the Mayor's part in urging the use of Federal troops have never before been disclosed. They constitute an extraordinary chapter in the story of Federal intervention in Arkansas without the consent of either the Governor or the State Legislature, as required by the Federal Constitution in protecting a state "against domestic violence."

The collaboration between the White House and Mr. Mann in preparing the way for Federal troops is commented on by the former Mayor of Little Rock as follows:

"'Police Chief Potts did not know that I was in constant touch with Washington,' writes former Mayor Mann of Little Rock. He adds that he told Maxwell Rabb. Presidential assistant in charge of minority questions, 'I read Max Rabb my telegram. He suggested—and I made — a couple of minor changes.'

The text of the message sent at 9:15 a. m. by Mr. Mann was as follows:

"The immediate need for Federal troops is urgent. The mob is much larger in numbers at 8:00 a. m. than at any time yesterday. People are converging on the scene from all directions. Mob is armed and engaged in fisticuffs and other acts of violence. Situation out of control, and police cannot disperse the mob. I am pleading to you as President of the United States . . . to provide the necessary troops within several hours. Action by you will restore peace and order in compliance with your proclamation."

'Clears the Way'

Mr. Mann writes further: "By 9:48 a. m., when next I called Maxwell Rabb. I was able to report that there were still several hundred people milling around the police cordon at Central High. There were agitators, but no violence. For lack of targets, the mob had cooled.

"'Is help coming?' I asked. This, I confess, was my real purpose for calling.

"'Well,' said Rabb, 'This clears the way.'"

The foregoing episode is all the more surprising because, in an earlier article in the series, former Mayor Mann tells what he planned at one time in the way of an escort of the Negro children by the Federal government through the Arkansas National Guard cordon around the school. Mr. Mann writes:

"I had in mind the use of United States marshals. Looking back on the situation—I am still surprised that the Justice Department did not adopt this approach at the start, or even later. The extremist agitators would have hesitated to interfere with these local representatives of the Federal law, and no such outcry would have arisen as came with the use of Federal troops."

Marshals Used in 1893

Mr. Mann is right about the use of deputy marshals. There were 5,000 deputy marshals used in the strike riots in Chicago in 1893 during the administration of President Cleveland. The very law which the Department of Justice is citing now in support of the use of Federal troops at Little Rock says that they may be used only when "unlawful obstructions . . . make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any state by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

The "ordinary course" was not followed, and a court order was enforced instead with Federal troops, even though a Federal law known as the "posse comitatus act" specifically forbids the use of the armed forces to enforce court orders.

The responsibility for maintaining law and order within a state is left by the Federal Constitution to the state government. The assertion by the mayor of a city that he may disregard the governor of his state and directly request military intervention from the Federal government, so as to preserve order locally, is novel in the constitutional history of the United States.

Maybe the foreman of the grand jury in Brooklyn can cite the Little Rock precedent now if Mayor Wagner and Gov. Harriman disregard his request for police in the school buildings or if he doesn't happen to like their political views.

Little Rock students see 'Freedom' together

Afro-American Feb 3-1958

Baltimore Md.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Eleven hundred Little Rock students and teachers from Horace Mann High School and Central High School last week crowded into two performances of "Freedom," the prize-winning all-African, colored film produced by Moral Re-Armament.

This film a year ago had its American premiere at the Hollywood Egyptian Theatre, and recently was one of the 15 films shown at the San Francisco International Film Festival.

Manasseh Moerane, leader of 10,000 African teachers from South Africa, and John Amata, former head of all the students of Nigeria and a militant fighter for the freedom of his people, the two men who wrote and star in the film, together with Mrs. Bremer Hofmyer, the daughter of a Kenya settler who was buried alive as a human sacrifice of Mau Mau, and her Dutch South African husband whose family have occupied six cabinet positions, stood together on the platform in Little Rock to introduce the film.

The Principal of Horace Mann High School had Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Villamin, advisor to the Philippine President and correspondent for 24 newspapers in Asia, together with the Africans to speak at the school assembly.

Mr. Villamin said, "The problem in the world is division. MRA is the idea which will unite East and West. It is the idea to unite the world."

Little Rock Group Seeking Removal Of School Leader

Advertiser 2-3-58

Montgomery Ala

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3 (AP)—A Little Rock segregationist leader announced today that he will try to obtain the removal of city school board members and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

Amis Guthridge, attorney and charter member of the pro-segregationist Capital Citizens Council said he would give evidence to a prosecutor of malfeasance and nonfeasance on the part of the officials.

Mon. 2-3-58

Guthridge, who has been bitterly critical of the board and Blossom during the school integration crisis here, said he would take witnesses with him to the office of County Prosecutor J. Frank Holt Monday morning.

He said that if the prosecutor filed "informations" on the evidence presented by the witnesses, it would make mandatory the removal of those officials charged until their trial. A criminal court judge would have to order the removals, Guthridge said.

The attorney did not say why he would ask for filing of the informations. Nor did he identify the witnesses he said would give evidence.

Clashes Involved 87 At Central High

Commercial Appeal

School Board Tells Court Of 40 Student Incidents

Memphis Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 28.—The Little Rock School Board said Wednesday 87 boys and girls were involved in racial incidents during the school year just ended at integrated Central High School.

May 29-58

About 40 separate incidents were reported, the board said.

The information was contained in a response the board filed in Federal Court to questions asked by counsel for Negro students at the school. It became a part of the voluminous litigation being built up for arguments which will begin Tuesday.

At question is the board's plea that the integration plan put into effect last fall be "suspended" for a "cooling off" period, or until January, 1961.

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley will preside at the hearings, which may take several days.

Negro attorneys opposing the board petition had asked the board to cite facts backing up its claim that "a small group" of students was primarily responsible for continued opposition to integrated classes.

The 87 names weren't listed as to race, but apparently covered all racial incidents investigated by school officials during the school year. Classes ended Tuesday.

Suspension Follows Flying Purse

Minnie Jean Brown, one of the courageous Little Rock Nine who is attending the Central hi school here under the "protection" of the Arkansas national guards has been suspended for the second time. Minnie Jean's suspension followed the throwing of a purse by a white girl that struck Minnie Jean and the spilling of hot soup by a white boy that landed on her. This turn of events proved puzzling and an explanation was sought during an interview with Superintendent Virgil Blossom, who announced the suspension of the Negro girl at a press conference Friday.

Blossom refused to state why Minnie Jean was suspended after being the victim of the purse throwing incident and catching the soup that was spilled by the white lad. Blossom stated that such information involving suspension was discussed only with the parents of the children.

But from Jess Mathews, principal of the school, it was learned from a notice written to the parents, that the Negro girl was suspended because she "talked back" to a white student. Matthews also made note that when Minnie Jean was reinstated from her suspension in January, she was not to retaliate from any incident that involved her vocally or physically. Minnie Jean ignored the in- white girl who was engaging her into a controversy.

Blossom stated during the press conference Friday, that Minnie Jean's suspension was the usually three days. But later reports charge the superintendent with saying that the suspension is expected to be permanent.

Minnie Jean has not had as much abuse at the former all-white school since the 101st Airborne Division was removed from policing the school as some of the other students, but her's has been more spectactular. Harassments and abuses from the trouble-making element of white students, have had a considerable increase, according to reports emanating from the school.

The superintendent stated that these incidents between white and Negro students stem from a resistance to integration of the school.

Blossom also admits that in spite of these incidents where the nine Negro students are harassed, spat upon, kicked, knocked down, pushed down stairs, victims of thrown objects, involving a very small number of white students, the principal is 'doing a fine job.'

The praise for the principal served to avoid an answer to a direct question asked Blossom by a representative of this paper, as to his opinion of the conduct of the students if they were called in an assembly by the principal and were given disciplinary instruction of their conduct over school integration.

Earlier during the press conference Friday, this paper made an effort to find out if any instructions on discipline had been given the children in an assembly by the faculty since integration was started in the school.

The answer to this question was also evaded, which left the impression that no such instructions on discipline had ever been given to the students which would help to smooth out things during the change in school patterns.

In an effort to clear up rumors about integration at the school directed at the school board, this paper asked if the school board members were convinced that integration was at Central to stay. This question brought evasiveness similiar to the others.

However he was specific when questioned about Moscow Radio Broadcast that related the story that Elizabeth Eckford had been murdered at the school. "We all know she isn't dead." Blossom said. But when asked if conditions were as bad as the broadcast said, he stated, "No."

This paper asked him if the report of Elizabeth's death were eliminated from the broadcast, and taking reports that had been published in both the Arkansas Gazette and Arkansas Democrat, could a denial of these other incidents mentioned in the broadcast be made. His answer was, "I haven't heard the broadcast."

About the incidents at Central school involving the Negro students, Blossom admitted that they were bad, and were many. The same Thursday that Minnie Jean was the victim, another Negro girl was kicked by a white boy.

During the press conference, Blossom admitted that some of the questions this paper sought answer to, were improper, and carried implications, but at no time was the superintendent rude as television station KTHV implied.

Negro Girl Suspended At Central

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Little Rock's Central High School, was suspended today for two weeks and Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the remainder of the year.

Minnie Jean's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, told reporters of the suspension following a closed hearing at the school board office. Blossom later confirmed it.

Mrs. Brown said she would resist any order removing her daughter.

Minnie Jean, a 16-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents.

A white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Minnie Jean. The latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-weilding incident. the other student withdrew from school.

Negro Girl Is Ousted At Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13 (AP).—Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students at Little Rock's Central High School, was suspended yesterday for two weeks, and Supt. Virgil Blossom recommended that she be expelled from the school for the rest of the year.

Supt. Blossom said the girl violated an agreement not to fight back against white students' harassment.

If the school board follows the superintendent's recommendation, and it usually does, Minnie Jean could enter the all-Negro Horace Mann High School or reapply at that time for entrance at Central, a spokesman said.

W. B. Brown, told reporters of the suspension and recommendation after a closed hearing at the school board office. Supt. Blossom later confirmed it, and said his recommendation alone "is tantamount to permanent suspension."

Suspended Once Before

Minnie Jean, a 16-year-old junior, has been involved in a number of incidents with white students. She was suspended first prior to the Christmas holidays for throwing soup at a white boy in what Supt. Blossom called "a fit of temper."

Later a white boy was suspended for throwing soup on Minnie Jean. The latest suspension grew out of a name-calling, purse-wielding incident with a white girl. The white girl withdrew from school.

Only Negro Suspended

Minnie Jean was suspended for the minimum 3-day period, pending yesterday's hearing at which the suspension was extended for two week.

Minnie Jean is the only Negro who has been suspended since Negroes entered Central High September 25 under the protection of Federal troops.

She has been the main target of white students. Several have been suspended at different times for harassing her.

Minnie Jeans' enrollment at Central High has been interrupted, by her account, because of two words: "white trash."

She said she hurled the invective at a white girl who was harassing her.

Letter Sent to Parents

School officials sent a letter to Minnie Jean's parents, which said in part:

"Minnie Jean Brown was reinstated on probation January 13 (from a previous suspension) with the agreement that she would not retaliate verbally or physically to any harasssment, but would leave the matter to school authorities.

"After provocation of the (white) girl student she called the girl "white trash" after which the girl threw her purse at Minnie Jean."

Minnie Jean showed a newsman the letter last night.

For five months, Minnie Jean said, the situation for her has been almost unbearable.

"I don't think people realize what goes on at Central," she said. "They throw rocks, they spill ink on your clothes . . . they just keep bothering you every five minutes."

Minnie Jean said she and the eight other Negroes who still attend the 1,900-pupil school were ordered to be humble to white pupils

Negro Girl, White Boy Suspended From Little Rock's Central High

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Three more racial incidents and another bomb scare have shattered the calm at Little Rock's integrated Central high school.

A white girl has been withdrawn from classes and a Negro girl and a white boy have been suspended by Principal Jess Matthews.

Frankie Ann Gregg, 10th grade white girl, and Minnie Jean Brown, 16, a Negro girl, became embroiled in a purse striking incident Thursday. Miss Brown was suspended.

Mrs. Frank Gregg, Jr., said the two girls brushed in a hallway and Miss Brown called her daughter "white trash." She withdrew Frankie Ann from school, explaining: "I don't think she should have to put up with that sort of thing."

In a second clash, Lester Judkins, a white boy, reportedly threw soup on Minnie Jean in the school cafeteria following the first incident involving the Negro student. Judkins was suspended.

In a third incident, a Negro girl, Carlotta Wells, 14, reportedly was kicked by a white boy in a school corridor.

The bomb scare occurred when an unidentified woman called a local television station and said explosives had been planted in the school. The building was searched but no bomb was found.

There also were reports that some white students had staged a "anti-Negro" demonstration inside the school. Officials denied a serious demonstration had taken place.

A dozen federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen are posted at the school during the day.

Minnie Jean's suspension was her second. Last December she was suspended for throwing chili on two white boys.

tonight to expel Minniejean Brown from integrated Central High School for the remainder of this term.

The move was recommended by school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

W. B. Brown, father of the 16-year-old Negro girl, labelled the decision as "very unfair."

"It sounded to me like Mr. Blossom was expelling Minniejean for her own safety," Brown said. "He didn't say it in those words, but that's the way we took it."

Mrs. Brown said: "I am shocked at the action of the board. I shall consult my attorneys immediately and be governed by their advice."

The Negro girl claims she has been a main target of segregationist students during her five months at the school.

Blossom said the girl cannot attend any school, white or Negro, in the Little Rock district for the rest of this year.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had no immediate comment.

But another NAACP official, who declined to be identified, indicated Minniejean's case would be carried to the courts.

The Negro girl had contended that the real reason for her suspension was because she called a white girl who was harrassing her "white trash."

School authorities have not disclosed official reason for Minniejean's recent two-week suspension which followed the incident with the white girl.

Hours before the board met in closed session, Blossom disclosed three white students had been suspended. He identified them as Howard Cooper, Billy Ferguson and Sammie Dean Parker.

The Ferguson boy reportedly was suspended for pushing a Negro girl, Gloria Ray, down a flight of stairs.

Cooper was suspended for wearing a printed card with the words: "One down, eight to go."

The reference obviously was to Minniejean Brown.

Sammie Dean Parker was suspended for passing out the bill-fold-type cards. She is one of the segregationist students who recently told newsmen she had a change of heart and would not actively try to stop integration.

All the whites drew automatic three-day suspensions. Their cases normally are decided after Blossom confers with parents during the automatic suspension period.

Negro Student Is Expelled At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board decided last night expelled Minniejean Brown, one of nine Negroes admitted to Central High School last fall.

Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, who recommeded the action against the 16-year-old girl, said Minniejean could not attend a public school, white or Negro, in the Little Rock district until next September.

The decision to expel Minniejean, who already was under a two-week suspension, came a few hours after Blossom disclosed that three white students — two boys and a girl—were suspended after racial incidents Monday at the 2,000-pupil school.

W. B. Brown, father of the Negro girl who claims she has been the main target of segregationist students during the five months the Negroes have attended Central, labelled the suspension as "very unfair."

The announcement came about two hours after Minniejean and her parets met with the board in a closed session.

Mrs. Brown said: "I shall consult my attorneys immediately and be governed by their advice."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the advancement of Colored People, declined comment.

Clarence Laws, NAACP field secretary at Little Rock, termed the decision "a clear abandonment of justice and fair play."

School officials have declined to give reasons for Minniejean's latest suspension. The suspension followed a corridor clash between the Negro and a white girl.

Minniejean has said the white girl struck her with a purse after "I called her white trash, because she was botheri g me." Minniejean previously was suspended for about two weeks for throwing food on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

Expelled Pupil Fights Back In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) —The motner of 16-year old Minnie Jean Brown, one of nine colored students at Little Rock's Central High School, prepared this week to fight moves to expel her daughter.

Miss Brown, who has been involved in several flareups with white students, was suspended temporarily Thursday for the second time.

School superintendent Virgil Blossom later recommended that the girl be expelled for the rest of the year.

• • •

IF THE SCHOOL board follows Blossom's recommendation, she could enter the all-Negro Horace Mann High School or reapply for entrance at Central next year.

However, the girl's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, said she would resist, possibly with legal action, any order calling for permanent suspension of her daughter from the previously all-white school.

• • •

MISS BROWN was first suspended temporarily prior to the Christmas holidays for throwing soup at a white boy in what Blossom called a "fit of temper."

If the board does expel the girl, it may be acting in defiance of a Federal Court order directing integration of the nine colored pupils.

President Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas National Guard and ordered paratroopers to the school grounds last September after a mob barred compliance with the court's directive.

Faubus said reason delay sought in L. R.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4—(AP)—The Little Rock School Board has asked specifically for a 2½-year delay in integration because Orval E. Faubus may not be governor of Arkansas in 1961, the board president testified today.

Wayne Upton, the school official, made the statement in U. S. District Court here under cross - examination by Wiley Branton, an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

TESTIMONY in the school board's request that integration at Central High School be postponed entered its second day. U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope presided.

"As you know Gov. Faubus is running for a third term this year," Upton said. ". . . In 1961 he may not be the governor."

Faubus touched off the racial crisis here last Fall by calling out National Guardsmen to block nine Negroes from entering Central. If re-elected, Faubus would serve another two years.

Upton referred to a statement Faubus reportedly made recently in which the governor indicated he might use soldiers again to block integration.

"I don't know what he'll do," Upton said.

BRANTON ASKED Upton if he was aware that Faubus and other persons were under a restraining order not to interfere with integration.

Citing cases in Hoxie, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., Branton said that when a school board has asked for a federal injunction against "obstructionists" it has been granted the relief.

Upton said if the board here asked for an injunction against certain individuals other persons would have taken their place. He said later that a school board member is not a prosecutor.

"If you could control discipline there would be no need for federal troops, would there?" Branton asked Upton.

"Yes, that's right," the board president replied.

QUESTIONED later by Richard Butler, the board's attorney, Upton said the state's recently passed segregation laws also were a factor in the board's request for a 2½-year integration delay.

The four 1957 Arkansas segregation acts now are being contested in courts. Upton said he believed all would be settled within two years.

Upton was the ninth witness for the school board. He and the others have testified that integration caused violence at Central and impaired educational standards.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Observes Fourth Anniversary of Supreme Court Decision

It was announced this week that the Little Rock Branch of the NAACP will join hundreds of branches of the NAACP throughout the country in observance of the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court's ruling in outlawing segregation in public education.

The Little Rock observance will be held at the Collins Temple Baptist church on Ringo street Sunday stafting at 4 p.m.

The United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling was handed down May 17, 1954.

In many of the cities where the observance will take place, some will have special events, and some will have fund-raising teas. In Little Rock there will be a special program presenting some of the city's outstanding citizens.

Since 1954's decision most of the border states have made efforts toward compliance in desegregating their schools. Arkansas was making progress along that line until the ambition of an executive forced him to employ state rights to stifle federal and human rights.

The Resistance in Arkansas

Some months back *The Nation* expressed the view that the law-abiding element in Arkansas would, if given an opportunity, repudiate the actions of Governor Faubus. More recently, we reaffirmed this conviction ("Faubus Once Again," *The Nation*, March 29, 1953), albeit with some qualifications. Now, we are pleased to note, it is certain that Faubus will be vigorously opposed in his bid for a third term. The Democratic primary, tantamount to election in Arkansas, is scheduled for July 29. Governor Faubus has three opponents: Chancery Judge Lee Ward, from eastern Arkansas; Chris E. Finkbeiner, a well-to-do meat packer of Little Rock, and Robert J. Brown, a Little Rock lawyer whose candidacy is not taken seriously. Both Finkbeiner and Judge Ward are strong candidates. Three former governors, Sid McGrath, Ben Laney and Francis Cherry have come out against Faubus. On balance, Judge Ward, who appears to be the strongest of the contenders, has a good chance of forcing a runoff with Faubus and, with the field thus narrowed, of defeating him.

The stakes, for all of us, are high. Should Faubus win a smashing victory at the primary, the effect will be to strengthen the Dixiecrat element in the South and to complicate and delay the process of integration. If he is re-elected, the nation may anticipate another spectacle of the kind that occurred with the opening of Central High School last year. Judge Ward is not an integrationist, but he believes "first of all in law and order." In any event, the proper first steps have been taken and the voters will now be given a chance to repudiate the Governor who caused the words "Little Rock" to be shouted with derision around the world. The Arkansas primary of July 29 will command a top priority in the political expectations of all thoughtful citizens.

LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock School Graduates 1st Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — A school year unmatched in public education closed Tuesday night when 18-year-old Ernest Green got his diploma from Central High School.

Not only did Green become the first of the Negro race ever to have graduated from the school, but for his 602 white classmates, it ended a hectic school term that included bomb threats, rioting and constant surveillance by federalized National Guardsmen and for a time, battle-seasoned paratroopers.

ONE OF NINE

The tall, lanky Green is one of nine Negroes who integrated the school last Sept. 25 under Federal Court order and with protection of paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division.

One of the original nine, Minnijean Brown, was expelled and attends school in New York. The others are either juniors or sophomores.

Commencement was limited to ticketholders under strict rules laid down by the school board. Newsmen were limited to a roped-off section near the top of the stadium and only two photographers —one from each of the Little Rock newspapers— were allowed to take closeups of the graduation.

120 GUARDSMEN

Approximately 120 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen were available. The troops moved into the school Sunday.

The Capital Citizens Council declared Thursday "Liberation Day in Arkansas" and called for Arkansans to give "Thanks to Almighty God" that the remaining 432 federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen will be released from federal control.

The segregationists distributed placards printed in red, white and blue which read:

Liberation Day in Arkansas
May 29
Ike Go Home.

SUNDAY NIGHT

Sunday night's baccalaureate was marred by one incident at the athletic field and another possibly related near the campus.

A 16-year-old boy was arrested for spitting on a Negro woman as she left the arena after the ceremonies. Five other Negroes were arrested and one was charged with carrying concealed weapons. The colored men told police they were en route to the school to protect Green.

Several white students cheered when Green went through the motion of receiving his diploma in a rehearsal Monday.

"I hope you will take it on yourselves to see that everything goes all right," Principal Jess W. Matthews told the students. "I don't think there is anyone who wouldn't feel sorry if anything is done tomorrow night to interfere with the program."

Ronnie Hubbard, 17, president of the senior class, also appealed for order.

"I don't think anybody wants to do anything to ruin our commencement."

Little Rock Negro Asks Scholarship At Michigan State

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Ernest Green, first Negro graduate from Little Rock, Ark., Central High School, scene of conflict over school desegregation, has applied for a scholarship to Michigan State University.

Bob Stewart, MSU scholarship committee chairman, said he had received Green's academic records and that he was in the top 10 per cent of his class. He is particularly interested in a science course, Stewart said.

Green was referred to Michigan State by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students.

"We would be most anxious to have this young man as a student at Michigan State," Stewart said. "From the face of his high school record, he could make a valuable contribution here."

Say School Can Handle Its Problems

Federal Judge Delays Decision For Several Days

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) —Little Rock's torrid three-day integration hearing ended Thursday with two New York educators telling U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley school authorities weren't tough enough with student segregationists who piloted riots, terrorism and tense racial incidents.

Lemley told Little Rock School Board, petitioning for de-integration at Central High School until mid-term, 1961, he would not hand down a decision for at least a week.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People called only two witnesses against the school board's petition Thursday.

Syracuse (N. Y.) University Dean of Education Dr. Virgil M. Rogers and David G. Salten, Superintendent of schools at Long Beach, N. Y., both urged Lemley not to de-integrate Central.

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THEY SAID there was no opposition to integration that stern discipline can't overcome.

"I am confident that if school authorities will assert themselves and the principal at Central will take the major responsibility, the school can open next fall with Negroes attending," Rogers said.

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ROGERS SAID he could "see nothing in the record to indicate that conditions would improve in two-and-a-half years."

Salten testified records indicate "a lack of specific and explicit rules on misconduct, and I believe the punishment meted out was not strict enough.

"Repeaters were allowed to remain in school without punishments.

"I FIND IT difficult to accept that the people of this community do not accept the decision of the Supreme Court. The supremacy of the federal law is not a matter of dispute," he said. "It is a matter of fact."

Lemley asked Salten whether he, as a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Education, thought it necessary to keep troops at Central after threatening crowds were dispersed.

SALTEN REPLIED, "I believe it was necessary for President Eisenhower to maintain troops but that was only because of failure of the school to maintain adequate control itself."

Eisenhower called out 1,000 troops of the 101st Airborne Division to protect nine colored students who integrated Central in September. One was later expelled and went to school in New York and another became the first of his race ever to be graduated from a white school in Little Rock.

Little Rock Asks U.S. Court Call Off Integration

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Fri. 2-21-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board today asked the federal courts to suspend the six-month-old racial integration at Central High School.

The requested suspension would be in effect until the "deliberate speed" in integration ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court "can be clearly defined and effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the school district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

"INTOLERABLE," SAYS FAUBU

Gov. Orval Faubus said the school board's action should have been taken some time ago and added that the "situation in Central High School at present is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere."

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the filing of the petition "must have been a shock to all decent-thinking people in Little Rock."

Nine Negro students have been attending the school along with nearly 2,000 whites under the protection of federal troops in compliance with a court-appointed plan for gradual desegregation in the Little Rock public schools.

GIRL EXPELLED

One of the nine, Minniejean Brown, was expelled recently as a result of one of the many racial incidents which have plagued the school and has announced she will enter a private integrated school in New York.

The board and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom filed the petition for delay with U.S. District Court a few minutes before close of business for the day, Court Clerk Grady Miller said.

This is the second tme the school board has asked that integration be postponed.

Last September. such a request was overruled by U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., here on temporary assignment.

When Central High's fall term began Sept. 3, a contingent of the Arkansas National Guard, at the direction of Gov. Orval Faubus, was on duty at the school to prevent Negroes from entering.

Later Davies issued an order prohibiting Faubus from further interference with integration at the school.

WITHDREW GUARD

Faubus withdrew the guard and when rioting developed outside the school, the guard was federalizezd to protect the Negroes.

In today's petition the school board declared that opponents of integration "are continually implanting in the minds of residents of the district by all types of inflammatory publicity" the thought that the federal court order to integrate is a nullity and the board was betraying the interest of district residents in attempting to comply with the court order.

SUPREME COURT

The petition said that the U.S. Supreme Court envisioned in its original school desegregation opinion the "revision of local laws" to conform with its interpretation of the Constitution.

"Instead of revising local laws to bring them into conformity with the federal law, the State of Arkansas has enacted several laws which tend to defy the federal law and obstruct compliance by the district with the order of this court," the petition declared.

The board declared that, "The federal government, except for having placed troops around the school grounds, apparently is powerless to enforce compliance with this court's order of integration and suppress the interference now being encountered. . . ."

It charged that federal authorities had not penaliezd persons who defied the court's orders but "have stepped aside and placed on the district the full responsibility of compliance."

SITUATION AT SCHOOL DEPLORED BY FAUBUS

Commercial Appeal 2-19-58

Not Conducive To Education, Says Governor

Memphis Tenn.

RECENT INCIDENTS CITED

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 18.—Recent incidents at Central High School point up a "deplorable" situation, Gov. Orval Faubus said Tuesday.

"What's going on there is not conducive in any way to education," he observed when asked by newsmen for his reaction to the latest series of incidents Monday, in which three white students were suspended for passing out cards bearing the notation, "One down . . . eight to go."

Would Have Been Worse

However, the Governor added, the situation would have been even worse if he—as some of his critics have contended he should have done—had ordered the Arkansas National Guard last September to enforce integration.

"That would have resulted in an even more intolerable situation than we have now," the Governor declared.

Governor Faubus sent National Guardsmen to the school shortly before the fall term opened, with orders to keep Negroes out of the high school. He later was enjoined from further interfering with the integration decree, and Federal troops were sent here by President Eisenhower.

The Governor declined comment on any of the "specific" incidents which have occured lately.

There were no reports of further incidents at the school Tuesday, but the Arkansas Military District confirmed that there has been changes made in "disposition" of troops at the school.

Brief Checks

One report said the once constant patroling inside the school corridors had been replaced by brief checks from time to time in the corridors.

A Military District spokesman said there had been no change in the number of troops still being maintained at the school daily, but that they had been "more effectively disposed." He wouldn't comment beyond that.

At last report, several weeks ago, about two dozen Federalized Guardsmen were on duty at the school or the immediate vicinity every day.

Minnie Jean Brown To New York School

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The New York Post said Tuesday Minnie Jean Brown, the Negro girl expelled from Little Rock Central High School, will complete her year's education here.

The newspaper said it learned the 16-year-old girl will accept a full scholarship from the new Lincoln school, a private interracial institution with 432 students.

Little Rock Integration Cost—Now Tops 4 Million Dollars

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Army reported Tuesday that "Operation Little Rock" had cost $4,237,996 through Jan. 31.

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said Army costs at integrated Central High School had amounted to $3,802,284 through Jan. 31, and he said "information received informally from the United States Air Force" showed that Air Force costs have amounted to an additional $435,712.

Total school budget for the 1957-58 session at Little Rock is $5,222,297. That figure includes Central High School as well as all the other schools in the city.

Secretary Brucker supplied the latest compilation of costs at the request of Representative Tom Abernethy (D., Miss.).

Costs Broken Down

He reported that federalization of the Arkansas National Guard's ground forces had cost $3,624,461, including $3,197,364 for pay and allowances, $186,678 for operation, maintenance and other expenses, $132,833 for clothing, and $107,586 for subsistence.

Additional expenses incurred by the Regular Army, mostly the 101st Paratroopers, amounted to $177,823. This did not include pay, clothing, subsistence or other expenses normally incurred by Army units regardless of whether they are on active duty.

The $435,712 incurred by the Air Force was mostly pay and allowances for members of the federalized Arkansas Air National Guard, but also apparently included the cost of the "air lift" that brought the paratroopers to Little Rock.

Mr. Abernethy commented that "the cost of integrated education a la Eisenhower is going to put a severe strain on the gold at Fort Knox.

'High-Priced Politics'

"It is an extraordinarily high price for the taxpayers to have to pay for the effort by those in charge of the executive branch of the Government to gain minority votes for their candidates—briefly, it is pretty high-priced politics.

"It is particularly noted that the secretary of the Army expressed no opinion whatever as to when the taxpayers might be relieved of this expense. So, we must assume that the secretary contemplates a most extended, if not permanent, occupation of Little Rock.

RACE INCIDENTS AT LITTLE ROCK HIGH REPORTED

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill.

New Bomb Warning Also Received

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 6 (AP)—A series of racial incidents was reported from integrated Central High school today. There also was another anonymous report of a bomb in the school.

Supt. Virgil Blossom confirmed that he was investigating a report that a girl student struck another girl with a purse. He said one girl was white and the second Negro, but declined to say which one did the striking.

Blossom refused to identify the students, but unofficial sources said the Negro girl was Minnie Jean Brown, who has been involved in previous incidents. The same sources gave the white girl's name as Frankie Gregg.

Other Incidents Reported

Reports from the school said that a white boy later spilled soup on Minnie Jean in the school cafeteria, and that another Negro girl was involved in a kicking incident in a corridor.

Blossom and other school authorities were not available when these reports were re-

ceived, and there was no official confirmation.

A woman telephoned a Little Rock television station and said "There's a bomb in Central High and it's ready to go off." Then the caller hung up.

This wa sthe latest in a series of such calls, whivh have proved groundless except for the finding once of a stick of uncapped and unfused dynamite in a locker.

Discuss Proposed Bill

In another development related to the controversy over court-ordered integration at Central high, Rep. Brooks Hays [D., Ark.] conferred with Gov. Orval Faubus for 90 minutes today on a bill Hays says he will introduce for a congressional study of school desegregation.

Afterward Faubus said he thought that such a study would be a good thing.

"It might convince the government of the impropriety of entering the field of education," he said. He declined further comment.

LITTLE ROCK ASKS STAY

Integration Harms Education, School Board Tells Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (UP) — The Little Rock School Board asked the United States District Court tonight for a stay of compliance with its plan for gradual school integration.

The board said the quality of education at Central High School had been "impaired" by integration.

A twenty-four-member committee of Little Rock business men and civic leaders suggested to the school board yesterday that it ask such a delay, citing racial incidents since nine Negroes enrolled at the school Sept. 25 while United States troops kept order.

A similar request by the board for such a stay Oct. 3 plea was rejected by Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N. D., sitting on the Arkansas bench temporarily.

The petition was signed by School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom and the school board.

Harvard Prof. Examines Local Attitudes In Little Rock

Fear Withdrawal Of Federal Troops

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11 — Using his soft Virginia accent as an unobtrusive password, Prof. Thomas F. Pettigrew of Harvard recently spent three weeks examining local attitudes in post-crisis Little Rock.

His report on what he found inside the shop doors and on the back porches of the still uneasy Arkansas capital is a study in boycott and counterboycott, and of delicately balanced political interests pinning federal troops to Central High School for opposite reasons.

Professor Pettigrew, a teacher of social psychology at Harvard reported a sample of his findings —and made some broader assessments of coming chess moves by both black and white forces in the South—during a radio-TV interview Jan. 29. with WGBH news analyst Louis M. Lyons.

Two-way Boycotts

Economic boycott, the professor said, is being employed by both integration and segregation forces, James T. Karam, a confidant of Arkansas Gov. Orvil Faubus and a man implicated as an instigator of prosegregation riots in September, has suffered, according to Dr. Pettigrew a notable drop in his dry goods business.

White Citizens Council leaders, on the other hand, are using boycott methods in an attempt to harass the moderation-counciling, anti - Faubus Arkansas Gazette. Professor Pettigrew reports they are distributing auto stickers inscribed "Gazette Ad, Too Bad" as a warning to local advertisers.

Bread sales dropped off for one Little Rock bakery after the owner's daughter had been quoted in national interviews as favoring integration. Dr. Pettigrew states wrily that local Negroes say they are trying to eat as much of the bread as possible to counteract the segregationist boycott but that the bread just isn't that good.

Governor Faubus, the Harvard professor feels, still is riding the crest of popularity won by some shrewd political moves. "If he ran tomorrow for reelection, he would win maybe 10 to 1," the professor declared.

"But if the troops should pull out and there were no further violence," Professor Pettigrew added, "Faubus would lose a good deal of his support."

Asked by Mr. Lyons why there had been no moves to withdraw the troops, despite President Eisenhower's implied readiness to do so, Dr. Pettigrew said local political authorities were the ones holding back. For various reasons, he said, the three major forces in the Little Rock picture all want the troops to remain, distasteful as their presence is to the general populace.

The Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People group and other integrationists feel, he said, that the troops' continued presence helps establish more firmly the right of Negro children to attend integrated schools.

Segregationists see political advantage in the troops' presence, according to Professor Pettigrew, because it confirms their dire predictions of "bayonet rule."

Little Rock's businessmen and moderate civic groups do not want the troops removed at present because they fear a return of violence, according to the professor.

He'll Return Her to Central High

Suspended Girl's Dad Irked

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(UP) —The father of a white girl suspended from integrated Central High School because of a racial incident says he will take his daughter back to school Monday.

"I hope she will be afforded the same federal protection . . . extensively provided the nine Negroes," Jay Parker, the father said.

Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom said 16-year-old Sammie Dean Parker, who allegedly distributed cards reading "One down—eight to go," had been suspended for the rest of the school year.

Parker called it "expulsion" and said he plans to accompany her to Central High Monday in an attempt to have her re-enter the school.

The girl was suspended two weeks ago supposedly for distributing cards with the slogan referring to the expulsion of Minniejean Brown, one of the nine Negro students, earlier this month.

Minniejean was barred from the school after she had been involved in several quarrels with white students.

Parker charged, "My daughter is being persecuted and is being used to intimidate every white child at Central High School."

Calm Is Broken At Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — The calm at Little Rock's integrated Central High School was shattered Friday by at least two racial incidents and a bomb scare.

Little Rock school superintendent Virgil Blossom confirmed two incidents involving white and Negro students but refused comment on a reported third clash.

Blossom said one student struck another with a purse in the school halls and, during the noon lunch period, a white boy and a Negro girl were involved in a "soup-throwing incident."

Other sources indicated the purse argument involved a 10th grade white girl, Miss Frankie Ann Gregg, and a Negro girl student, Miss Minnie Jean Brown, 16.

Mrs. Frank Gregg, Jr., Frankie Ann's mother, said the two girls brushed in a hallway and Miss Brown called her daughter "white trash." The mother said:

"I don't think she (Frankie) should have to put up with that sort of thing," and announced she was withdrawing her daughter from school.

The bomb scare, rapidly becoming a routine matter at the school, occurred when an unidentified woman telephone the switchboard of a local television station and said explosives were planted in the school.

Authorities searched but found no bomb. The building was not evacuated.

The alleged third incident involved a Negro girl reportedly kicked by a white boy in a school corridor.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
MR. HARRY ASHMORE, EDITOR
ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Ashmore Says Little Rock Stand's 'Pat'

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP)—Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, has made no change in his position with regard to sending federal troops into Little Rock last fall.

An abbreviated report of his comments at a news conference here last Friday led some persons to believe he had changed his stand. He was quoted as saying the sending of troops to the city was a "tragic event" and one for which the Eisenhower administration "should be indicted."

"I said it is a tragedy that federal troops should have to be used to maintain order and uphold the federal courts," Ashmore said Monday.

"I further said that after Gov. Faubus had employed the National Guard to defy the federal courts, the Eisenhower administration had no option but to meet force with force. I do feel that the Eisenhower administration is to be indicted for its inaction after the Supreme Court decision of [illegible] judgment, allowed this tragic condition to develop."

Return of Little Rock 7 forecast

Baltimore P. I

WASHINGTON — "We have no doubt that the Court of Appeals will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation and that it will act upon the application for a stay or the appeal in time for arrangements to be made for the next school year."

The above section of the Supreme Court's denial of the NAACP petition for bypassing of the Court of Appeals in its effort to secure reversal of Judge Harry J. Lemley's Central High School integration postponement order was widely intepreted in in legal circles this week as "a virtual mandate" for a speedy Court of Appeals ruling on the lower court decision.

* * *

HIGHLY informed sources, who asked that their names be withheld from publication, freely predicted that the Eighth United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis would grant a stay to bar enforcement of Judge Lemley's order and that the seven colored pupils would go back to Central High School in September.

In support of their contention, they claimed that Judge Lemley had, in effect, taken it upon himself to reverse the U.S. Court of Appeals, acting upon alleged conditions in the community and at Central High School which were not issues at [illegible]

AND when the order is stayed, permitting the seven colored children to continue their schooling at Central High, these sources believe it will make no difference how long it takes the Court of Appeals to hold a hearing on the NAACP appeal from the ruling of Judge Lemley.

The background of the case, which has now become a cause celebre, follows:

In 1955 the NAACP filed on behalf of the minor plaintiffs between the ages of 6 and 21 years a complaint in the Federal District Court at Little Rock. Named as defendants in the suit were the president and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Little Rock School District, the superintendent of the Little Rock School District, and the Little Rock School Board.

Superintendent Virgil Blossom and the school board submitted to the court a plan for the gradual desegregation of Little Rock schools, which was approved.

The plan consisted of a three-phase desegregation program: The high schools were to be desegregated first, next the junior high schools, and lastly the elementary schools, covering a period of about eight years.

The NAACP, being dissatisfied with the order of the District Court approving the plan, appealed. The Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the District Court.

* * *

IN AUGUST, 1957, Mrs. Clyde Thomason, a white woman, filed a suit against the Little Rock school board in the Pulaski County (Ark.) Chancery Court to enjoin them from putting their plan into operation. A temporary injunction was issued Aug. 29, 1957.

Upon application of the school board, the Federal District Court on Aug. 30, 1957, enjoined Mrs. Thomason from further proceeding in the state court. The United States Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the District Court.

Desegregation under the plan was to start at the high-school level with the 1957-58 school year, which began Sept. 3, 1957.

After an elaborate "screening process," Supt. Blossom arranged to enroll nine colored students in the formerly lily-white Central High School.

On the night of Sept. 2, however, Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, stationed units of the Arkansas National Guard at the Central High School to keep the nine colored children from entering the school.

The Little Rock school board, upon learning of Faubus' action, asked the Federal District Court on the morning of Sept. 3, 1957, for instructions.

The District Court on the same date ordered the school board to put its plan for integration into operation "forthwith."

* * *

ON SEPT. 4, the nine colored children — Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walls, Thelma Mothershed, Terrance Roberts, Minnie Brown, Melba Patillo, Elizabeth Ann Eckford, Jane Hill and Ernest Green — were forcibly prevented by the Arkansas National Guard from entering and attending classes at Central High.

On Sept. 5, the school board filed a petition for a temporary suspension of the operation of its plan of integration. The District Court denied this application on Sept. 5.

On Sept. 9, the District Court entered an order inviting the United States to enter the case as a friend of the court and to institute injunction proceedings against Gov. Faubus, General Sherman T. Clinger, Adjustant General of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. Marion E. Johnson, unit commander of the Arkansas National Guard, to prohibit obstruction of the District Court orders directing the school board to carry out its integration plan.

Former Attorney General Herbert Brownell and United States Attorney Osro Cobb intervened and, after a hearing on Sept. 20, a preliminary injunction was issued against Faubus, Clinger and Johnson, forbidding them from interfering with the orders of the District Court.

Faubus obeyed the order but appealed. The Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the District Court.

* * *

ON SEPT. 23, the colored students entered Central High School under the protection of the Little Rock Police Department. But they were removed by Supt. Blossom after a large crowd gathered around Central High.

From the United States Naval Base at Newport, R.I., where he was vacationing, President Eisenhower on Sept. 23 issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaged in obstructing the enforcement of the District Court orders to desegregation of Central High School to cease and desist and disperse "forthwith."

The mob again gathered in front of Central High on Sept. 24 to prevent the carrying out of the court's order for the admission of the colored children, and President Eisenhower issued an executive order directing the use of troops under Federal authority to aid in the execution of Federal law at Little Rock.

In an address delivered from his office at the White House on the night of Sept. 24, President Eisenhower declared that "Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of the courts."

The colored students were returned to Central High under the protection of units of the 101st Airborne Division (paratroopers) and the Federalized Arkansas National Guard.

Federal troops remained in Little Rock until school closed last May 28. After Federal troops were stationed at Central High, the crowds dispersed and remained dispersed until the end of the school year.

During the school year, one colored student was expelled and one colored student, Ernest Green, was graduated.

* * *

ON FEB. 20 the school board filed a petition in the District Court. The school board asked that the plan of integration be realistically reconsidered in the light of existing conditions and that in the interest of all pupils the beginning date of integration be postponed until such time as the concept of 'all deliberate speed' can be clearly defined and effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the (school) District to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

Feb. 26 the NAACP filed a motion to dismiss the petition upon the ground that it failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted.

Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of the Court of Appeals designated Judge Lemley to hear the petition since there was no other judge regularly assigned to the Eastern District of Arkansas and since there was great public interest in the school board's petition.

* * *

APRIL 28, Judge Lemley held a preliminary hearing. He directed that the original petition be amended to disclose whether the school board desired time to reconsider the plan or whether it simply desired a "moratorium" or a "cooling off" period and to indicate a definite time during which the postponement was desired.

The board filed a substitute petition asking for a suspension until January, 1961.

The NAACP again moved to dismiss on the ground that the school board was not entitled to the relief sought and on the ground that the colored students had a vested interest to remain in Central High.

June 3, Judge Lemley began the hearing on the school board's petition which was then amended.

In the amended petition the school board alleged that because of the repeated daily incidents within the school, the educational program at Central High had been so impaired that colored and white pupils had both suffered and would continue to suffer unless the requested delay was granted.

Testimony introduced at the hearing by the school board was designed to show that during the school year the following occurred:

1. There were a large number of disciplinary problems involving pupils in the school. Although there were no incidents in the classrooms, there were a number of incidents in the halls and cafeteria.

These incidents consisted mainly of "slugging, pushing, tripping, catcalls, abusive language, destruction of lockers," all directed against the colored pupils.

2. Tension among pupils and teachers resulted from the presence of the nine colored children.

3. Bomb threats, 43 in number, necessitated numerous searches of the school building to determine whether any bombs were in the school. Such threats, most of which were broadcast on the local radio and television stations, brought calls from parents and the withdrawal of pupils for the day.

4. Destruction of school property by acts of vadalism and mischief necessitating the expenditure of funds which might otherwise have been used for painting and to repair damages.

5. Misconduct on the part of some students, resulting in about 200 suspensions for short periods of time and two permanent expulsions.

6. In some classes the amount of work generally covered in previous years was not covered, and in one instance the teacher requested that the achievement examination be not given this year.

7. The administrative staff was required to spend a great deal of time making reports of alleged incidents arising out of the presence of the colored pupils and removing photographers and other unauthorized persons from the school premises.

8. Social clubs, some of the in-service training programs, and some of the extra curricular school activities received less attention than in the preceding years.

* * *

WITH THE exception of the vice principal for boys, the other teachers and administrative staff, who testified for the school board, believed that the presence of the colored children in Central High next year would result in a continuance of these incidents, preventing white children from receiving "quality education."

The NAACP moved to strike the testimony of all of the school board witnesses on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial to the issues. None of the testimony was stricken.

The NAACP offered the testimony of two witnesses, both of whom are experts in school administration. These witnesses testified that if stronger disciplinary measures had been instituted by the school authorities, the incidents occurring within the school would have been minimal and if such stronger disciplinary measures are used in September, the colored pupils could continue in Central High without impairment of its teaching program.

The school board claimed

that its determination that its integration plan should be suspended for two and a half years was based upon the facts that (1) Faubus probably would not be governor in 1961, (2) the constitutionality of the anti-integration laws passed by the Arkansas legislature in 1957 probably would be determined by the courts and the attitude of state officials, which is now one of total opposition, may have changed, and (3) educational standards have been lowered.

• • •

JUNE 21, Judge Lemley entered an order suspending the plan of gradual integration until the mid-semester of the 1960-61 school year, without the school board being considered, either collectively or individually, in contempt of court.

On the same day the NAACP filed a notice of appeal in the Court of Appeals and asked Judge Lemley for a stay of his order.

June 23, the application for a stay was denied.

June 24, the NAACP applied to the Court of Appeals for a stay of Lemley's order pending appeal and on the same day the appeal was docketed in the Court of Appeals.

June 26, the NAACP asked the Supreme Court to review the case before the Court of Appeals passed upon it.

June 30, the Supreme Court denied the NAACP's request.

Return To Central High Seen For Little Rock, Ark. Students

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, — (NNPA) — The seven colored students who attended Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., last school year will be back in that school at the beginning of the next school year informed sources here believe.

These sources, who asked that their names be withheld from publication, predicted that the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis will grant a stay of the order of Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley postponing integration at Central High for two and a half years.

If and when the order is stayed permitting the seven colored children to continue their schooling at Central High, these sources believe it will make no difference how long it takes the Court of Appeals to hold a hearing on the NAACP appeal from the ruling of Judge Lemley.

New Little Rock Ruling Disgusts Negroes

Editor's Note:

The circumstances surrounding the recent Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley decision halting integration in Little Rock's Central High School came like a bolt of lightening to America's largest minority race — the American Negro People. World-wide attention was also gained in that while America is trying to win friendship abroad — such an un-Democratic decision as handed down by Judge Lemley, a pro- southerner can only make a "MOCKERY" of our American way of life, at home and abroad.

BY BISHOP H. J. McFALL

Little Rock, Arkansas — During the weekend, America faced one of its greatest shocks of more than a decade when a Southern loyalist judge rendered a decision staying the order of integration in Little Rock's Central High School.

Mob violence caused President Eisenhower to send in federal troops to protect Negro children when ignorant white mobsters launched a campaign of terror against Negro students enrolled in Central High. Their action was in direct violation of our United States Supreme Court edic ordering integration in the public schools of Little Rock.

We, of the North and elsewhere in the nation who believe in law and order and the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America and the provisions of the Bill of Rights are shocked at the lack of judicial prowess displayed by Judge Lemley.

In rendering his decision Judge Lemley said, "this does not mean a surrender to unlawful force or violence." We, as Negro Americans fail to interpret this statement. What is ment by "surrender to unlawful force or violence?"

Each day that an American Negro child is denied entrance into any public school maintained by public funds and taxes paid by the American Negro people — because of mob violence or threats "it is a SURRENDER TO UNLAWFUL FORCE AND VIOLENCE."

Under Lemley's ruling, the seven American Negro children enrolled at Central High School will be barred from entering the school come the September semester.

NAACP Files Appeal

Wiley Branton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a notice of an appeal. In his motion he asked that Lemley grant a stay of execution until the appeal is heard in a higher court.

The appeal would be heard in the U. S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo.

The NAACP was the first group to present the integration to the United States Supreme Court which resulted in a ruling in favor of integration in Litle Rock's Central High School.

Dixiecrates Hail "Injustice"

Southerners hailed Lemley's decision which gave impetus to continued segregation and second-class citizenship for all American Negro children in public schools thru-out the south. It was revealed that Lemley said, "he loved the South so much, until it was a religion with him."

William P. Rogers the present Attorney General of the United States who suceeded Attorney Gen. Brownell who was in office when the integration issue started, declined to comment on Lemley's decision.

Senator Mike Mansfield (D) Montana said the lawful responsibility is now in the hands of the executive (President Eisenhower.)

At press time four American Negro leaders were meeting with "Ike" presumably to discuss the seriousness of the Little Rock issue. They were: Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, vice-president AFL-CIO pullman porters' union; Dr. Martin Luther King, famous Negro clergyman who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

ICW Seeks "Ike's" Aid

Officials of International Wings Church Corporation with headquarters in Chicago sent a communication to President Eisenhower following Judge Lemley's decision asking him to use the influence of his office to protect the rights of American Negro children in Little Rock as well as elsewhere in the nation.

Victory and Defeat

The refusal of the United States Supreme Court to intervene extraordinarily in the crisis caused by Judge Lemley's decision before the Eighth District Court of Appeals has acted, is unquestionably a setback, if not a defeat.

Unless the Court of Appeals acts before the beginning of the 1958 school term, the Negro children who finished their first term at Little Rock's Central High School will be unable to return to their classes, and the White Citizens Councils and Governor Faubus will have won a victory.

It will be much more difficult to attain the goal of public school integration in Little Rock after school opens minus Negro students.

On the other hand, a great victory has been won in California where a state court has decreed that there can be no racial discrimination in the sale of housing involving Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration financing; meaning that a large proportion of the new housing can no longer be marketed on a tacit white-only basis.

The victory, of course, was won by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the victory means that Negroes can now buy homes anywhere that they can persuade the owner to sell; but because of the barriers erected by the FHA, and VA-backed, they have been forced into private financing with exorbitant interest rates.

With this explicit sanction against racial discrimination, a whole new area is opened to colored people in housing.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

2½ YRS. INTEGREGATION SUSPENSION

LITTLE ROCK RULING BLOW TO INTEGRATION

N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

Court's Staying of Desegregation Seen Slowing Process Elsewhere

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28—Since the 1954 and 1955 decisions declaring school segregation unconstitutional and ordering its end "with all deliberate speed," the Supreme Court has deliberately steered clear of the school controversy. It has left the complex problems of implementing the decisions to be worked out by the lower courts.

This week, in a sudden and unexpected development, the most critical question to arise in the segregation area since 1955 was put to the Supreme Court. The question, stated broadly, is this:

Does local resistance to integration, culminating in acts of violence and unrest inside the schools, justify suspending a desegregation program already in effect so that the schools and community may have a breathing spell?

The question was posed a week ago today, when Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley handed down his decision suspending the school integration program of Little Rock, Ark., for two and one-half years. Once again Little Rock was a national and world symbol of the racial problem.

Judge Lemley based his order on "intolerable" conditions that he found had developed inside Little Rock's Central High School. Nine Negro children had attended the school under Federal military protection in the past school year after the courts stopped Gov. Orval Faubus' use of the National Guard to block integration.

The decision underscored the grave difficulties facing attempts to mix even a handful of Negro children into white schools in the Deep South. And, in particular, it exposed the terrible burdens put on two institutions as the unwilling levers of social change—the Federal courts and the schools.

Legal Situation

So far as Little Rock itself is concerned, the legal situation centers on a question of time: Can appellate review of Judge Lemley's order be obtained by the start of the next school term in September?

A reversal of the order after that date would put the Negro children back in school in midterm after withdrawing. And that would add still another unsettling element to a turbulent situation.

Attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a prompt notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Then, invoking a procedure used only in extraordinary circumstances, they asked the Supreme Court to by-pass the Eighth Circuit and review the case immediately.

Should the Supreme Court agree to take the case at this time, it would have to call a special term or work past its expected adjournment Monday. In either case it would be expected to hand down its decision before September.

If the Supreme Court refuses to review Judge Lemley's order under emergency procedures the N.A.A.C.P. will have to ask the Eighth Circuit to sit in special session this summer.

If the N.A.A.C.P. cannot get a review on the merits in either of the appelate courts before September, its only way of keeping the Negro children at Central High School will be to obtain a stay of Judge Lemley's order pending appeal. He has refused a stay himself, and the N.A.A.C.P. has appealed that refusal to the Court of Appeals. It can go, finally, to Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Whittaker, sitting as Circuit Justice for that circuit.

Judge Lemley's decision was based on the desirability of a "peaceful interlude" in Little Rock. And there seems no reason to doubt that, leaving other questions aside, majority sentiment in Little Rock shares the desire for such a breathing spell.

'Breathing Spell'

The school board, which originally proposed the plan for gradual desegregation, had asked Judge Lemley to suspend it. Harry S. Ashmore, the Little Rock editor who was Governor Faubus' most telling critic last fall, said the "breathing spell" was "welcome." There was no disputing the judge's statement that troops cannot "create a climate that is conducive to education."

But Judge Lemley's order involves more, much more, than the climate in Little Rock Central High School. It involves no less than the course of school integration throughout the entire South.

In his editorial on Judge Lemley's order, Mr. Ashmore wrote that if the higher courts uphold it, they would be saying in effect: "Wherever pressure against desegregation is physical rather than merely verbal the Supreme Court decision can be, and indeed must be, suspended."

If the order is eventually upheld, then, it must surely have consequences outside Little Rock. In other cities, too, a determined group opposed to integration could create disorder. State officials and school authorities, either by desire or under the pressure of public opinion, might not restore discipline. Federal courts, under the rule laid down by Judge Lemley, would then be bound to suspend whatever steps had been taken to bring Negro children into white schools.

The result would almost certainly be to slow down acceptance of the Supreme Court decision. It could be to stop further school integration in the Deep South and even to undo programs already under way.

Opposition Argument

That is why the argument is made by those favoring the end of segregated schools that the proper resolution of Central High School's problems was not to give way to disorder, but to put the burden on school officials to meet it as best they could. It is noted, for example, that the school board did not follow the example of the board in Hoxie, Ark., and seek Federal injunctions against troublemakers.

The N.A.A.C.P.'s petition in the Supreme Court thus characterized Judge Lemley's reasoning:

"Such a rule of law could be interpreted only as a concession that * * * violence and its concommitant consequences are grounds for denying basic freedoms. Such a position is but an invitation to violence and to substituting a government of mob for one of laws."

Judiciary's Burden

One truth hammered home by this week's crisis is that the Federal judiciary is carrying the burden of the school segregation problem virtually alone.

President Eisenhower has been extremely reluctant to take any affirmative role in the whole transition of Southern race relations. He has said repeatedly that the job is for the courts, with help from the Executive only at their request. The Justice Department, following his philosophy, showed no inclination this week to enter the Little Rock case as a friend of the court.

This means that the course of compliance with the Supreme Court's decision has been determined by a scattering of private lawsuits. The courts, traditionally limited to knowledge of the facts presented by the litigants in the particular case, cannot lay down broad plans.

Planning the solution of national problems is traditionally, in the American system, the role of the Executive Branch. It is fair to say that the Executive Branch has played no part whatsoever, since 1954, in suggesting appropriate means to make the Supreme Court decision effective or in resolving the tensions it has caused.

Bid to Congress

The Little Rock school superintendent, Virgil Blossom, called almost plaintively this week for action by Congress.

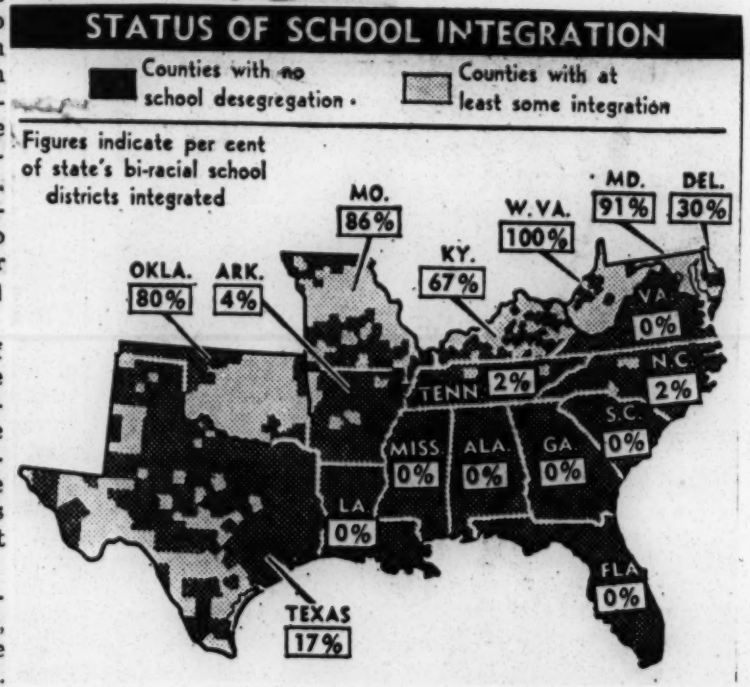
But the realistic truth is that Congress is disabled by Southern power in the Senate from taking any action to implement school integration. It struck from the Administration's civil rights bill last year the one section aimed at the school situation—a provision to let the Attorney General bring civil suits on behalf of private persons' rights, including the right to unsegregated schooling.

Whether the Executive Branch could or should have done more than it has in the last four years without Congressional authorization is a matter of debate. Proposals run from moral leadership and personal persuasion by the President to a more active legal role for the Justice Department.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that the Executive and Legislative Branches of the United States Government are taking almost no part in the solution of this country's most pressing domestic issue—racial segregation in the public schools.

'SUSPENDED SENTENCE'

Grant in The Oakland Tribune



HIGH COURT BARS LITTLE ROCK PLEA

Suggests Appeals Bench Set Integration Stay Review Before School Term

Text of the opinion will be found on Page 20.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Supreme Court refused today to review on an emergency basis the order suspending school integration in Little Rock until January, 1961.

But the high court strongly suggested that the case be reviewed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit before the next school term begins in September. That court has recessed for the summer.

"We have no doubt," the Supreme Court said in a short unsigned order, "that the Court of Appeals will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation, and that it will act upon the application for a stay or the appeal in ample time to permit arrangements to be made for the next school year."

Lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had asked the Supreme Court to by-pass the Eighth Circuit and hear the case this summer to assure early and final review.

Notice of Appeal Filed

A notice of appeal from District Judge Harry J. Lemley's suspension decision has been filed with the Eighth Circuit. So has an application for a stay of the decision pending its appeal. Judge Lemley denied a stay.

If the Eighth Circuit were to grant the stay, the need for speed would be gone, from the N. A. A. C. P.'s viewpoint. Little Rock Central High School would open with a handful of Negro children among the whites, as this past year, while the appeal was argued.

Chief Justice Earl Warren read the order to a packed courtroom at the end of a busy and dramatic day—the last in the high court's 1957-58 term.

Twenty-one cases that had been argued earlier in the term were decided today—with forty opinions. The Chief Justice announced that the court had disposed of all its pending business before recessing. It meets next on Oct. 6.

The way the court disposed of the Little Rock case was unusual in a number of respects.

Ordinarily petitions for certiorari — asking the court to hear a case — are granted or denied without comment. Today there were explanatory words, and the court took the further unusual step of having Chief Justice Warren read the order in full in the courtroom.

The Chief Justice reviewed the legal history of the Little Rock case succinctly, without reference to the facts—the use of the National Guard by Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus to exclude nine Negro children, the dispatch of Federal troops to put down rioting, the remaining disorder that Judge Lemley found made conditions in the school "intolerable."

Then the court's unsigned order noted the request of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys "to bring the case here before the Court of Appeals has had an opportunity to act upon the petition for a stay or to hear the appeal."

Power Exercised Rarely

The Supreme Court has statutory power to decide cases before judgment in the Court of Appeals. But the order said that power "has been exercised but rarely, and the issues and circumstances relevant to the present petition do not warrant its exercise now."

The Eighth Circuit has passed on the Little Rock case three times already, the Supreme Court order said, and "is the regular court for reviewing orders of the District Court here concerned." The conclusion was that the request for a stay and appeal "are matters properly to be adjudicated by it [the Court of Appeals] in the first instance."

Thurgood Marshall of the N. A. A. C. P. legal staff had said in his petition that there was "urgent need for final review" of Judge Lemley's order by the Supreme Court "at the earliest possible time."

He argued that the decision would encourage "lawless elements opposing compliance" with court orders directing admission of Negro children to hitherto all-white schools. And he said that, at a time when school boards in many areas were considering the segregation problem, the decision would cause "confusion throughout the nation."

Mr. Marshall's petition was filed last Thursday. The Little Rock School Board, which had requested the suspension of its own integration plan, did not file a reply. It had thirty days to do so under the rules and was not asked by the Supreme Court to speed up its answer.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

What They're Saying Of Little Rock

Excerpts From Editorial Comment On The Decision To Delay Integration At Central High Until 1961

Rochester Times-Union

CERTAINLY the Little Rock plan which sought the easiest possible way went sour. The blame can be placed on Gov. Orval Faubus who called out the National Guard to keep the nine selected Negroes out of the high school. But when the command of the Guard was taken out of his hands by federalizing it there was still no gain for the authority of the federal courts.

Desegregation has been set back less by the district court's new opinion than by the necessity for troops to enforce a court order throughout the school year. Again it is shown that force has its limits in changing the opinions of men.

◆

The Washington Post

HOWEVER one looks at it, United States District Judge Harry J. Lemley has struck a severe blow at the cause of integration in the public schools. If it should stand, his decision granting the request of the Little Rock School Board for resegregation of the Central High School would be an unmistakable step backward.

The Little Rock School Board appears to have based its appeal for two and a half years more of segregation on the belief that by that time Gov. Faubus would no longer be in office. But what kind of reasoning is this? Are rights to be suspended because an unenlightened and unreasonable state executive is willing to wreck the school system and defy the federal courts in his efforts to thwart enforcement of the Constitution?

◆

The Arkansas Gazette

AS WE observed here when Gov. Faubus first called out his state militia to block the admission of nine Negro children under court order, the use of force could not in itself bring about any resolution of the problem, and would only worsen it. Armed men can keep Negro children out of school, as Mr. Faubus' did, and armed men can keep them in, as President Eisenhower's did—but the great issue drawn here can only be settled by law.

Judge Lemley's order, then, is not in that sense any sort of settlement —only, as he himself characterized it, a "tactical delay."

If the higher courts sustain Judge Lemley this beleaguered community has gained a breathing spell, and it is welcome.

◆

The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK'S difficult experiment in the integration of students of the white and Negro races in the public schools will be interrupted for at least two and a half years if an order issued by United States District Judge Harry J. Lemley on Saturday is sustained.

Judge Lemley based his decision on "the unfortunate racial strife and tension which existed in Little Rock during the past year and still exists there." Even that sturdy battler for decency, Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette*, has conceded that conditions in the Central High School of Little Rock are "intolerable."

But shall mob actions in the streets outside a school, or continued harassments inside a school, be allowed, unrepressed and unrebuked, to cancel out a decision of our highest court? Is this what the people of the state of Arkansas or any other state, North or South, really want? Do they desire a minority to rule? We don't believe so. For, if this were possible in the present instance, what would be left, in any debatable field, of the whole fabric of our constitutional law?

◆

Memphis Commercial Appeal

IN HIS original opinion of last Saturday, Judge Lemley said that "it is important to realize that to grant the stay [or suspension] requested by the board [Little Rock School] will not deprive any Negro student of a good high school education. In 1957 the completely new and up-to-date Horace Mann High School for Negroes was put into operation, and in that school, apart from any question of integration, the Negro students can receive an education equal to that provided in Central High School."

It will be to "the larger interests of both races" and to the benefit of education and public peace if Judge Lemley's order is upheld.

◆

The Charlotte Observer

JUDGE LEMLEY'S order may quiet the furies for a while at a single school in a single city. It may, in the process, stir them at a dozen other points.

We doubt that a circuit court of appeals, looking closer at the broad effects, will allow the order to stand.

◆

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FROM the standpoint of justice, the order [to delay] appears to punish the wrong persons. For the Negro students are being denied their just rights, while the instigators and perpetrators of violence against them go untouched.

From the standpoint of practicality, which is the seeming basis for Judge Lemley's order, the question is not entirely whether integration and education were breaking down, for both were proceeding if in distressing fashion. The fundamental question is what will be gained by two and a half years of delay?

◆

The Dallas Morning News

IN ALL probability Judge Lemley's decision considered, as NAACP has not, and doubtless others have not, that the chief interests to be served are those of the school population itself, white and black. It is the youngsters who have been made the victims of the difficult situation. Surely anything that can contribute to relieving the pressure on these hapless sacrifices to adult discord is sound. The Lemley "postponement" so contributes.

◆

Richmond Times-Dispatch

JUDGE LEMLEY'S decision is encouraging to Virginia, since it shows that some of the courts, at least, will listen to reason, and grant extension of time, when situations threaten to get out of hand. It shows the value of postponing dangerous showdowns by as many legal delays, as possible, as Virginia is now doing.

No Harm Seen In School Delay

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn

Little Rock Board Says Negro Facilities Are Equal

Tue 6-13-58
P. 1

NAACP PLAN SPURNED

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, June 12.—The Little Rock School Board Thursday argued there will be "no damaging effect" on Negro education here if an interruption in the integration schedule is allowed by Federal Courts.

The board, in a final brief filed on its petition to suspend integrated classes for two and a half years, argued that although Negro plaintiffs would be "disappointed," they would have Negro school facilities equal to those at Central High School.

Follows Court Suggestion

The brief was filed by Richard C. Butler and Archie F. House, school board attorneys, in accordance with final briefs suggested by Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley last week when he concluded oral arguments on the board's petition.

The board has asked that integration, because of turmoil and tension last year at Central High, be suspended until January, 1961. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People oppose the request.

The school board noted that officials here were aware courts no longer recognize the "separate-but-equal" facilities doctrine prevailing before the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling. But it added that if a delay or "cooling off" period is granted, Negro students would have a high school whose plant, equipment and faculty rating "are equal to those of Central High School."

New Negro School

The reference was to Negro Horace Mann High School, built about two years ago.

The school board also took sharp issue with NAACP arguments that it should seek injunctions to ferret out troublemakers at Central High, similar to what was done in Tennessee against segregationist John Kasper, and at Hoxie about two years ago.

Unlike those two cases, the board argued, Little Rock faced far more numerous and widespread opposition to the integration order.

"The officials of the district are not in the least hesitant in stating now that in their opinion it is no function of the district to convert itself into a law enforcing agency," the brief stated.

Burden Too Great

"The burden of punishing many residents of the community for their actions in obstructing integration in accordance with the order of this court is too great to place on petitioners. Besides, they are supposed to devote their time to operating a school and preserving educational standards."

As to two out-of-state witnesses brought here last week by NAACP counsel to argue against the delay, the board's attorneys said their attempts to "diagnose and suggest a cure borders on the preposterous."

That was a reference to testimony offered by two New York educators described as "experts" in the field of school administration. The school board noted that both lived more than 1,000 miles from Little Rock, had never tried to operate a school under conditions which the local district faced and "knew nothing of the temper of the mobs which formed or the tension which thereafter developed."

Case Is Left To Lower Tribunal

Washington Post
Washington D.C.

High Bench Calls For Action Before Schools Reopen

Tue 6-17-58
P. 1

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court refused to enter the controversial Little Rock integration case yesterday and told the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis to consider it before September.

In contention is a June 21 order by Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley which suspended integration in Little Rock until 1961 at the request of the city's School Board.

Attorneys for Negroes in Little Rock asked the Supreme Court to permit a direct appeal of the suspension order which, they said, was "an invitation to violence and to substituting a government of mob rule for one of laws."

Court Recesses

A direct appeal would have bypassed the Eighth Circuit Court and would have necessitated a special session of the Supreme Court which wound up its docket and recessed for the summer yesterday.

But, as its last order of business, the Supreme Court rejected a direct appeal in a brief, unsigned order read by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The Court noted that the Negroes had filed an appeal in the Eighth Circuit Court before they attempted to bypass it. Such a direct appeal is exercised rarely, the Supreme Court said, adding: "The issues and circumstances relevant to the present petition do not warrant its exercise now."

Post

Then the Supreme Court, with this language, told the Eighth Circuit Court to take action soon:

"We have no doubt that the Court of Appeals will recognize the vital importance of the time element in this litigation, and that it will act upon the application for a stay or the appeal in ample time to permit arrangements to be made for the next school year."

The "hint' to the Circuit Court apparently wasn't necessary. A spokesman for that court said the judges, in summer recess since May 13 and not scheduled to meet again until Sept. 10, were waiting for the Little Rock School Boards reply before dealing with the case.

The Circuit Court then will take action either by mail or by holding a special session this summer, he said.

The Supreme Court order noted the Little Rock case had been before the Eighth Circuit Court three times already. Once was in April, 1957, when the appellate court upheld the School Board's gradual desegregation plan over the objections of the Negroes who said it was too slow.

After Gov. Orval E. Faubus called out his Arkansas National Guard troops to keep nine Negroes out of Central High School last September and President Eisenhower sent Army paratroopers to enforce the court desegregation order, the case came before the Eighth Circuit Court again last April 28.

At that time, the Circuit Court censured Faubus for his use of troops, stating such a course could lead onty to "a complete breakdown of government." The court also rejected appeals claiming the use of Federal troops was illegal.

Early this month, the School Board asked Judge Lemley to suspend the integration program, citing continuous trouble within the school as injurious to educational standards. Lemley, in his decision, acknowledged existence of an "intolerable" situation and suspended integration "in the public interest."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claimed Lemley's decision created "instability" and "confusion" in areas considering or facing desegregation, and asked that it be reversed before school begins in September.

Other Supreme Court actions:

Ruled against a California loyalty oath law, while in two other cases upheld discharges of a conductor and a teacher for refusing to answer questions about Communists. **Page A10**

Found that President Eisenhower lacked authority to dismiss Myron Wiener as a member of old War Claims Commission. **Page A11**

Upheld management over labor in two cases involving the right to oppose union distribution of organizing appeals. **Page A11**

Acted in series of criminal procedure cases, in one of which it ruled that an arrested suspect does not have a Constitutional right to have a lawyer with him during police questioning. **Page A10**

Trial Ends In Little Rock Case

St. Louis
Kansas City
Missouri

Says Superintendent Blossom Could Have Controlled Situation

Tue 6-17-58
P. 1

By PHIL NEWMAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)—Little Rock's torrid three-day integration hearing ended with two New York educators telling U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley school authorities weren't tough enough with student segregationists who piloted riots, terrorism and tense incidents.

Lemley told Little Rock school board, petitioning for de-integration at Central High school until mid-term, 1961, he would not hand down a decision for at least a week.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called only two witnesses against the board's petition.

Syracuse (N.Y.) university Dean of Education Dr. Virgil M. Rogers and David G. Salten, superintendent of schools at Long Beach, N. Y., both urged Lemley not to de-integrate Central.

They said there was no opposition to integration that stern discipline can't overcome.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom charged in Federal court Wednesday that Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Roy Harris, Augusta, Ga., editor, spoiled the school board's plans for gradual integration of Little Rock's schools.

The opposition to integration of Central High broke out in an open riot last September and President Eisenhower sent in 1,000 troops of the 101st Airborne Division to protect nine Negroes who integrated Central.

Kansas City Star
Tue 6-13-58

Now the school board has asked U. S. District Judge Harry Lemley to de-integrate Central until mid-term, 1961, because eight months of integration proved that students can't be instructed properly in a continual uproar.

Address Segregated Rallies

Blossom, testifying on a hearing before Judge Lemley on the school board's request, explained that Griffin and Harris, editor of the weekly Augusta, Ga. Chronicle, spoke before segregation rallies in Little Rock last Summer.

"I felt up to that time we had a chance of getting people to accept the gradual integration plan)," he said. "I felt very apprehensive after the appearance of Governor Griffin and Harris."

He said "considerable opposition" arose after the appearance of Griffin; "plans for gradual integration seemed to have been driven out of their minds."

Blossom said people told him that Griffin advised them it was not necessary to integrate and "they could not understand why the board was going ahead with its plan to desegregate the school."

The school board, in a plan approved by Federal courts, agreed to let nine Negroes start at Central High last September. These were the Negroes the President subsequently had to call out troops to protect.

As Little As Possible

Blossom said the plan was to "accomplish as little desegregation over as long a time as possible."

Judge Lemley said he will take the case under advisement, meaning he will not hand down a decision immediately after he stops taking testimony.

The President of the school board testified that he fea[ed] a continual uproar at Central as long as Orval F. Faubus is governor of Arkansas.

Wyle Branton, an NAACP lawyer, asked School Board President Wayne Upton why the school board has hit upon mid-term for a resumption of integration if Lemley allows de-integration.

"We tried once at the beginning of the term," Upton replied.

"That takes care of the mid-term date," Branton said. "Now, what about the 1961 date "

"You know full well that the governor called the troops out last September when we tried to integrate the school and I'm sure you know he is a candidate for a third term. In 1961 he may not be governor," Branton said.

Why Are You Afraid

"What are you afraid of?" Branton asked.

"I'll say only this — Governor Faubus made a statement quoted in the newspapers about two weeks ago that if the plan stays in effect he would do the same thing next September," Upton said.

"Would you need troops to control integration if the school enforced discipline?" Branton asked.

"No, I believe not," Upton said.

Upton was the ninth witness before the court. Before he testified, Mrs. Govie Griffin, a chemistry teacher, said she had seen only one inter-racial incident, "and thought it was not serious, it ended up in the FBI files."

She said Minnie Jean Brown, a husky Negro who was expelled before the term ended, accused a boy of kicking her. She said the boy apologized but Minnie Jean went around asking what the boy's name was.

"The next thing I knew, the boy was in trouble," Mrs. Griffin said. "I and several of the girls agreed the kicking was not intentional."

Police Chief E. G. Smith testified that on Sept. 23, 1957, more than 1,000 persons gathered in front of Central. He said they were "abusive, used profanity against my police officers on duty and talked of 'going in and getting the niggers.'"

Agitators Barred

He said "agitators" tried to break down police barriers and succeeded but were arrested. At noon, he started to fear that he could not hold back the crowd and suggested that the nine Negroes, who were in school, be spirited out.

Smith said that his men arrested 50 or 60 persons on September 23, a Monday, and that until noon the next day none had even paid a fine. Looking at local newspapers, he identified the pictures of several persons as "agitators."

Mrs. Sybil Hefley, an English teacher, testified that she had suffered a nervous breakdown because of the turmoil. She said her physician had warned her not to testify because she is not fully recovered.

For this reason, her testimony, which had ben taken earlier, was read by School Board Lawyer Richard C. Butler.

Mrs. Hefley said that two students refused all year to take the pledge of alliegiance to the flag, and "this had a very distracting and upsettling influence on other students."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI) — School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom testified yesterday that a federal judge turned down his plea for help in settling strife at integrated Central High school last fall.

Blossom testified at a Federal court hearing in which the Little Rock school board is trying to desegregate Central High school.

Blossom said he made his plea to Federal District Judge Ronald Davies.

"Under actual instructions of the board and after a conference I went to Judge Davies and asked for his help — for U.S. Marshals and we were turned down," Blossom said.

Blossom's testimony was the final presentation by the school board in the hearing before Judge Harry Lemley.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Wednesday they would follow the school board's case by examining two northern educators — Virgil Rogers of Syracuse (N.Y.) university and David Salten, school superintendent at Long Beach, N.Y.

Blossom, who Wednesday accused Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin of coming to Little Rock and ruining the school's plans for gradual integration, yesterday described the process in which nine Negroes were integrated into the school last September.

He said approximately 60 to 70 Negro students were screened for admission to Central. Of those, 17 were considered able to attend the previously all-white school and of that number eight withdrew voluntarily on advice of the school board.

The school superintendent said the general types of incidents that resulted from integration were slugging, pushing, tripping, cat calls, abusive language and destruction of property.

He testified that one white girl, Sammy Dean Parker, who was suspended and later re-instated changed her attitude after re-instatement.

"Her record from that time on was in great contrast to her earlier record," Blossom said. "She made a satisfactory adjustment for the rest of the term."

Blossom said he himself had received numerous personal threats during the school term from anonymous sources.

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

LITTLE ROCK IS ISSUE IN ARKANSAS PRIMARY

Victory for Faubus Is Expected to Intensify Segregation Fight

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10—President Eisenhower's directive this week that federalized troops be withdrawn from racially integrated Central High School at Little Rock, Ark., on May 29 could as Gov. Orval E. Faubus was urging the Arkansas electorate to endorse his dramatic use of executive powers last fall to thwart Federal court-ordered desegregation.

Implicit in the President's message accompanying the withdrawal order was an avowal that troops would be re-posted in September when classes resume if local officials then fail to prevent any obstruction of the court's mandate. This, of course, gave sharper outlines to what is the present disposition of the community leadership in Little Rock.

But in that emotion-torn capital city the dictum of "first things first" gave priority to the Democratic Gubernatorial primary election on July 29 in which Governor Faubus and three others are contestants.

The prevailing opinion is that a Faubus victory would constitute a regional rallying point for Southern segregationists and insure the Governor's adherence to the course he chose last September of calling out National Guardsmen to deny Negro students admission to Central High School.

Troops Recalled

This role by Little Rock as a regional segregationist symbol was underscored a few hours after President Eisenhower announced the troop withdrawal plans. Senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia and John L. McClellan of Arkansas issued statements that could be read as implying that the President had learned his lesson and was backing off from a fundamentally grave misstep.

In recent months some of the Deep South's foremost segregationist spokesmen have visited a score of key cities in the region to hammer home the theme that the national Administration regretted its decision to send troops into Little Rock and could be bluffed from taking any such action in the future.

It is in this climate that Governor Faubus at this early stage of the primary campaign is regarded as a strong favorite to win election to a third term in this one-party state. However, some observers say that because of traditional local conflicts over increased taxes, fiscal policies and patronage largesse he is not necessarily an odds-on favorite but may have to "run scared" to hold to his present lead.

Opponent's Ideas

The state's moderates on the desegregation issue, who have never effectively re-grouped from the shattering effect of Governor Faubus' action last fall, are expected to be attracted to his opponent, Chancery Judge Lee Ward of Paragould.

Judge Ward, for obvious political strategy, has taken a somewhat complicated stand on integration. He says that he is for "law and order," that he wants to "restore peace between Arkansas and the Federal Government" and that it is "the problems accompanying integration" that are the real issue.

He has described Governor Faubus as "the only practicing integrationist I know of in this race," a reference to the fact that the Governor's son attends an integrated college in Arkansas.

Judge Ward some months ago urged that the South grudgingly accept the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation statutes as "the law" until it could be changed. He proposed that the United States Constitution be amended to permit local school districts that have maintained segregated schools for fifty years or more to decide by popular local vote whether to desegregate.

Other Candidates

Also entered in this complex are two other candidates, Chris E. Finkbeiner, a Little Rock business man, who has said he "feels like everybody else" on the desegregation issue, and Robert J. Brown, a Little Rock lawyer, whose candidacy at this stage is rated as only nominal.

Little Rock community leaders, aware of the challenge in the President's withdrawal message that they get some spine into their cause by next September, know that the first real objective is to get Governor Faubus into a run-off second primary, which means another tricky oratorical go-round about thirty days after July 29.

Moreover, there are other local factors that blur the picture of what Little Rock community leaders can expect to accomplish before school opens in September.

For instance, the Little Rock school board has petitioned the Federal District Court to delay until January, 1961, any further implementation of the school desegregation program until the local climate is "more favorable." It is expected that any decision will go into the appellate process, which might extend beyond September.

'Voluntary' Proposal

There is also the proposal made by Herbert L. Thomas, a local insurance executive that the state Board of Education adopt a plan for an interracial commission to carry out a program of "voluntary progress" toward school desegregation. Essentially it would allow for a "cooling-off" period. It has had considerable endorsement from moderates.

There is also the role of the Negro students who have completed the first year of classroom integration with properly certified grades.

One of the Negro pupils, Ernest Green, 17 years old, is scheduled to receive his diploma at graduation exercises on May 27. School officials report that badgering of the Negro students by a small body of white students, generally believed to be the children of segregationist extremists, has been almost absent in recent days.

Little Rock is still a city marked by bafflement and inconsistency. The search for resolute answers to the President's counter this week is unlikely to get a higher priority until school re-opening is right around the corner.

In School Integration

Ike Leaves Door Open For Fed Troops In Little Rock

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower, in his order for the withdrawal of troops enforcing the Federal District Court order for desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock on May 29, left the door open for the return of Federal troops if the order is obstructed.

The question of whether the troops will be returned next September was threshed out at a second press conference held Thursday morning by James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary.

At a special 10 o'clock press conference, Hagerty gave out the text of the President's statement concerning his order for the release of troops which have been patrolling the Central High School area in Little Rock since last Sept 24.

At his regular morning press conference at 10:35 a.m., Hagerty was questioned a second time about the order.

He corrected a question of whether the committee, headed by Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, was working on the Little Rock situation at the request of the President. Hagerty said they were working at the request of the Governors Conference.

"I do not know whether they are in existence or not," said Hagerty.

Q. Is the Civil Rights Commission likely to step into the Little Rock situation between now and the opening of school like the President asked them to?

"I don't know," replied Hagerty.

Asked whether any conversation with Faubus preceded the issuance of the order, Hagerty replied "No."

At his earlier conference he had said there had been no conversation with Faubus that he knew of. "The answer is 'No,' flatly?" a reporter asked.

preserve the integrity of our judicial processes."

Q. This will be open to interpretation that some sort of pledge of responsibility would

"No," replied Hagerty.

He added that he did not know how Faubus learned about the issuance of the order.

"No Federal touch with him at all? Is that what your 'No' means?" a reporter asked.

"Yes," replied Hagerty.

Q. I take it then the troops do not go back in September when school opens unless necessary—

A. I suggest you read the statement.

Q. Yes.

A. That is not what the statement says. The statement says "I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to act further to be expected?

A. I think you just have to

wait and see.

Q. It certainly means that when the day school opens they won't be there until you see what happens, doesn't it?

A. Now, I am not going to project or answer any questions. The President's statement is quite clear. It is also quite clear from his statement where the responsibility lies.

Q. When you say "I think you just have to wait and see," is that the attitude the President is taking also that he is going to wait and see what happens?

Uncle Sam Stepping In Again

Negro Kids Earn A's, B's In L. R.'s Central High

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 2-1-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Uncle Samuel has evidently decided to take the kid gloves off and start acting "tough" once more about the situation here which revolves around troubled Central High School

• FBI agents have been called in to investigate the repeated "incidents" between Negro and white pupils at the school. They are also looking into the frequent "bomb" scares which have disrupted schedule at Central High and are seeking to find out who put an empty stick of TNT in a locker of the building.

In the meantime, eight of the nine Negro children have returned to their classes for the second semester. The lone absentee, Minnie Jean Brown, who figured in a food-spilling incident in the school cafeteria was absent because of a cold.

■

IN THE MEANTIME, Kenneth Vandiver, 18, one of the white segregationist leaders among the student body, was accused of striking Ernest Green, 17, a Negro student in the face.

• Mrs. Daisy Bates of the local NAACP revealed that with one exception, the Negro students are maintaining "A" or "B" averages. The "exception" has a "C" average.

In the meantime, segregationists are voicing threats to get rid of school board members.

Soup Baths and Kickings

'Trouble Pot' Brewing At Central High; Nine Kids Tired of Threats

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"She just put her hand to her face and cried like the baby she is," declared Richard Boehler, 17-year-old white youth as he described how he kicked 16-year-old Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Little Rock Negro pupils in attendance at strife-torn Central High Sch

• Young Boehler pointedly stated that the girl did not fight back after he kicked her.

The Boehler - Brown incident was but one of many that have kept the trouble pot brewing at Central High.

■

NOT ONLY was Minnie Jean kicked, but another Negro girl, Carlotta Walls, was also kicked. Miss Walls accused another white pupil, Herbert Blount, along with "several other troublemakers" of having kicked her in the school corridor.

Miss Eckford

• In the midst of the disputes, the reported withdrawal of Elizabeth Eckford from the school was denied by School Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom after he held a conference with the girl and her father.

Minnie Jean, who seems to be the prime target for the racists, was also involved in another incident when a white girl hit her with a purse. In addition, she has had soup and chili poured over her head as she sat in the school cafeteria while white students cheered, clapped and yelled "Down with the n——rs!"

Miss Brown, it seems, has been accused of calling some of her white fellow - classmates "poor white trash."

MINNIE JEAN BROWN
. . . she cried like a baby

■

BOEHLER SAID that although he had been "dared" to kick Minnie Jean, he didn't kick her because of the taunt. He claimed that Minnie Jean had called him "white trash" and had also had an argument with him in a French class.

Mrs. W. B. Brown, Minnie's mother, sought a warrant for Boehler's arrest but was refused by Pulaski Prosecutor J. Frank Holt. In the meantime, Boehler's family claimed that they have been threatened with death via anonymous telephone calls in the wake of his having kicked the girl.

Mrs. Frank Gregg, mother of

CARLOTTA WALLS
. . . ganged by troublemakers

the white girl who hit Minnie Jean with a purse, withdrew her daughter from Central High School, stating that the Negro girl had called her daughter "poor white trash." She then added, "I don't think she should have to put up with that sort of thing."

Little Rock School Board Asks Court To Withdraw Orders For Integration

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Little Rock School Board today asked the federal courts to suspend the six-months-old racial integration at Central High School.

The requested suspension would be in effect until the "deliberate speed" in integration ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court "can be clearly defined and effective legal procedures can be obtained which will enable the—school—district to integrate without impairment of the quality of education it is capable of providing under normal conditions."

Gov. Orval Faubus said the school board's action should have been taken some time ago and added that the "situation in Central High School at present is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere."

SHOCK TO PEOPLE

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the filing of the petition "must have been a shock to all decent-thinking people in Little Rock."

Nine Negro students have been attending the school along with nearly 2,000 whites under the protection of federal troops in compliance with a court-appointed plan for gradual desegregation in the Little Rock public schools.

One of the nine, Minniejean Brown was expelled recently as a result of one of the many racial incidents which have plagued the school and has announced she will enter a private integrated school in New York.

The board and Supt. Virgil T. Blossom filed the petition for delay with U.S. District Court a few minutes before close of business for the day, Court Clerk Grady Miller said.

This is the second time the school board has asked that integration be postponed.,

Last September, such a request was overruled by U.S. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., here on temporary assignment.

GUARD ON DUTY

When Central High's fall term began Sept. 3, a contingent of the Arkansas National Guard, at the direction of Gov. Orval Faubus, was on duty at the school to prevent Negroes from entering.

Later Davies issued an order prohibiting Faubus from further interference with integration at the school.

Faubus withdrew the guard and when rioting developed outside the school, the guard was federalized to protect the Negroes.

Tonight the Governor was at Lepanto, Ark., to deliver a speech at a civic club meeting.

When newsmen told him of the filing of the petition, Faubus said: "This action of the school authorities should have been taken some time ago. I have suggested this a number of times in the past. The situation in Central High School is intolerable from the standpoint of a proper educational atmosphere. I sincerely hope the federal courts will give the matter proper consideration."

In today's petition the school board declared that opponents of integration "are continually implanting in the minds of residents of the district by all types of inflammatory publicity" the thought that the federal court order is illegal and the board was betraying the interest of district residents in attempting to comply with the court order.

WALLACE VICTOR ON STRAW BALLOT

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 20 (AP)—Circuit Judge George Wallace received 72 of the 123 votes cast in the traditional election year straw ballot for governor by University of Alabama law school students.

Results were announced today by Erskine Smith of Birmingham, president of the law school student body.

The vote: Wallace 72; Atty. Gen. John Patterson 14; former Congressman Laurie Battle 12; state Rep. George Hawkins 9; Jimmy Faulkner 8; state Rep. Karl Harrison, Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd and Adm. John Crommelin, 2 each; Ralph (Shorty) Price and Shearen Elebash, 1 each.

"Little Rock Nine" Has It Rough But Still in Central High School

In spite of physical abuses and vitriolic epithets at the hands of their schoolmates, the nine Negro children continue in the integrated high school here.

The nine Negroes were escorted into the school September 25 by members of the 101st Airborne division of Fort Campbell, Kentucky that were sent into the Arkansas city to quell disturbance and implement an order of the federal court that approved integration outlined by the Little Rock school board. The disturbance followed the action of Governor Orval E. Faubus, who called out the Arkansas national guards to prevent the Negroes from entering the school when it opened September 3 for the fall term.

For several weeks the children were carried to and from the school by members of the Airborne division, and then their parents were allowed to take them, with armed guards patroling outside and inside the school.

Now after several months of integration, the presence of hostility is as much in evidence today at the school as it was the day the nine entered.

ACTION IS REQUESTED

Blossom Seeks Expulsion of Minnie Jean Brown —Board To Decide

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12.—School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom recommended to the Little Rock School Board Wednesday that one of the nine Negro students attending integrated Central High School be expelled.

Object of his recommendation was Minnie Jean Brown, 16, who has been involved in several incidents with white students at the school since integrated classes started in late September.

The girl is under suspension for the second time this year, following a dispute last week with a white girl student.

Mr. Blossom said he ordered a two-week suspension against the student as a follow-up from last week, and in addition he would urge that she be expelled. The girl and her parents conferred with the superintendent in a closed meeting. He wouldn't disclose what was discussed or give reasons for his recommendation.

Board To Meet

The superintendent's disciplinary powers are limited to meting out suspensions. Expulsions are up to the school board. The board reportedly is planning a Friday meeting, at which time the question may come up.

Daisy Bates, Negro NAACP leader here who has been serving as spokesman for the Negro students, said Minnie Jean Brown and her parents were "shocked." She said she didn't know what action they planned, although an earlier report indicated the girl would contest the expulsion.

The girl recommended for expulsion is the only one of the nine Negro students who has drawn disciplinary action since the school term started. Half a dozen or more white students have been given suspensions as a result of racial incidents inside the school.

Called 'Troublemaker'

Some white students have referred to Minnie Jean as a "troublemaker." Negro spokesmen have privately said they feel some of the white students have deliberately set out to "make an issue of her" in the integration dispute.

Mr. Blossom said he knew of no incidents inside the school Wednesday, but the mother of a white student—who asked that her name be withheld—said her daughter had received a letter threatening her life. Her daughter had been involved in an incident with one of the Negroes, she said.

The letter was turned over to the local office of the FBI, but FBI officials had no comment.

Plan Of Voluntary Compliance Offered To Little Rock Board

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — A Little Rock insurance executive offered a plan of voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's controversial integration decision in a move to end the Little School stalmate.

Herbert L. Thomas submitted the plan to the Arkansas State Board of Education. He proposed that a state commission be established to advise school districts on just what constitutes desegregation at "all deliberate speed."

The plan, known as a State Plan of Voluntary Progress, suggested that the eight Negroes now enrolled at the Little Rock Central High School be dismissed at the end of the present school term.

Under Thomas' proposal, the federalized troops still guarding the school would be withdrawn and placed on a standby basis.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

The insurance executive declared that his proposed state commission should contain Negro representatives. In cases where circumstances warranted complete or partial desegregation, the group could help the school district to resolve difficulties, secure community support and make compliance with the Supreme Court decision workable.

Thomas said in cases where desegregation "is not immediately" practical, the commission could promote improvement of educational facilities for Negroes.

The Little Rock insurance man said Negroes would not be asked to halt integration suits but he suggested "that once sincerity of effort is made plain, Negroes would refrain" from what he called "undue aggressiveness."

"PARTIAL SUBSTITUTE

If the plan is approved, Thomas said he will offer it to the Federal District Court as a "partial substitute" for the Little Rock plan of "gradual integration."

The plan has been thoroughly discussed, Thomas said, "with both white and Negro leaders."

Gov. Orval Faubus said the "matter is of prime importance" but he said he felt "it depends upon what the people think and not what just a few individuals including myself, think about it."

Faubus Refutes Collins' Article

Claims Full Crisis Story Is Unknown To Floridan

KEEPS DETAILS SECRET

BY KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—Gov. Orval Faubus took sharp issue Monday with a fellow Southern governor—Leroy Collins of Florida—over the Little Rock integration issue.

Asked for comment on an article quoting Governor Collins in Look Magazine, Mr. Faubus said in effect the Florida chief executive should know first what he's talking about before he starts drawing conclusions.

Tone Calm But Sharp

Speaking calmly but with a sharp edge to his words, Governor Faubus referred to Governor Collins' statement in the current Look issue that both Governor Faubus and President Eisenhower should "share the blame" for the Little Rock crisis.

Governor Collins was quoted as saying Governor Faubus was to blame for having called out National Guard troops, and President Eisenhower was at fault for not having acted in advance to avert conditions which resulted in the President sending in Federal troops.

Governor Faubus hinted there was a "great deal" which neither Governor Collins nor the public knew about the controversy.

"Governor Collins has no way of knowing the details or the situation here, or of what was done or may have been done to prevent the crisis. He probably knows a lot about the situation generally, but not in particular. For him to make an unequivocal statement, as he is quoted, is going too far," said Governor Faubus.

Details Are Declined

Newsmen pressed for elaboration on what "may have been done to prevent the crisis," but Governor Faubus refused further comment. Later he said "there's a great deal which none of the public knows."

Refusing to concede he had precipitated the Central High School controversy, Governor Faubus said he agreed with two points which Governor Collins made.

At one point Governor Collins criticized the United States Supreme Court for setting itself up as "a government instrument to develop integration procedures." At another point he criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Florida Governor was quoted as saying the NAACP decides "when and where to desegregate."

Governor Faubus added a charge against the NAACP. He said a Justice Department official, whom he didn't name, had told him in effect the NAACP was the "motivator" of integration court suits. He said the official told him that before the Central High crisis arose.

To Fight Deactivation

Mr. Faubus will be in Miami next week for a meeting of the National Governors Conference. He said he will oppose deactivation of the 39th National Guard Division—made up of Arkansas and Louisiana units.

A discussion of the Army's proposal to disband about six National Guard divisions, including the 39th is scheduled at the governors conference. Mr. Faubus said he didn't know whether the Little Rock affair had prompted inclusion of the Arkansas National Guard in deactivation plans — as charged over the week end by a Louisiana official.

The Governor said he had received no official word of the scheduled May 29 release of Federalized National Guardsmen at Central High. However, Adjt. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger said orders had been received by Col. Alton Balkman, commander of the Guard troops.

General Clinger said that would assure that Camp Robinson, now being used by Guardsmen, will be ready for Arkansas Boys State when it opens May 31.

9 Little Rock Pupils Still Hanging On; Ignore Hard Licks!

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 2-8-58

P.5 Sat. 2-8-58

Firm Hand Needed at Central Hi

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Negro pupils are remaining steadfast in their determination to stick to their guns at Central High School despite a campaign of mental torture and physical violence directed against them by a "hard core" of arch-racists.

• **Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, asserted that the nine Central High School "pioneers" have no intention of withdrawing from the high school despite the continuing harassment to which they have been subjected.**

Basically, the situation at the local school boils down to these essential facts.

1. A white boy kicked Minnie Jean Brown and got away with it. The boy in question had already been suspended from the school for poor scholarship.

2. The nine Negro pupils are being annoyed daily by approximately 40 of the school's 2,000 students. However, little or nothing is being done to stop the racists from their activities.

3. The campaign against the Negro pupils consists of their being spit on, having trays of food dumed on them in the school cafeteria; and, having ink squirted on girls' dresses by white pupils carrying water pistols. Some of the whites threatened to put acid in the pistols.

Commented Thurgood Marshall, "They can't take much more of the passive harassment their fellow students are giving them . . . it goes on day after day. They deserve great credit for staying on."

■

MRS. BATES asserted, "I don't see how the situation could get much worse. The troublemakers are definite repeaters. Their tactics change from day to day.

• **"The troublemakers generally have the idea they can do anything they want and nothing will be done to them. The school officials need to take a firm hand."**

Mrs. Bates pointed out that the racists were also intimidating those whites who tried to become friendly with their fellow-Negro pupils. One white told a Negro pupil, "I have nothing against you, but I don't want to be beaten up."

Little Rock Negro Guilty Of Assault

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A circuit court jury today found Sims Walter, 16-year-old Negro, guilty of aggravated assault in the stoning of a white man at the height of the integratio.. crisis here last September.

Walter, who went to trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill, was sentenced to pay a $25 fine and serve six months at a county penal farm on the lesser charge. The jury included 11 white persons and one Negro.

The youth was accused of seriously injuring Dan Dinkins, 47, of Little Rock, a brakeman employed by Rock Island Lines, during a scuffle near Central High School Sept. 23.

That was the day a crowd rioted outside the school after nine Negroes entered under police protection. The Negro students were taken out of classes a few hours later and went back Sept. 25 under the guard of Federal troops. Walter was not one of the nine.

Dinkins was struck in the head by a chunk of concrete and suffered a skull fracture.

Little Rock Girl "Holds On To God"

LITTLE ROCK, Ark — (INS) — Little Rock mother whose daughter is one of the nine Negro students attending racially integrated Central High School, described how she advises her daughter to conduct herself at school.

The mother, Mrs. Lois Patillo and her daughter, Marlene, returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where they were the guest at a convention of directors of the National Baptist Convention of the U. S. A., Inc.

In discussing how she advised her daughter to conduct herself at the integrated school, Mrs. Patillo said she told the Convention: "I tell her to take God with her, and he will walk the halls with her."

Mrs. Patillo said of her daughter the Convention: "through all the turmoil of the day, the only thing one has to hold on to is God."

Alaska airlines planning service to Siberia.

FAUBUS ENDORSES WILLIAMS REMARKS

Mississippian Cites Integration Woes In Brooklyn

'WHERE ARE TROOPS?'

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 31.—Gov. Orval Faubus Friday heartily endorsed the remarks of Representative John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) on the integration question.

Representative Williams in Washington Thursday called attention to racial troubles in the John Marshall Junior High School in Brooklyn and inquired as to why no federal troops had been sent there—as they were in Little Rock.

"Where are the paratroopers?" the Mississippi representative asked.

Sentiments Expressed

Questioned for reaction to Mr. Williams speech, Governor Faubus replied:

"I would have to say that he certainly expressed my sentiments.

"If the same thing that has been happening in the Brooklyn school had been happening here in Little Rock, I hate to think of how it would have been treated in the metropolitan press."

Comparing wide publicity Little Rock had received to a comparatively "mild" treatment of the Brooklyn situation. Governor Faubus declared that people "are not being told one-tenth of the trouble about racial problems going on outside the South."

The Governor described the Brooklyn school incidents as "tragic."

The Brooklyn school has been the scene of several acts of violence recently, including attacks on two teenage girls.

Representative Williams implied Thursday that there was even more reason to send troops to the Brooklyn school than there had been to send them to Little Rock.

No Comparison

"There is no comparison between Little Rock and Brooklyn," Mr. Williams was quoted as saying. "No students have been raped in Little Rock, no students have been stabbed in Little Rock, no students have beaten up teachers, and there are no organized gangs roaming the streets of Little Rock.

"Why is it that the President has not Federalized the New York National Guard? Are our armed forces to be used solely in the South to make sure that the President's private definition of peace and order is achieved?" he asked.

The Mississippian added that in the final analysis he hoped troops would not be sent to Brooklyn, "at least not until he has been requested to do so by the Legislature or the Governor as the Constitution requires."

Trouble Continues at Central High School

State Press p. 3 Fri 1-24-58

Littlebet Art

Not only do the segregationists keep up confusion inside Central hi school with harassment and abuse of the nine Negro students, but they have the city officials busy and the Arkansas Military division on the run. On two occasions the police and federalized national guards have been sent on a dynamite hunting expidition in and around the school. The anonymous calls warned the officials that the school was about to be bombed. Those anonymous tips came twice within one week. On the second tip, the officers were notified where to look, and did discover a piece of a stick of dynamite.

These dynamite incidents have been taken lightly by the school board officials, as a method of the segregationists to bluff the school board into closing the school.

On the other hand, as the second semester begins, new trouble begins by a certain group of students against the nine Negro students.

Week before last one of the Negro girls was pushed down the stairway by a white girl who is on suspension, and makes this explanation: "I was in a hurry, and this little old nigger was in front of me. . . " The white girl was Darlene Holloway, daughter of Mrs. Fred Gist, who has asked the school board for a hearing on her daughter's suspension.

This week one of the Negro boys was struck by one of the white boy students, who it is said admitted the attack.

The segregationists at a meeting Monday nite, demanded the ouster of the school board superintendent and several members of the faculty of the hi school.

Rev. Wesley Pruden was the principal speaker. Pruden is the president of the Capital Citizens council, and declares that he is out to get everybody who is on the other side of the council. He declared that the days of Virgil Blossom, superintenent of the school board, were numbered. He also declared that Mrs. L. C. Bates' days were numbered. Mrs. Bates is president of the Arkansas Conference of Branches NAACP.

THE "LITTLE ROCK NINE"— The Negro students who are attending Central hi school under the protection of the federalized Arkansas national Guards will receive the Americanism Award Sunday at the Bethel AME church, Ninth and Broadway. The Award will be given by the American Veterans Committee. See story on page three.

State Press, p. 1 Littlebet Art

Fri 1-24-58

Little Rock Girl's Flight Delayed by Bomb Scare

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22 (AP)—A New York-bound plane, carrying a Negro girl expelled from integrated Central High School, was checked for a bomb here today.

A spokesman for American Airlines said the airline had received a report that a bomb had been placed aboard the craft on which Minniejean Brown was listed as a passenger.

The plane was delayed 40 minutes while it and all luggage of passengers were searched. No bomb was found.

The search turned up several packages of firecrackers in the luggage of a passenger. He explained that they were souvenirs of a recent convention. He was allowed to keep the firecrackers.

Minniejean, expelled from Central High after being involved in a series of racial incidents, has received a full scholarship from the New Lincoln School, a private interracial institution in New York City. She plans to begin classes there Monday.

About 50 Negroes were at the airport here to see the girl [illegible] he was greeted when she arrived at La Guardia Field in New York by several Negroes about her age. They pinned pink orchids on her coat. Minniejean was accompanied by her mother, Imogene Brown.

The Little Rock School Board yesterday suspended Samme Dean Parker and Howard Cooper, 16-year-old white pupils, from Central High for two weeks for carrying printed cards that said "One Down and Eight to Go" in obvious reference to expulsion of Minniejean.

PHONE TIP REVEALS 'WHITE FIRECRACKER'

Object Found At Little Rock May Be Dynamite

FBI OFFICE IS SILENT

From the Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 14.—A stick of what "looked like dynamite" was found here Friday morning at the home of Lee Lorch, white professor at Philander Smith College, a Negro institution.

Mr. Lorch and his wife, who have been publicly aligned on the side of integration in the Central High School controversy, said they had no idea of how the object got there.

"It looked like a big white firecracker wrapped in a piece of cellophane," said Mrs. Lorch.

Just Inside Door

It was found stuck just inside the door of the garage at the Lorch home. The door was ajar slightly.

Mrs. Lorch said she and her husband didn't know about it until after an anonymous telephone call to a wire service office were "tipped" the information. She said the FBI had found the object.

The local office of the FBI wouldn't comment, not even to confirm that its agents had made a search of the premises.

Mrs. Lorch figured in hearings at Memphis several months ago conducted by a Senate Investigating Committee probing possible spread of communism into the South. Mrs. Lorch angrily challenged the right of the committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), to question her. She was threatened with contempt action, but no charges have been filed against her.

Meanwhile, as to the school itself, suspended Negro student Minnie Jean Brown asked the school board to review an expulsion recommendation placed against her Wednesday by Virgil T. Blossom, school superintendent.

Will Hear Girl

Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock school board, said the board probably will hear the Negro girl and her parents some time next week. Minnie Jean is now under suspension for the second time this school year, and Mr. Blossom has recommended that it be made "permanent."

Some Central High students frolicked in the snow that fell practically all day in Little Rock Friday. Favorite snowball targets were Federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen who are still on duty to enforce the integration decree.

Raps GOP 'Apathy'

Little Rock Board Placed In 'Middle'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Responsibility for the whole mess at Central High School here was placed in the lap of the Eisenhower administration last week.

The revelation came when the Little Rock School Board filed in U.S. District Court a petition saying it is caught in the middle—between the apathy of the Federal Government and the "extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government."

The petition, which asks that the "plan of integration heretofore ordered by this court be realistically considered in the light of existing conditions and that in the interests of all pupils the beginning date of integration be postponed," follows, in part:

"A SMALL group, with the encouragement of certain adults has absorbed the prevailing spirit of defiance and has almost daily created incidents which make it exceedingly difficult for teachers to teach and for pupils to learn . . .

"Implicit in the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court is the assumption that states would bow to the ruling and repeal state laws which are in conflict with the new interpretation of the 14th Amendment to the constitution of the United states.

"Instead of revising local laws to bring them into conformity with the Federal law, the State of Arkansas has enacted several laws which tend to defy the Federal law and obstruct compliance by the (school) district with the order of this court.

"THE DISTRICT now finds itself in the difficult position of having the responsibility of operating under the phase plan of integration as directed by this court and yet it has no power to enforce the provisions of this plan."

The petition then goes on to place the blame for this state of affairs by saying:

"The Federal Government, except for having placed troops around the school grounds, apparently is powerless to enforce compliance with the court's integration order and suppress the interference now being encountered by the officials of the district.

"Federal officials have not applied penal sanctions to any of the persons who formed into groups near the school grounds, defied the court's order and interfered with the plan of integration therein specified.

"THEY HAVE stepped aside and placed on the school district the full responsibility of compliance.

"The judicial branch of the Federal Government has not aided the district by preventing or attemtping to prevent interference with the plan which the officials of the district, in a sense of duty, are endeavoring to apply in the operation of the schools within the district.

"There has been no effort on the part of the Congress of the United States to strengthen old, or provide new, judicial procedures which will guarantee enforcement of the civil rights of the colored minority.

Integration Plan Is Not Accepted

Negro Leaders Oppose "Voluntary Proposition

OFFERED IN ARKANSAS

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—Arkansas Negro leaders Wednesday opposed a "voluntary" integration plan offered by Herbert Thomas Sr., but said they were willing to continue discussions with a view to possible compromise.

About 100 Negro leaders from throughout the state assembled to hear an explanation of the plan from Mr. Thomas, a Little Rock insurance executive. He wants a bi-racial commission established to handle integration problems. A dozen or more white persons were present at the meeting.

Mr. Thomas' plan also envisions abandonment of all litigation now before state courts on the integration question, and handling of racial problems largely on the local district level. Approval of the plan by Federal District Court would be a prerequisite.

Minister Leads Opposition

Negro objections centered largely on a proposal to scrap the Central High integration program at the end of this school term, which would mean the school would return to an all-white basis next fall.

Rev. Roland Smith, Little Rock Baptist minister, led the most outspoken opposition and ended up in a near-dispute with other Negro leaders.

Reverend Smith, claiming to speak for all Negro leaders present, jumped to his feet after Mr. Thomas ha dexplained his plan, and denounced it as unacceptable on at least four points. One of the objections was that Negroes couldn't agree to a plan under which Negro students would withdraw from Central High after this term.

Rev. Walter White, Arkadelphia Negro minister, immediately objected. He said he for one hadn't been in on the meeting where the "statement of position" read by Rev. Smith had been prepared, and that he thought the plan should be discussed first before Negroes took any stand on it.

That in turn touched off about an hour of tension-packed debate. Finally, Dr. Lawrence Davis, Negro president of AM&N College at Pine Bluff, appealed for "a more constructive approach."

Revealing that he was one of the Negroes to whom Mr. Thomas had talked in preparing the plan, Dr. Davis said he thought the plan—even if not perfect—was "challenging" to members of both races.

Referring to bitterness which had crept into the meeting, Dr. Davis said he "would be awfully grieved if we left this meeting returning again to the cold war and without a constructive approach to the problem."

Door Left Open

The meeting ended with the door apparently left open for further discussions. Mr. Thomas himself said his plan was subject to revision.

Earlier, in reading a 15-page prepared explanation of his plan, Mr. Thomas warned Negro leaders against an "uncompromising" approach to the problem. He noted that although the Supreme Court was on the side of the Negro, any gains the Negro race made under it would be "a hollow victory" if they proceeded only under court authority.

"Nowhere have I seen any evidence that the courts have placed the entire burden upon the members of the white race," he observed.

One proposal advanced was that Negro and white attorneys be allowed to work out a plan, on grounds that any plan submitted first would require Federal District Court approval. There were indications that might receive further study.

Southern Politicians Battling On Resentment Over Little Rock

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25—The Southern political scene is beset with renewed agitation over Little Rock public school desegregation.

The resentment is against President Eisenhower's decision last September to use Federal troops to enforce court-ordered integration in Little Rock's Central High School. It has become a ralying point in several State Legislatures recently convened.

It has also been made a chief issue among candidates preparing for state-wide primaries this summer.

The Southern protests interpret the events in Little Rock as an example of Federal encroachment on state sovereignty. But the Administration's point of view lacks a spokesman in the area at this time.

A Southerer active among the moderates in race relations remarked that "right after the Federal troops entered Little Rock there was a brief period when it could have been their argument or ours, but now the argument belongs entirely to the extreme segregationist."

He noted that there were still "pockets" of people who felt that the Little Rock developments "might have been valuable in posing some measure of inevitability about coming to terms on intergration adjustment programs." Mainly, he said, these were clergymen and members of human relations organizations. He added:

"But little goodwill groups like this can't compete in myth-making with well-known regional and national figures. They can't begin to command the forum that is open to leading politicians and legislators."

The Georgia House of Representatives unanimously has adopted a resolution censuring President Eisenhower for dispatching Federal troops to Little Rock.

The resolution noted that the President's action was declared "unconstitutional" by Georgia's Attorney General, Eugene Cook.

The resolution now goes to the State Senate for consideration.

In Virginia, the State Legislature has been requested by its new Governor, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., to consider writing a new law empowering the Governor to close any school patrolled by Federal troops.

In South Carolina, the Legislature was asked by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., to enact a law "closing any school whenever and for so long as any Federal force or group attempts to police its operations."

Jack Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, recently opened his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by declaring, "If I'm elected your Governor, no National Guard troops will ever be called out to force integration like they were at Little Rock."

Some measure of the intensity of the feeling among Alabama politicians can be seen by the fact that Mr. Owen reminded his audience that the commission heads recently ordered railroads and bus lines to restore signs designating separate waiting rooms for whites and Negroes.

"Today our train and bus waiting rooms and schools are still segregated," he said. "That's the way you want it, that's the way I want it and that's the way it's going to stay."

Meanwhile, in Arkansas, the integrated high school was still being guarded by Federalized National Guardsmen and tension had mounted with the discovery a few days ago of a stick of dynamite in a school locker.

Segregationist spokesmen from the rest of the South were stirring resistance from time to time in Little Rock. A week ago, Roy Harris, a political kingpin in Georgia, told a Little Rock rally:

"We have Ike over a barrel and he is becoming the laughing stock of the nation."

14k 1958

INTEGRATION URGED ON VOLUNTARY BASIS

'Gradual' Arkansas Program Would Be Scrapped

THOMAS EXPLAINS PLANS

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 7. — A "voluntary" plan of desegregation, under which "gradual" program at Central High School would be abandoned before the state of another school year, was offered Monday.

Herbert L. Thomas, Little Rock insurance executive and former president of the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees, disclosed the plan to the State Board of Education.

Board Support Urged

He asked the board to support the plan and as its first move to intervene in a Federal Court case pending on the Central High dispute, in which the school board has asked reversal of the school integration order.

The plan would seek Federal Court approval of a statewide voluntary integration plan, under which local districts would handle the question, and the official backing of the state in trying to restore "harmony" in race and integration problems.

Mr. Thomas said he was presenting his plan "as an individual, and not as a spokesman for any group." He said he had talk to "a number of people" on both sides of the question — including Negro leaders. He said he believed Negroes were ready for a voluntary plan that would end integration tensions.

The Board of Education deferred a decision on his plan, and Gov. Orval Faubus acted cautiously. The Governor conferred with several member of the board after the meeting, but said he was withholding judgment until further study.

Negros To Finish Term

Under the plan, the eight Negro students at Central High would finish this school term without opposition. After that, the Little Rock integration plan would be discarded as "unworkable."

Meanwhile, a statewide commission would be set up to aid school districts with integration.

In districts where integration appeared to be "a practical and logical step," the proposed commission would aid the districts in the transition.

But in districts where integration would be unworkable or unacceptable, the commission would concentrate on trying to improve Negro educational facilities.

A vital link in the process Mr. Thomas outlined would be getting co-operation from Federal Court, which has ordered integration "forthwith" at Central High. The Little Rock School Board has asked a court review of that order, but no hearing date has been set.

Offer Plan To Court

Mr. Thomas asked the State Board of Education to intervene in the suit and offer the voluntary plan as an argument for the court to rescind its integration order. He said he had been assured by certain legal spokesmen that such a plea "could be given judicial recognition."

The insurance official conceded hat success of the plan would depend on co-operation and compromises from opposing forces in the integration conflict, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and White Citizens Councils.

He argued that a return tc voluntary integration would be in the best interest of the Arkansas Negro and do much to restore racial harmony.

The Negro students at Central High would beallowed to complete theterm there without being transferred to a Negro school, he said. After that, the state, by consent of both sides, would return to the prior status and leave integration disputes up to the proposed commission.

Reaction Is Varied

Reaction to the plan ranged from caution to criticism.

Governor Faubus, who had disclosed Mr. Thomas had conferred with him briefly on the plan, said the important thing will be "what the people think about it."

The board noted noted that the request was asking it to take a step which it "has carefully avoided uu to this time." The reference was to the board's policy of leaving integration questions to local school districts.

Board Chairman Marvin Bird of Earle and board members promised to give "most thoughtful and careful consideration" to the proposal.

Jim Johnson, Crossett segregationist leader who attended the meeting, later said flatly the plan would be unworkable. He predicted neither segregationist groups nor the NAACP would accept it.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock Negro head of the Arkansas Chapter of the NAACP, said she would have to give the plan more study before passing final judgment.

Negro Asks Bomb Shelter At School

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 29 (AP)—A Negro mother wants a bomb proof shelter built at the Lincoln (Negro) High School here, the city board revealed today.

In a letter to the board, Mrs. Adeline Whitfield of the Lincoln Parents Teachers Assn., asked that a bomb proof basement be constructed along with a new junior high school and gymnasium at the high school location.

The board gave no further details about the letter. It was under advisement at a board meeting last night.

Integration on a long-range basis started at Fort Smith last Fall. A single Negro boy enrolled in the first grade of a previously all-white school. The integration plan calls for gradual integration through upper grades.

Little Rock, singer on Africans' lip

DR. A. CHESTER CLARK

NEW YORK — Following an intensive three-weeks' survey in South Africa, Dr. A. Chester Clark, executive secretary of the AME Missionary Department, reported that Little Rock, Ark, and Paul Robeson were the most frequently discussed topics among South African non-whites.

Dr. Clarke left New York for Johannesburg, South Africa, on March 23 with a nine-member deputation of AME Church officials to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

In an initial report to the Bishops' Council, the AME Missionary head declared that the moral, political and educational treatment of South Africa's nine million natives was one of the most "critical" issues facing the civilized world.

He referred to the white supremacy doctrine of apartheid as the "cruelest of human crimes on record."

COMMENTING on the twin questions of Little Rock and Paul Robeson, Dr. Clark stated that he had been confronted with queries concerning them "almost without exception" by everyone with whom he conferred.

"The Little Rock school crisis was a blow to America's prestige that might well rank with Pearl Harbor.

"Our failure to give proper interpretation to the use of troops at Central High School gave both aid and comfort to Africa segregationists, and I dare say it will be a full decade before we can recover from its effect," he said.

* * *

SPEAKING of singer Paul Robeson, whose denial of passport rights has triggered anti-Americanism throughout the non-white world, Dr. Clark expressed the hope that every attention would be given to a re-evaluation of Robeson's right to travel freely.

In addition to Johannesburg, Capetown and other cities in the Union of South Africa, Dr. Clark visited in Orange Free State, North and South Rhodesia, Basutoland and Swaziland.

In the latter two he participated in laying of cornerstone for new AME Church edifices.

No Quick Ruling In School Case

Little Rock Integration Hearings Resume Tomorow

NEW JUDGE NOT HASTY

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 26.—Federal Judge Harry S. Lemley, who will preside here Monday at the reopening of the Central High School integration dispute, is expected to review "all phases" of the controversial case.

Judge Lemley was given jurisdiction of the case a week ago by Chief Judge Archibald Gardner of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. He takes over from Federal Judge Arnold N. Davies of Fargo, N. D.

Federal Court spokesmen here point out that Judge Lemley has a reputation of thoroughly acquainting himself with a case before he rules. He's the state's "roving" Federal judge. His home is at Hope.

No Quick Decisions

Those who are familiar with operations of his court doubt if there will be any "on the spot" decisions which marked the brief and highly controversial tenure here last fall of Judge Davies, who after only brief arguments ordered integration at Central High to "proceed forthwith."

Judge Davies' ruling came after segregationist leaders, as well as the School Board itself, petitioned the court for a delay. Judge Davies' allegedly "arbitrary" actions eventually drew the ire of Gov. Orval Faubus, himself involved in the litigation, who asked that the North Dakota judge excuse himself altogether from the case.

Judge Lemley, a Virginian, has spent more than a week studying court records in the case which arose last fall when integration started at Central High.

Some of the events, such as tension and disorder inside the school, have formed the basis for the School Board's latest petition, asking the court to reconsider the integration decree and allow it to "postpone" racially mixed classes.

Faces NAACP Petition

One of the earliest motions which Judge Lemley may take up is one filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asking that the School Board's petition be denied. NAACP counsel is representing the Negro schoolchildren and parents involved at Central High.

Judge Lemley has indicated the Monday hearing will be merely one in which he will outline a procedure to follow in reaching a decision. That points to future hearings.

Little Rock Plea Rejected By Judge

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — An Arkansas federal judge told the Little Rock School Board Monday that it must prove that a suspension of integration at Central High School is necessary before he grants such a delay.

U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley also declared at a preliminary hearing on a petition for postponement of integration that the school board must spell out how long a delay it wants.

Lemley emphasized several times at the hearing that proof would be required before the board's petition could be granted.

SETS TRIAL JUNE 2

He set June 2 as the tentative trial date. The school year ends before then.

The board submitted its petition Feb. 20, asking the federal court to take another look at a gradual integration plan that exploded into rioting last fall. The court was asked to "realistically reconsider in the light of existing conditions" its order last fall for the program to be implemented without delay.

8 NEGROES ATTENDING

Eight Negroes now attend the 2,000-pupil Central High School. Racial clashes, bomb scares and suspensions of some white and Negro pupils have occurred in recent months.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People opposes the school board's petition.

Lemley said that before the petition could be granted, the school board must prove these allegations:

LISTS 'PROOFS'

1. That a small group of white pupils has often caused incidents which make teaching conditions at Central High difficult and unpleasant.
2. That unrest about integrated classes exists among pupils, teachers and parents.
3. That educational standards at the school are being destroyed by the controversy over integration.
4. That the quality of education now provided is sub-standard because of these adverse conditions.

Integration Delay Plea Heard

Court Says Board Must Prove Necessity

BY CLIFTON WELLS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — An Arkansas federal judge today told the Little Rock school board it must prove that a suspension of integration at Central High School is necessary before he grants such a delay.

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JUNE 2 DATE TENTATIVE

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Lemley said that before the petition could be granted, the school board must prove these allegations:

1. That a small group of white students has often caused incidents which make teaching conditions at Central High difficult and unpleasant.

STANDARDS QUESTION

2. That unrest about integrated classes exists among pupils teachers and parents.
3. That educational standards at the school are being destroyed by the controversy over integration.
4. That the quality of education now provided is sub-standard because of these adverse conditions.

Lemley, who lives at Hope, Ark., was assigned recently to take over litigation in the Central High controversy in place of U.S. District Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, N.D., who handled legal matters on the issue that fall.

Faubus to Appeal to Supreme Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The decision of the Eighth United States circuit court of appeals in upholding dismissal of a suit filed by Gov. Orval Faubus will be appealed to the US supreme court, an attorney for the governor said Monday.

The appellate court turned down Faubus' appeal from a district court injunction against his use of Arkansas National Guardsmen to prevent integration at Central High school.

Other appeals filed by Mrs. Clyde Thomason and Mrs. Margaret Jackson, members of he segregationist League of Central High Mothers, also were rejected by the St. Louis court.

Faubus himself declined comment.

Segregation Plan Author Warns Against Passiveness

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Segregationists must consider authority of courts or "we can only wait . . . for the next blow to strike," the author of a plan to restore racial harmony in Arkansas said Wednesday.

Herbert Thomas Sr., a Little Rock insurance executive, made the statement to business, church and civic leaders from a number of Arkansas cities.

He submitted his plan to the state Board of Education here Monday. It would create a state interracial commission to advise individual school districts on the speed of desegregation. The process would be voluntary.

PLAN SCORNED

Both segregationist and integrationist spokesmen have said the "state plan of voluntary progress" is not acceptable to them.

Monday, Thomas said:

"I was speaking to the Negro race, letting them know that the problem is no easy one, that there is no fast solution."

Today, he said, he was talking to segregationists "in terms of practical applications of the law."

"If there be a majority those who will concede no right of progress to members of the Negro race then my efforts are in vain.

"If that be the attitude we can only wait with a feeling of uneasiness for the next blow to strike — not knowing when or where it will fall."

HITS PASSIVENESS

Discussing separate but equal facilities Thomas said:

"In my opinion had the South accepted the spirit of the law of separate but equal facilities, . . . the principle of segregation could have been maintained in our public schools for an indefinite future and with an attendant spirit of good feeling between the races.

"Instead we adopted a passive resistance to that principle of law and we found that passive resistance did not pay. . . .

"But despite our sad experience in that regard we are once again inclined toward passive resistance to the Supreme Court."

Joshua K. Shepherd of Little Rock, who sat at the spaker's table with Thomas, said copies of Thomas' speech Monday had been sent to 200 ministers in Arkansas

The ministers have been asked to explain and discuss the Thomas plan with community leaders, Shepherd said.

Little Rock Injustice Cited

The manner in which President Eisenhower and persons close to his administration are trying to "get off the hook" upon which the administration dangles as the result of the military "invasion" of Little Rock was shown in the President's address before Negro leaders at the recent Washington meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Daily News p. 4

Of course, the major theme of the President's speech was socalled civil rights. He insisted there are "no revolutionary cures" for racial discrimination. Such cures, he contended, "are evolutionary," and must come through education.

Sat-5-16-58

Then the chief executive referred to the necessity for "respect for law." On this occasion, of course, he meant specifically respect for the Supreme Court's Black Monday decision, handed down on May 17, 1954 —four years ago, come Saturday.

That the South has declined to accept the Black Monday edict as the "law of the land" is, of course, obvious. There is today, four years after the decision, more determined and strong organized resistance in seven southern states to the Supreme Court's order for racial mixology in the public schools than on the day the decision was handed down.

This is because the people know the nation's highest tribunal, in rendering the Black Monday edict, substituted philosophies of sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists for the constitution, the law and precedent.

More and more, throughout the nation thinking people are realizing that in ordering public school mixology, the high tribunal usurped prerogatives of Congress to legislate and the right of the people to amend the constitution.

The military "invasion" of Little Rock has contributed substantially to this realization, because it's obvious that if federal troops can be sent to Arkansas, without a request from the Governor, to enforce a court order that is contrary to the constitution, the law and precedent—a clear invasion of state sovereignty—then troops might be sent to any state outside the South on some other invalid pretext.

Getting back to the President's speech before the Negro press leaders in Washington, Mr. Eisenhower, commenting on "respect for law," declared "we must make sure that enforcement will not, in itself, create injustice."

This philosophy the chief executive obviously overlooked when he ordered the Little Rock "invasion." That "invasion" resulted in a number of injustices—the rankest of which were bayoneting of citizens by federal troops and the marching of little school children through Little Rock streets at bayonet point.

There are some who might well interpret the President's exhortation that care should be taken against creation of injustice through enforcement as an emphasis upon his error in ordering the Little Rock "invasion."

Little Rock Asks Three Year Delay For Integration

Daily Worker

Fri-5-16-57

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — The U. S. District court was petitioned last week to approve suspension of the city's gradual school integration plan until January, 1961.

The school board had originally petitioned the court on Feb. 20, for the delay, but had not specified a date. Judge Harry J. Lemley ordered it to amend the petition to specify how long a postponemnt it wanted.

Atlanta, Ga

In asking for January, 1961, the board said the plan could more easily be carried out at mid-term than at the start of school in the fall.

Judge Lemly is to hold a hearing on June 2 to determine if the delay will be granted.

HOPE THAT CITIZENS WILL OBEY LAW TOLD

World Telegram p. 1

Wed. 5-14-58

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower Thursday ordered withdrawal of Federalized national guardsmen from integration enforcement duty at Little Rock, Ark., Central High School, effective May 29, a day after the summer vacation begins.

The Chief Executive accompanied the order with a statement in which he expressed hope that military enforcement of Federal Court decrees against racial segregation in public schools will never again be necessary.

NO NOTIFICATION

White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty said no official notification of the withdrawal was sent to Gov. Orval Faubus, whose anti-integration stand was a factor in Mr. Eisenhower's dramatic decision to intervene in Little Rock with armed force last September.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Arkansas National Guard troops will be "defederalized" and returned to state jurisdiction. The President's order was relayed by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, commander of the Arkansas Military District.

432 GUARDSMEN

Directly affected by the Presidential action are 432 Guardsmen. Previously, some 10,000 other members of the Arkansas National Guard were released from federal service, into which they were ordered by the President last Sept. 24 when violence erupted at the school.

The outbreak of racial tensions at that time also resulted in dispatch of 1,000 paratroopers of the Regular Army's famed 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock.

The paratrooper detachment was cut to 500 on Oct. 14, to 225 on Nov. 6, and on Nov. 27 all Regular Army soldiers were withdrawn from the school.

8,700 RELEASED

Meanwhile, on Oct. 21, the President directed release of 8,700 National Guardsmen and on Dec. 13 the force was reduced to the 432 men still on duty.

Mr. Eisenhower federalized the Guard and ordered armed intervention after Faubus, as commander of the state troops, defied a Federal Court integration decree and sent Guardsmen to the school to prevent attempts by Negro pupils to enroll.

This occurred subsequent to a drama-charged conference between the President and Faubus at the Chief Executive's Newport, R. I., vacation headquarters, where they sought in vain for an amicable solution to the integration dispute.

Mr. Eisenhower said in his statement:

"Since last September, the federal government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock High School to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court.

SUMMER RECESS

"Since the summer recess starts at the Central High School on May 28, and since there will be no further present need for Guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May 29.

"Following that date I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed.

"The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the federal government to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes.

Faubus is appealing the Federal District Court order requiring Central High School, previously an all-white institution, to open its doors to Negro students, in compliance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

Wed 5-14-58

The governor is slated to win an unprecedented third term. His resistance to the integration order was a key issue in his renomination campaign.

Since the advent of the troops, there have been comparatively few instances of violence at the high school, none of major proportions. Ten Negroes enrolled. One later was expelled for unruly conduct.

President Cool to Using Troops to Enforce Law

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 5-15-58

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

President Eisenhower yesterday deplored the use of Federal troops to enforce decisions of the courts, but he refused to indicate what course would be followed in school integration situations developing in Virginia and elsewhere.

Virginia authorities are under Federal court order to begin school integration in Charlottesville, Va., next September, and a similar ruling is in sight for Norfolk schools. Nearby Arlington also is under integration orders.

Mr. Eisenhower, commenting on the integration issue at his news conference, said he deplored the use of troops anywhere to get American citizens to obey court orders. But he emphasized that no one in the room would be secure in his basic rights if there should be successful defiance of court orders.

No Gestapo Desired

Mr. Eisenhower was asked what the administration was doing in advance to prevent a recurrence of the "Little Rock" situation in Virginia and elsewhere.

He said he didn't think the people wanted a Gestapo "going around trying to worm out what their evil intentions may be."

He added that "you do what you can."

A reporter noted that Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida had said segregation in that State would continue. He wanted to know if "the Little Rock pattern" would be followed in other States.

Asked by the President what pattern he referred to, the reporter said, "sending troops."

"For what?" the President asked. When the reply was to enforce the court orders, the President emphasized that was the point of the use of troops and not to enforce desegregation. He said the troops were ordered because there had been mob interference with the execution of the court order and Gov. Orval E. Faubus would not intervene to uphold the court.

While the President was in a sober mood, there was no outward display of irritation, which has marked some recent meetings with the press. He even maintained a solemn good humor when a reporter inquired if he would go to Gettysburg, Pa., his legal residence, to vote in Pennsylvania's Republican primary next Tuesday, and for whom he would vote as the nominee for Governor.

The reporter asked the latter part of the question, the President suggested, just to get a laugh.

He said he hoped to be able to go to Gettysburg to cast his vote. But then he underscored the many situations with which he is confronted by saying:

"We are on a day-by-day basis here."

On other subjects:

TAXES—The President said a decision would have to be reached soon on a tax cut in view of the expiration June 30 of several taxes.

PUBLIC WORKS—He is still opposed to new public works programs to combat the recession because it would be two years before the effects in more jobs would result.

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
MRS. LOIS PATILLO-DISMISSED

Board fires teacher in Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Because she refused to withdraw her daughter from Central High School, Mrs. Lois Pattillo, a teacher at the all colored Scipio A. Jones High School in North Little Rock, said she was told Tuesday:

"You had better look for another job. I can't go along with you on this integration business."

The mother of 16-year-old Melba Patillo, one of eight colored pupils at Central High, said she was told this by North Little Rock School Superintendent F. B. Wright as he refused to renew her seventh grade teaching contract.

THE ACTION by Wright is tantamount to firing Mrs. Patillo, whose daughter was the first colored pupil to be physically attacked by white pupils at Central last September.

In an interview with Wright, Mrs. Patillo said the conversation went as follows:

Wright: "How long are you going to keep your daughter in Central High School?"

Mrs. Patillo: "If the other colored children are going to continue going to school there, Melba will also."

WRIGHT: "I WILL give you a contract for one more year if you will promise to look for another job somewhere else.

"You can sign this now if you want to, but don't expect to be kept here, for we don't want you here for another year."

Mrs. Patillo said new contracts were sent to all the teachers at the school, except her. She added:

"Integration was the only reason given for my dismissal." An English and French instructor for seven years at Jones High, Mrs. Patillo said Wright told her she should have consulted him before allowing Melba to attend Central.

She said the superintendent offered her a new contract Monday to avoid "bad publicity" with the provision that she look for another job for 1959.

"Mr. Wright and Jones High Principal E. H. Hunter told me five times altogether that I should look for another job because of my part in the integration dispute," Mrs. Patillo said.

She added, "I told Mr. Wright I would not accept a new contract on his terms because it was the same as being fired and I had done nothing to deserve being fired."

She said Wright told her Monday that she had received too much publicity. She emphasized that Hunter had also tried to get her to resign her position.

* * *

IRATE COLORED citizens calling to protest the action were told that the contract had been withheld by the North Little Rock School Board.

Several board members, however, said that the action had been taken by Wright himself.

Wright said Mrs. Patillo's contract was one of about a dozen others that were not renewed, pending personal conferences with the teachers.

He said he would talk with Mrs. Patillo "in the near future" and that he thought "it would turn out all right."

"There are no insurmountable problems in the Patillo case," Wright said, but one school board member, Dr. W. E. Phipps Jr., hinted that the quality of her teaching may have been reason for Wright's action.

Dr. Phipps said Mrs. Patillo had once been changed from a librarian to an English teacher and "perhaps she had trouble teaching English too."

Mrs. Patillo immediately countered that no school official had ever questioned the quality of her teaching as a reason for holding up her contract. She added:

"As for the library, school officials tried to turn me into a librarian several years ago against my wishes and despite my training in another field."

* * *

MRS. PATILLO, who holds a master's degree from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, has taught at Shorter College in North Little Rock and Arkansas Baptist College at Little Rock.

She said she has considered filing suit against the North Little Rock School Board.

In addition to Melba, Mrs. Patillo is the mother of one other child, Conrad, 13, who attends Dunbar Junior High School in North Little Rock.

Teacher Denied Contract Renewal

Mother Of Negro Student At Central High

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—The teaching contract of the mother of one of the Negro students attending Central High School hasn't been renewed, school officials disclosed Tuesday.

However, a conference later this week on the subject is scheduled between Mrs. Lois Pattillo, mother of Melba Pattillo, and North Little Rock school officials. The Negro woman has been teaching at Scipio Jones Negro High School in North Little Rock.

School Supt. F. B. Wright of North Little Rock declined to state whether the Central High connection had anything to do with the non-renewal of the contract. Mrs. Daisy Bates, Negro head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, inferred that it had.

The North Little Rock School Board last year delayed indefinitely a school integration plan of its own after the Central High controversy erupted.

Mr. Wright called the contract "a personal matter," and said he expected some "satisfactory arrangement" to be worked out with the teacher. Several other teacher contracts also weren't renewed, he noted, although most of the 31-member faculty of the Negro school have been rehired for next year's teaching.

Meanwhile, Little Rock school officials reported that things continued quiet at Central High School itself. Central High and other schools end the present school year on May 28.

Fire Mother Of Little Rock Pupil

LITTLE ROCK — (INS) — The mother of one of eight Negro students attending integrated Little Rock Central High school learned last night that her teaching contract at a North Little Rock Negro elementary school will not be renewed.

Mrs. Lois Patillo, mother of 15-year-old Melba Pattillo, has taught at the Jones Elementary school for seven years.

North Little Rock school superintendent F. B. Wright said Mrs. Pattillo is one of several teachers whose contracts were not renewed because of what he called "problems."

Wright refused to discuss "the problems," but he referred to them as "strictly personal matters."

Jones Junior High School in North Little Rock before she was informed that she was no longer among the employed. Reason for her being fired has been traced to the fact that her daughter, Melba, happens to be a student at Central High School in Little Rock.

Therefore, Mrs. Patillo's firing was because of her "participation in the integration issue." In fact, the ex-teacher said that Supt. F. B. Wright informed her that she should have spoken to him before she enrolled her daughter in Central.

Aftermath

Board Fires Patillo

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Mrs. Lois Patillo can attest to the validity of the latest equation in integration here in mixed-up Arkansas.

Melba

The formula goes like this: One high school plus nine Negro pupils equals one Negro teacher out of her job in one all-Negro junior high school.

Mrs. Patillo doesn't teach arithmetic, but she was teaching English at the Scipio A.

LITTLE ROCK FIGURED IN NEW SCHOOL PLAN

Factor In Stressing Science Rather Than Building

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — (AP) — Administration sources said Tuesday the Little Rock school integration crisis was a factor but not a big one in the decision to give priority to science and mathematics training, rather than school construction, in the Federal education program.

These sources said the Little Rock situation obviously was considered as a development which would make it more difficult to get Congress to pass a construction bill.

Building bills have been sunk by amendments barring aid for segregated schools.

Other factors which were cited were:

Failure last summer to get three House members to switch position so a construction bill could be passed and failure to get such a bill reported out of Senate committee.

Disappointment at the amount of support Southern House members gave the building bill, even though their states stood to benefit most.

Continued opposition in areas which engendered most of the opposition strength this year.

Secretary of Welfare Marion B. Folsom declined at two news conferences Monday to discuss the status of the school construction program, but also refused to agree with a reporter that it had "gone down the drain."

Negro Pupils Back After Holidays

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (UP) — Eight of the nine Negro students who integrated Central High School last fall with the help of federal troops returned to classes without incident Thursday as the Christmas-New Year's holiday ended.

The ninth student, Minnie Brown, still has two days of suspension to serve for dumping a lunch tray on two white boys. She can return to classes Monday if she discusses her case with Superintendent Virgil T. Blossom.

Blossom said the girl so far had not requested an interview. He said her case must be reviewed with her before she is allowed to return to classes.

Four pairs of federalized National Guardsmen patrolled outside the school grounds and two were stationed inside the building. One jeep with three soldiers drove aruond the school campus.

LITTLE ROCK CHECKS DALLAS SCHOOL CASE

Wants To Know If Federal Stand Has Changed

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 31.—(AP) —The Little Rock School Board Tuesday ordered its attorneys to investigate the Dallas court ruling against immediate school integration and determine how it affects the situation here.

The board said it wanted the study made to see if the ruling offers any prospects of "temporary or permanent change" in the Federal Court order which approved Little Rock's gradual integration plan.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans last Friday ruled that Dallas public schools did not have to be integrated at the start of the school term next February.

Te Little Rock School Board said that since the appellate court's ruling, "there has been much speculation as to whether it has any bearing on the court-ordered plan of integration under which the Little Rock School District is now operating."

New Incident Reported At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10 (AP) —The mother of a 17-year-old white girl student at Central High School said her daughter was suspended today after a pushing incident involving one of the six Negro girls attending the forcibly integrated school.

Mrs. Fred Gist said her daughter, Darlene Holloway, reported that Principal Jess Matthews suspended her immediately after the incident but did not suspend the Negro girl.

Neither Matthews nor other school officials could be reached for comment.

The mother quoted her daughter as saying the Negro girl got in her way and she shoved her. Mrs. Gist did not identify the Negro girl.

Only hours before the reported suspension, School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom reinstated a Negro girl, Minniejean Brown. She was suspended late in December for dumping food on two white boys in the school cafeteria.

The Brown girl was the only Negro suspended since she and eight others entered Central High last Sept. 25 under the protection of federal troops ordered here by President Eisenhower.

At least two white students have been suspended since that time for participation in racial incidents.

Mrs. Gist, a member of the segregationist League of Central High Mothers told newsmen she thought the Negro girl involved in the incident with her daughter also should have been suspended. She said she would confer with Matthews and Blossom Monday.

Violence Flares In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Two white girl students have been suspended from Little Rock's Central high school as a result of alleged incidents involving Negro students.

School officials refused comment on the suspensions, which occurred Friday.

One of the girls suspended reportedly pushed a Negro girl sprawling as she stooped over to pick up some books in a school corridor.

The other white girl was reported to have shoved a Negro girl down a flight of stairs in the school. The Negro girl was not injured.

The Negro girls were two of nine Negro students whose admission to the previously all-white high school at the beginning of the school year led to race rioting at Little Rock and supervision by troops under government orders.

Negro's Status At Little Rock Still Uncertain

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—Supt. of Schools Virgil T. Blossom conferred Friday with a Negro girl student suspended from classes at Central High School, but said later a decision wasn't reached on her reinstatement.

Mr. Blossom had a conference with Minnie Jean Brown and her parents, and said he might talk with them further Monday. He declined to say why there was no immediate decision.

The student, one of nine Negroes attending Central High under soldier-enforced integration, was suspended shortly before classes recessed for the Christmas holidays. School officials said she dumped a tray of food on two white boys in the cafeteria.

A suspension is for three days with a conference with the superintendent before the student involved can return to classes.

Mr. Blossom said he received no reports of incidents or disorders Friday. Federalized National Guardsmen still are patrolling the campus.

The school superintendent said he hoped to confer soon with an attorney for the school board who went to New Orleans earlier this week to study the Circuit Court of Appeals ruling on the Dallas integration order. The Court of Appeals overthrew a previous order directing Dallas to integrate its schools at midterm.

The attorney, Archie House, hadn't returned to Little Rock late Friday. He made the trip after the school board voted to review the Dallas decision to see if further legal steps might be taken in Little Rock.

JOHNSON IS SEEKING TO AMEND CHARTER

Would Strengthen State Laws On Segregation

OUT OF GOVERNOR'S RACE

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 8. — A former gubernatorial candidate announced Tuesday he will try to amend the Arkansas Constitution this year to add to and strengthen state laws on segregation.

Jim Johnson, Crossett attorney and former state senator who ran for Governor in 1956, made his plans public when he brought copies of a lengthy proposed initiated act to Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett's office for approval of the ballot title.

Surprise Announcement

He also made the surprise announcement that he doesn't plan to be a candidate for Governor in this year's elections. He said he wasn't withdrawing from politics, but that his activities this year will be concentrated on getting his proposed constitutional changes adopted.

"I don't expect to run in a primary again until some legislation similar to this amendment becomes law," he said. Barring a special session which might adopt such legislation, that apparently ruled him out of this year's race.

Prior to his announcement, Mr. Johnson had been rumored as a "repeat" contender for Governor this summer. He campaigned heavily on the segregation issue in 1956 against Gov. Orval Faubus, but was defeated along with several other candidates.

The proposal would require districts to close schools where integration decrees had been issued and to call a popular vote of the district voters on whether to abide by the ruling.

If the vote was in the negative, Federal orders would be defied and schools would be operated under a "private school" system.

State Funds Withheld

State funds would be withheld from districts where integrated classes were in effect, and school board officials could be recalled under a system of special elections called by 10 per cent of the electorate.

The proposal would give constitutional status to the state Sovereignty Commission, voted into effect by the 1957 Legislature, and would require the commission to hold monthly meetings.

In addition, attorneys representing any person or organization whose activities "forment social unrest" would be deemed guilty of barratry under state laws and "forever prohibited from the practice of law in the State of Arkansas."

The barratry provision apparently is aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which already is under fire from the attorney general's office for its legal activities in the state in promoting integration.

The proposal, however, isn't confined to integration issues alone.

Limit On Appointments

It also would prohibit any one governor from naming more than two members to the five-member state Highway Commission, provide for "automatic referral" of legislative tax increases to popular vote of the people, and set up a system of voter registration in the state.

Governor Faubus has named two members to the Highway Commission, and if elected to a third term would have a shot under present appointive procedures at naming a third. The Governor also sponsored tax increases in the 1957 General Assembly.

Mr. Johnson said his first job was to obtain about 30,000 signatures to place his proposal on the November general election ballot.

If that succeeds, he plans an active campaign to try to persuade the voters to adopt it, he said.

"This is definitely needed legislation," he said. He added that an organization known as "Arkansas for Constitutional Action" was being formed in connection with the measure.

Asked if he planned to endorse any gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Johnson said he didn't yet know

who would be in this year's race.

Interposition Act Adopted

"However, I would be happy if all would run in accordance with this," he said.

The former state senator sponsored one constitutional change, an interposition act, in 1956 which was adopted by the people. His latest proposal is far more inclusive and covers legislation which has been suggested in various sources following the Little Rock integration dispute.

A "preamble" statement to the proposal hits at communism as being the root of the state's present integration problems.

FAUBUS SEES CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION

Says Tide Turning In Favor Of Little Rock

SHERIFFS HEAR SPEECH

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 10.—Gov. Orval Faubus expressed the belief Friday that public opinion is "changing in favor of Little Rock" on the integration issue.

And he likened the Federal Government's role in the controversy as having become similar to the case of a legendary Irishman "who grabbed a wildcat but then found he couldn't turn it loose."

"I'm in no mood to help the Federal Government turn it loose," the Governor declared.

Remarks Bring Applause

He made the remarks amid laughter and applause during a speech he gave before the Arkansas Sheriffs Association. Referring briefly to the integration controversy, the Governor said he would have felt "more secure" if he could have had the sheriffs surrounding him "several months ago."

"It's not my problem now—it's theirs," the Governor declared in reference to Federal officials, which apparently included President Eisenhower. "I'm just not going to worry about it," he added.

President Eisenhower sent Federal troops here in late September, and Governor Faubus has been highly critical of the President's orders ever since. The Governor had said before that the problem now was largely one facing the Federal Government, but Friday's remarks were perhaps his most outspoken in that regard.

Governor Faubus sent National Guard troops to Central High School in early September with orders to keep classes segregated, but the Federal Government slapped an injunction against him and Federal troops—either regular Army or federalized National Guardsmen—have been at the school ever since.

The Governor said he had begun to note that "outside" press treatment of the Little Rock controversy wasn't as "one-sided" as it had been at the start.

Sentiment Changing

"I think, public sentiment is changing perceptibly in favor of Arkansas. I've always had faith that if you're right, the facts eventually will come out. The American people basically are a fair-minded people, and will make the right conclusions if they have all the facts," the Governor observed.

The Governor mentioned no figures in his speech about the cost of federalizing the Arkansas National Guard for Little Rock integration duty, but Col. William C. Page of the Arkansas National Guard said the total cost up to Nov. 30 was about $3,835,000.

Most of the guard had been released from Federal duty by November, but 432 still were under federalized status as classes ended Friday at Central High School.

The Arkansas Military District said the cost of maintaining the 432 still under Federal orders was running about $100,000 a month.

LITTLE ROCK BOARD TO DISCUSS RULING

May Plan More Court Action On Integration

ATTORNEY TO REPORT

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 7.—The Little Rock school board will discuss "within the week" the possibility of taking additional court action on Central High integration as a result of a recent Dallas integration ruling.

School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom said Tuesday he was trying to set up a meeting of all board members for the discussion. He met with a few members Tuesday, but said it wasn't a full-fledged meeting, and that integration problems weren't discussed.

To Arrange Meeting

He said he was trying to arrange a convenient meeting time when all members could be present to hear a report from Archie House, school board attorney, on the ruling by the Court of Appeals at New Orleans, which overruled a district court ruling that Dallas schools must integrate by mid-term.

Mr. Blossom also said there still had been no decision on whether to reinstate Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine Negro students attending Central High, who was suspended from classes when she dumped a tray of food on some white students in the school cafeteria.

Meanwhile, the Arkansas Military District said National Guardsmen on federalized guard duty at Central High would start patrolling the school only during school days.

No Orders Received

Guardsmen no longer will be stationed at the school at nighttime, week ends or on holidays, a spokesman for the district announced.

The decision was reached, he said, following discussions with Army authorities in Washington and Little Rock school board officials.

Apparently plans called for Little Rock policemen to guard the school during hours when Guardsmen aren't present.

The district said it had received no orders affecting the status of the 432 National Guardsmen still being held under Federal orders to enforce the integration decree at Central High.

Clinger h[illegible] in federal service sinc[illegible] when troops b[illegible] enfo[illegible] rdered integration o[illegible]gro students at Central High School.

[illegible] by Clinger and all other officers and men of the Arkansas National Guard were federalized by President Eisenhower and paratroopers were sent here from Ft. Campbell, Ky.

The paratroopers have returned to their base and all but 432 guardsmen have been released from federal service.

Clinger was the only person released today. Army officials here announced that Col. Alton F. Balkman, a state guard officer still on federal status, replaces Clinger as commander of troops at Central High.

The Army now places only about a dozen guardsmen at the school during class hours and withdraws them at night and on weekends.

General Is Relieved of Duty at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 9 (AP). Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger was relieved of federal duty in the Little Rock integration controversy today, and Gov. Orval Faubus immediately returned him to his regular post as state adjutant general.

Faubus wants schools given back to people

BY KEITH FULLER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18—(AP)—Gov. Orval Faubus said Saturday the presence of federal troops enforcing integration at Little Rock Central High School is contrary to law.

"But the big question that remains is: Who is it that can arrest Gen. Walker or the president?"

The governor departed from his prepared text to pose the "big question." Gen. Edwin Walker commands the Arkansas military district.

Faubus' own new thought on solving the integration-segregation question was to have the federal govenment leave the decision to each local area for a vote on the controversy.

IF THIS SYSTEM of what he called the "time honored democratic process" were used the problem of integration-segregation "as we know it today would cease to exist."

The governor, speaking before a convention of publishers representatives and magazine wholesalers, many of them from other sections of the nation, quoted long passages from Thomas Jefferson's writings.

"It is clear that Jefferson meant for school affairs to be delegated to local communities, now known as school districts. And that is the way it has been for lo, these many years. . . .

"It is equally clear that the founding fathers meant to forbid the use of federal force within a state unless there was invasion or conflict between the states. And even then troops were never to be quartered in a state as they are now in Little Rock, without the consent" of the state.

The governor, whose out-of-state audience did not interrupt his 30-minute locally televised address with applause, quoted The Dallas Morning News as saying the law now makes it illegal to willfully use "any part of the Army or Air Force as a 'posse comitatus' or otherwise to execute the laws . . ." and that to do so could result in fines and imprisonment.

This law, Faubus said, made it clear that "the illegal usurpation of power by the federal government in the use of troops in Little Rock, is contrary to the recent expression of Congress." The newspaper identified the law as Title 18, Sec. 1385, United States Code, as amended in 1956.

Aside from suggesting a local vote to end the integration-segregation controversy, the Arkansas governor offered no hope for a quick solution.

He said that question was a part of the larger struggle as to federal power vs. states rights.

"Taking, then, into consideration the magnitude and complexity of the problem of which segregation-integration is only a part, it would appear that only the uninformed, the unenlightened, or the partly enlightened, could expect or call for an easy, quick solution of the Little Rock affair under the present conditions."

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ARKANSAS

J.R. BUSH, HELENA, ARK.
OFFERED FARE TO NEW YORK
OF EIGHT NEGROES NOW ATTENDING
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Negroes Offered Fare To New York

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 25. — (AP) — Plantation owner J. R. Bush of Helena said Tuesday he has offered to pay transportation for any of the eight Negroes now attending Little Rock Central High School who want to leave for New York City.

Mr. Bush said he sent a telegram to the principal of New Lincoln School in New York.

"All taxpayers of Arkansas are greatly indebted to you for giving a scholarship to Minnijean Brown," the telegram said. "I will gladly pay (airline) fares to New York for the remaining eight (Negro) students and Daisy Bates as chaperone. Advise acceptance by wire."

Daisy Bates is Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Minnijean is a Negro student who recently was expelled from the Little Rock public school system.

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ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Catholic magazine cites Judge Davies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — For his ruling which made integration a fact rather than a theory and his personal conduct, Judge Davies is View's choice as the man of the year for 1957."

Thus spoke View Magazine, national Catholic periodical, as it placed its accolade of "Catholic Man of the Year" upon Federal District Court Judge Ronald N. Davies, whose decisions spanked the Little Rock integration crisis.

The Fargo, N.D., jurist came to Little Rck in late August to help clear up a backlog of cases created by the retirement of Judge Thomas C. Trimble of Lonoke several months earlier. He landed in the middle of the integration controversy.

* * *

MAJOR DECISIONS handed down by Davies included:

Aug. 30 — An order nullifying a Pulaski Chancery Court temporary injunction which would have prevented integration of Central High School to proceed as ordered previously by a District Court and the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

Sept. 3 — An order requiring that school officials begin integrating on the following day in spite of the fact that National Guard troops called out by Gov. Orval Faubus had prevented integration the day before.

* * *

Sept. 7 — **An order refusing** the request of the Little Rock School Board to temporarily suspend the integration plan, declaring: "That we, each of us, has a duty to conform to the law of the land and the decrees of its duly constituted tribunals is too elementary to require elaboration."

Sept. 20 — An order to Governor Faubus, calling on him to withdraw the National Guard troops from the school so that integration could begin.

The governor withdrew the troops and nine colored pupils subsequently began attending classes at Central High.

LITTLE ROCK ACTION TO ECHO IN CONGRESS

Mississippian Readies Bills To Curb Troop Use

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Eisenhower's use of troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock is expected to echo again and again in the new session of Congress.

As Congress prepared to convene for the new session Tuesday, several Southerners were reported to be preparing speeches on the subject.

Representative Arthur Winstead (D., Miss.), a ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, may be the first to act.

The Mississippian announced he plans to take the House floor Tuesday to denounce the President's action and to introduce two bills aimed at prohibiting the use of troops for such purposes in the future.

His first bill would prohibit the President from calling the National Guard into Federal service except in time of war, when there is a threat of invasion, or when so requested by the governor or state legislature.

The Mississippian's second measure would bar the President or any other Federal official from using Federal troops to enforce Federal court orders or state laws.

The two bills, ni effect, would repeal the old Reconstruction era "force laws" which President Eisenhower's legal advisers unearthed for him during the Little Rock crisis and under which he acted.

It was learned that Senator Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) also is preparing a speech denouncing the President's intervention in Little Rock for delivery later in the session. Other denunciations are expected as the session proceeds.

Questions troop use—

Huddleston to request inquiry into Little Rock

WASHINGTON. Jan. 7—Rep. George Huddleston Jr. said he will seek an inquiry into President Eisenhower's authority to send troops to Little Rock.

He said the probe should be conducted by Congress through its House armed service committee of which he is a member and of which Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) is chairman.

Huddleston said he will make the move to clarify the president's power in dispatching troops.

According to Huddleston, Congress thought last year it repealed any presidential power to use federal troops in civil rights or other disturbances which do not constitute insurrection.

He said if the law is clear that the president can use troops, it should be repealed. However, if the law is open to interpretation, it should be clarified to prevent the president from sending troops into communities in future situations in which there is not insurrection.

The armed services committee plans to begin hearings Friday on America's defense position.

HUDDLESTON explained that defense is so important that it should come first, but after it is completed, he is going to urge immediated action in the Little Rock matter.

Meanwhile, Rep. Winstead (D., Miss.) criticized the president's troop action in Little Rock. He called on Congress to put "legislative handcuffs" on the executive to prevent similar action in the future.

Winstead said he plans to introduce two bills aimed at limiting use of federal troops.

One bill would prohibit the president from calling the National Guard into federal service except in time of war, threat of invasion, or when requested by a state governor or Legislature.

The other bill would prohibit use of federal troops to enforce court orders and state laws.

INTEGRATED CLASSES REOPEN AT CENTRAL

Mothers League On Hand To Check On Suspension

EIGHT NEGROES RETURN

From The Commercial Appeal, Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—Integrated classes were resumed at Central High Thursday after a two-week Christmas recess under "token" protest from about a dozen members of the Mothers League of Central High School.

Members of that strongly pro-segregationist group assembled in a group near the school shortly before classes opened Thursday morning.

To Check Suspension

A spokesman said they went to the school to see if one of the Negro students, who had been suspended from classes, had been allowed to return.

Eight of the nine Negro students returned to classes under the eyes of federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen who again had taken up the posts they were filling when classes let out before Christmas.

Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine who entered previously all-white classes last fall, was still under suspension and was absent Thursday. She was suspended shortly before classes recessed for the holidays, and after she had dumped a bowl of chili on a couple of white boy students inside the school cafeteria.

Virgil Blossom, city schools superintendent, said the girl hadn't applied for reinstatement but that her three-day suspension didn't end until Friday. One source said she probably would seek re-entry to the school Monday.

Social Functions Issue

Mr. Blossom had only a terse "no comment" to claims made by some of the Negro students last week in Dallas where they were guests at a Negro-sponsored function. Some of them said they were being barred from social activities at the school.

A white student inside the school said Thursday that if there were any orders to keep the Negroes from attending school social functions, he did not know of them. However, he added that none of the Negro students had appeared at school dances or other activities which he had attended.

Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the Mothers League and one of those present Thursday, said the group was there "to see if Minnie Jean Brown was back in school." She said her organization had planned to protest if she were allowed back, since her suspension time still wasn't up.

Half a dozen Guardsmen, walking in pairs in freezing weather, took up patrol duty outside the school and about half a dozen more were stationed inside, spokesmen said.

'Lot of Army Brass'

One white student interviewed after classes Thursday commented that he "saw a lot of Army brass inside" before classes started for the day. He said he didn't know why the officers were present, adding that there were no incidents inside the school so far as he knew.

There had been reports during the Christmas and New Year's recess that Federal marshals would take over guard duty at the school when classes resumed.

However, Army spokesmen here said they had received no change in the status of the 432 National Guardsmen who were still being held under Federal orders to carry out the integration decree.

LITTLE ROCK VIGIL RESUMES QUIETLY

Guardsmen on Patrol Again as Students Return to Central High School

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2—Integrated classroom sessions were resumed at Central High School today. Federalized National Guard troops continued to patrol the grounds.

Eight Negro students and about 1,900 white students returned to school for the first day since the Christmas-holiday recess started on Dec. 19. The Negroes arrived in four automobiles and entered the building without incident.

A spokesman for the Negro students said tonight that the school day "apparently went very smoothly and several of the children said they had one of their nicest days."

A ninth Negro student, Minnie Jean Brown, is still under a suspension imposed after a school-cafeterial incident involving her and two white boys. School officials reported that she had dumped a plat of food on the boys after they had blocked her path.

12 Guardsmen at School

The minimum suspension is three days. Holidays are not counted and Miss Brown's third day of suspension will be completed at the end of tomorrow's session. Readmission is based on study of a written report of the incident and a talk between the school officials and the suspended student.

Nine guardsmen were posted as sidewalk sentries near the school entrances and three guardsmen circled the building in a radio patrol jeep as students arrived this morning.

A group of ten women and four men, warmly dressed against the cold, clustered on a sidewalk corner across the street from the school building. They were orderly and talked quietly among themselves.

Leave After Opening Bell

Several of the group said they were present "just to see how things are now that school has opened." They indicated they had no pans to appear on the scene with any regularity. The group left shortly after the opening bell rang.

Capt. James E. Smith, public information officer of the Arkansas Military District, said that the guardsmen had resumed a platoon rotation system at 5 P. M. yesterday. Under this system, some twenty-five to thirty guardsmen are assigned to a twenty-four-hour detail at the school grounds.

During the holiday period regular watchmen and off-duty city patrolmen hired by the school board guarded the premises.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas

chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today that nine Negro students had received Christmas gifts "from all parts of the world."

Negroes Back In Little Rock Central High

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2 (AP)—Federalized state Guardsmen, who returned to Central High School yesterday after an absence of nearly two weeks, walked familiar posts today as students came back from their Christmas holidays.

Eight of the Negroes enrolled at the school arrived in four separate cars and entered the building without incident as about a dozen Guardsmen patroled outside on foot and in a jeep.

The Negro absent was Minnie Jean Brown who apparently still was serving a suspension imposed on her in a preholiday incident. School authorities said she dumped a bowl of chili on a white boy in the school cafeteria.

About a dozen women who identified themselves as members of the pro-segregationists Mothers League of Central High gathered on a corner across from the school as classes began.

A few of the women talked to some white students briefly outside the school, and left shortly afterwards.

Waiting For Troops To Depart

Expects Negroes To Quit Central In Little Rock

By SHELBY SCATES

DALLAS, Tex. — (INS) — Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus said Saturday troops would be needed at Little Rock's integrated Central high school until there is "significant change in the attitudes of the people."

Faubus, enroute to a Phoenix, Ariz., vacation told newsmen in Dallas "most of the people don't expect to see the Negroes stay in school if the troops (federalized Arkansas national guard) are removed."

He reiterated his stand that under present conditions the only solution to the Little Rock situation is the withdrawal of the nine Negro students from Central high school.

The Arkansas chief executive, key figure in an historic conflict between a Federal court order and state's rights, said the use of Federal troops in Little Rock was an instance of "law imposed against the will of a majority for the will of a minority."

He added that other "Little Rocks" would ensue in the South if integration were pursued by the same methods that were used in the troubled Arkansas city.

"Little Rock integrationists failed to promote their own cause," Faubus said. "It was their responsibility to create an attitude of acceptance in the community through democratic processes.

"But instead they wanted to get their way through the use of Federal troops."

Faubus said the integration issue will be a central issue in the 1960 national elections but that he had not discussed the issue with national political leaders who he says are "afraid to face the issue realistically."

He added that he has had no indication of the formation of a third, presumably, state's rights party but said this would be "determined by the actions of democratic national leadership."

He warned, however, that the "people of the South are not going to be dictated to by this self-styled liberal leadership which has made an effort to play to the will of the minorities.

"The danger in this is yielding too far to the minority so that you lose the majority."

The governor, looking hail and chipper after a recent illness, said he had not yet decided whether or not to run for a third, unprecedented term, but added laughingly:

"After I get out of politics I'll probably end up like you (the newsmen) — in the newspaper business."

National Guard Back On Duty At Little Rock High School

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 1.—Troops returned to Little Rock Central High School Wednesday as the holiday recess drew to a close.

Classes dismissed since Dec. 18, will resume Thursday morning.

The Army removed federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen from the school the day after students left for the holidays. For the past 13 days watchmen and off-duty patrolmen hired by the school board have guarded Central High.

An Army bus brought a small force of soldiers to the school at 5 p.m. Wednesday. The Guardsmen went inside the building, apparently for briefing.

Return Uneventful

The return was uneventful.

The Army has been using only about a dozen Guardsmen at any one time to enforce a Federal Court order for integration of nine Negro students at the 2,000-pupil schools.

Capt. James E. Smith, public information officer of the Arkansas Military District, said he understood there would be no increase in the number of troops stationed at Central High.

Soldiers being used at the school are part of the last 432 Guardsmen still on Federal service in connection with the integration crisis here.

At the height of the dispute last September, President Eisenhower federalized the entire 10,500-man Arkansas Guard and sent in 1,000 paratroopers to enforce integration.

Study Is Ordered

Tuesday, the Little Rock School Board ordered its attorneys to make a study of last week's court ruling which allowed a delay in integration of Dallas schools.

The ruling was issued by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

The Little Rock School Board said it wants to find out whether the Dallas decision offers any prospects of temporary or permanent change in the Federal Court order which approved integration here.

Gov. Orval Faubus has suggested the school board "go back to court and appeal the ruling they got." He made the comment after the Dallas ruling, and apparently referred to the integration order issued at Little Rock by United States District Judge Ronald N. Davies.

Gov. Faubus Gets Back in the News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Controversial Gov. Faubus of Arkansas got into the news picture again last week with an announcement that he plans to reveal a "new thought" on the school integration problem, and admission that he might have made a few mistakes during the Central High controversy.

Interviewed at a news conference here, Faubus tried to minimize his own possible mistakes in comparison to what he termed the government's major blunder in calling out federal troops to enforce integration at the school. The government made the biggest mistake by using the troops, he said.

Back from a vacation trip in North Arkansas, the governor appeared to be acting the part of a prima donna, as he kept reporters guessing on what his "new thought" will be. He said, however, that he might reveal it in an address before the Independent Magazine Wholesalers convention here Jan. 18.

He refused also to say whether he would run for a third term as governor. He would say only that he thought the integration issue would be a major issue in the 1958 campaign.

Asked if he thought the National Democratic Party would support him in the campaign, Faubus said: "I think that I am not in any sort of disfavor with the Party. I may be with some Party officials but these are only a few. National Democratic chieftain Paul Butler, who usually speaks for the party, has criticized Faubus on his stand in the Little Rock controversy.

Little Rock Gets Airing At Afro-Asian Conference

CAIRO, Egypt — (ANP) — The Little Rock crisis which erupted over school integration at Central High school last year got an airing by delegates attending the African-Asian conference here last week.

It was mentioned in one of two proposed legislations criticizing the United States during the closing sessions of the conference. Some 400 delegates from 40 countries attended the conference, aimed at obtaining solidarity among the Afro-Asian countries.

The resolution touching upon the Little Rock situation was introduced by representatives from Jordan and French Sudan. They demanded that the United States be censured in a resolution on racial discrimination, saying that Little Rock was sufficient justification.

However, the resolution was dropped when Dr. Anup Singh of India spoke against singling out the United States for criticism.

In the closing sesions, the conference, held in the spacious Cairo university auditorium, passed a flurry of resolutions, several of which were critical of foreign exploitation. It also endorsed the 10 basic principles of the Bandung

conference of 1955. Among those attending the conference as official representatives from nature, were representatives from the new Negro nation of Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. Delegates from these two countries were given front seats at the conference.

14k 1958

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK
AFRICAN-ASIAN CONFERENCE

1

Afro-Asian Meet Blasts Little Rock

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat 1-11-58

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14k 1958

ARKANSAS

HARRY S. ASHMORE ----

Ashmore Says There's More To Little Rock

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21 (AP)—A prominent Arkansas journalist said tonight the press did a "reasonably accurate" job of reporting the Little Rock integration crisis, but "they have failed to tell why it happened."

Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, said in a prepared speech marking the 20th anniversary of Nieman Journalism Fellowships at Harvard University that "all the traditional shortcomings of journalism were on display there on my doorstep (Little Rock)."

Ashmore said journalism's unfulfilled responsibility is "to somehow provide perspective and continuity—to add the why to the what."

To the press, the Little Rock story had an arbitrary beginning and end, the editor said.

A BIGGER STORY

". . . Little Rock was simply the temporary focus of a great continuing and unresolved American dilemma which touches upon fundamental concepts of social change and of law," he added.

"Journalism has concentrated on only the exposed portion of the iceberg," Ashmore said. "The great, submerged mass remains uncharted."

The editor charged that it was "the failure of leadership in Washington which matched the default of Southern leadership, and made the ultimate showdown between state and federal force inevitable."

He said the Eisenhower administration made "token efforts to pass stringent civil rights legislation" but "at no time did Mr. Eisenhower attempt to use the great moral force of his office to persuade Southerners of the justice of the course the Supreme Court required of them . . ."

The "drift in Washington," an essential part of the Little Rock story, "went largely unnoticed except by a few peripheral critics who address a limited audience," Ashmore said.

BURDEN ON BOARD

He criticized Washington's "decision to leave to the Little Rock School Board the entire burden of carrying out the court order against impossible odds."

Ashmore said the White Citizens' Council campaign "this week bore its first tangible fruit in the expulsion of one of the nine Negro children who had responded in kind to calculated mistreatment . . ."

"Just as the Little Rock story did not begin in Little Rock," he said, "it will not end there—whatever the ultimate fate of the eight Negro children remaining in the beleaguered high school.

"Perhaps what we (the press) need most of all is simply the courage of our convictions."

2 white girls- SUSPENDED
OTHER WHITE STUDENTS

Suspend 2 Coeds At Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Two white girl students have been suspended from Little Rock's Central High school as a result of alleged incidents involving Negro students.

School officials refused comment on the suspensions, which occurred Friday.

One of the girls suspended reportedly pushed a Negro girl sprawling as she stooped over to pick up some books in a school corridor.

The other white girl was reported to have shoved a Negro girl down a flight of stairs in the school. The Negro girl was not injured.

The Negro girls were two of nine Negro students whose admission to the previously all-white high school at the beginning of the school year led to race rioting at Little Rock and supervision by troops under government orders.

Two week ago, one of the Negro girls, Minnie Jean Brown, was suspended because she spilled a bowl of chili upon a white youth who reportedly had attempted to trip her.

(The nine little Rock students, their parents and Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, were named recently on the Chicago Defender's 1957 Honor Roll for making outstanding contributions to the advancement of race relations in the United States.)

Girls Suspended In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — Two white girl students of Little Rock's Central High School were suspended Friday as a result of alleged incidents involving Negro girl students of the school.

School officials declined to comment on the suspensions but it was learned that in the first case the white girl had pushed the Negro girl sprawling as she stooped over to pick up some books in a school corridor.

In the other case, the white girl was reported to have shoved a Negro girl down a flight of stairs in the school. The Negro girl was not injured.

The girls are two of nine Negro students whose admission to the previous all-white high school at the beginning of the school year led to rioting in Little Rock and resulted in President Eisenhower ordering Paratroopers and National Guardsmen to the scene.

GIRL BACK AT SCHOOL

Was Suspended for Shoving Little Rock Negro Student

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22 (UP) — Dr. William G. Cooper, Little Rock school board president said Wednesday that a 17-year-old girl suspended from integrated Central High School after a "shoving" incident with a Negro girl would return to classes Monday.

The board met tonight for about an hour at the request of the girl's mother, Mrs. Fred Gist. Mrs. Gist had threatened a lawsuit if she were not granted the hearing.

Mrs. Gist's daughter, Darlene Holloway, was involved in an incident with Elizabeth Eckford at the school. Darlene denied the shoving was deliberate.

Amis Guthridge, Mrs. Gist's attorney, told newsmen, who were barred from the hearing, that no eyewitnesses were present to testify about the shoving incident. He had asked that the Negro girl be ordered to the hearing but school officials did not call her.

WHITE GIRL REMAINS ON SUSPENDED LIST

Early School Reinstatement Refused At Little Rock

BOARD HEARS FATHER

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 21.—The Little Rock School Board refused Friday to grant an early reinstatement to a white girl student at Central High School who was suspended Monday for circulating cards bearing the writing, "One down . . . eight to go."

Suspended for two weeks was Sammie Dean Parker, 16-year-old daughter of Jay D. Parker.

Mr. Parker told newsmen the board said his daughter could return to classes March 3 "if her attitude is changed." She must have another hearing before school Supt. Virgil T. Blossom, he added.

Was Suspended Monday

Mr. Parker met with the board on his daughter's case. She has been out all of this week.

The girl, who figured in earlier incidents at the school last September during integration unrest, was suspended Monday by Mr. Blossom along with Howard Cooper, a white student, who also had passed out the cards.

The board met early Friday night with young Cooper and his parents.

Amis Guthridge, Capital Citizens Council official and Little Rock attorney representing both the students, earlier had threatened court action against the board if it didn't reinstate the two at an early date.

Mr. Guthridge said he had been toold "a number" of students had been expelled earlier in the schcool year for integration reasons "without it ever having been made public."

Gave Cards To Friends

"Thta will be investigated," he promised. "We think that information should be made public."

At a press conference about two weeks ago, Mr. Blossom confirmed there had been some expulsions of white students, but the number had been small.

Miss Parker told newsmen she hadn't distributed the cards but that she had three in her purse which she gave to some of her friends "when they asked me for them."

Judge To Hear Petition Is Not Yet Known

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 21. — Whether Federal Judge Donald N. Davies of North Dakota will hear the latest petition by the Little Rock School Board on integration problems was in doubt Friday.

Judge Davies told court officials here in a telephone conversation Friday morning that he would confer first with Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, before making a decision.

And in Huron, S. D., Judge Gardner said he hadn't decided who would handle the case. He will decide March 5.

The Little Rock board went back into court Thursday asking that Judge Davies' order of last September be rescinded and that integration—although in effect at Central High School about six months—be "postponed" to an indefinitte date.

Dist. Atty. Osro Cobb, who handled the earlier litigation, apparently won't participate in the latest petition.

In Washington, the Justice Department declared hands off. A department spokesman said:

"The subject matter of the petition does not fall within our area of responsibility and no authority exists for us to step in. The United States is not a party to the proceedings and will no participate."

Little Rock Constitution Suspends 2 White Pupils

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21 (AP) The Little Rock school board today suspended a white boy and a white girl for two weeks in connection with the appearance of printed cards saying "one down and eight to go" at integrated Central High School.

Obviously the reference was to the expulsion of one of the nine Negro students integrated at gunpoint.

Suspended were Howard Cooper and Sammie Dean Parker, both 16.

Meanwhile a U.S. District Court hearing was pending on a school board petition for a delay of integration at Central High. Court-ordered integration began last September under protection of federal troops.

U.S. District Clerk Grady Miller said no date for hearing the petition, filed yesterday, will be set until a federal judge is named to hear the matter.

At Washington, the Justice Department said it had no authority to step into the issue of the petition.

Miss Parker was suspended after a hearing this morning. Cooper's suspension was ordered after another hearing late today.

Both were told they could return to classes March 3. Cooper will be on probation after his return, newsmen were told.

Minnie Jean Brown, 16, Negro, was expelled Monday for the rest of the term after a suspension that stemmed from a scuffle with a white girl. Minnie Jean is scheduled to leave Little Rock tomorrow for New York to attend an interracial private school.

NAACP
LITTLE ROCK

Swift legal move made by NAACP in Arkansas case

LITTLE ROCK—"We are going to move with all deliberate speed. We are going to drop all other cases and the full legal staff will concentrate on the Little Rock case.

"The pupils will be back in school in September."

So declared NAACP chief legal counsel Thurgood Marshall Saturday as the association massed its formidable legal talents for an effort to secure reversal of a ruling by U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley which would turn back the clock of Central High School integration for two-and-one-half years.

JUDGE LEMLEY'S decision, which stunned the Little Rock community on Saturday morning, granted a Little Rock School Board petition to suspend integration at Central High School until February, 1961.

The postponement, requested by school officials on grounds that disorders and tension at Central interfered with teaching at the 2,000-pupil school, would mean that the remaining seven of the nine colored pupils who attended the school during the past year would be forced to return to the all-colored Horace Mann High School.

Acting in their behalf, Mr. Marshall filed notice of appeal on Monday morning.

He also filed a motion for a writ of supersedeus, which would stay the enforcement of Judge Lemley's order pending outcome of the appeal.

In the event of Judge Lemley's refusal to grant the writ, the motion may be taken directly to the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

* * *

JUDGE LEMLEY'S ruling, the result of a three-day hearing, June 3-5, was received in the mail by the clerk of the court on Saturday morning.

It granted the school officials permission to suspend integration without being "collectively or individually in contempt of this court" for non-adherence to the court-ordered plan of desegregation of the city schools on a step-by-step basis beginning with the high school in September of last year.

The Arkansas branch of the NAACP termed the ruling "a disappointment to us, as it must be to all fair-minded Americans who feel that desegregation can and should proceed in an orderly fashion."

* * *

THE REV. J. B. CRENSHAW, president of the Little Rock Branch NAACP, expressed shock at the ruling on Saturday, declaring:

"We have not been officially notified. The news is just now coming over the radio, so it is too early to say what the reaction will be, but decent people felt during the hearing that it would be an injustice to agree to the school board's request.

"There is nothing to be gained by pushing back desegregation for the next two-and-one-half years. The situation then will be even worse than it is now. The other side will be given ample time to organize and work up even greater opposition to desegregation."

* * *

ALTHOUGH the colored Central High pupils and their parents denied individual comment, a spokesman for the group declared:

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Judge orders Central High integration suspended until February, 1961.**
- **Appeal filed by NAACP, along with plea for a writ to halt execution of order.**
- **Ruling would mean that seven pupils would be barred from Central in September.**
- **Thurgood Marshall says, "They will go back."**

"We do not see how the Supreme Court can go along with Judge Lemley's position. I think that when school opens, the students will be right in there pitching.

"I don't believe that they would be willing to re-enter Horace Mann, the colored High School, there is too much difference between it and Central, despite the hardships which they have been forced to undergo. They have found out what our tax money is paying for and what they are entitled to."

The spokesman added, that although possible efforts to get more colored pupils into Central High were still in the discussion stage, that there are many colored pupils who would, if possible, enter Central.

"Many," was the conclusion, "who would not try to enter at first are now anxious to do so."

* * *

AMONG THE opposition, Wayne Upton, president of the Little Rock School Board, voiced pleasure at the decision, declaring:

"I feel we made a strong case, and I am quite well pleased with the results of the hearing."

During the two days of the hearing Upton and other members of the school board said that at least 40 fires had been set in lockers at Central during the past year and violence in the halls and cafeterias despite the presence of paratroopers or National Guardsmen in the halls of the school.

School Superintendent Virgil Blossom testified that tension at the school made it impossible for pupils to obtain a decent education.

* * *

JUDGE LEMLEY, the 74-year-old Hope, Ark., jurist who assumed jurisdiction in the Little Rock School integration case following the withdrawal of Judge Ronald N. Davies, said that he had based his stop-integration order upon this tension at the school.

At the time of Judge Lemley's assignment to the case School Board President Upton declared:

"An Arkansas judge will be more highly appreciative of our problems down here than someone who has not lived with us and does not know the situation."

BEFORE THE Supreme Court's outlawing of the "separate-but-equal" doctrine in its 1954 decision, Judge Lemley had ruled in two cases involving school inequality in Arkansas and had found for the colored plaintiffs each time, although he said in one of his rulings that it was "not necessary" for white and colored pupils to attend the same schools to preserve their constitutional rights and this "would not be for the best interests of children of either race."

The Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which will hear the appeal from Judge Lemley's ruling and possibly the motion for writ of supersedeus, is composed of Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner, Huron, S. Dak.; and Judges John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, Omaha, Neb.; Harvey M. Johnson, Omaha; Charles J. Vogel, Fargo, N. Dak.; and Martin Donal Van Oosterhout, Sioux City, Iowa.

* * *

LITTLE ROCK'S Central High was ordered to begin desegregation by Judge Davies last September, and nine colored pupils were admitted under escort by 101st Airborne Division paratroops after they had first been turned away by National Guardsmen ordered out to prevent integration by Gov. Faubus.

The nine were Ernest Green, Minnijean Brown, Carlotta Wall, Elizabeth Eckford, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Patillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, and Jefferson Thomas.

Green became the first colored pupil to graduate from Central, receiving his diploma at the May 27 commencement. Minnijean Brown was expelled from the school after five incidents involving white pupils. The remaining seven are lowerclassmen.

All nine of the pupils and Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, will be awarded the Spingarn Medal at the NAACP national convention in Cleveland July 8-13.

Green, it was announced this week, has been accepted as a scholarship student at Michigan State University. He is the recipient of a full tuition scholarship, worth $550 a year.

NAACP Seeks Reversal Of Court Order

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, "knocked for a loop" by a court order de-integrating Central High School, goes back into court today with a plea for a new ruling.

The NAACP is scheduled to present a motion today asking federal Judge Harry J. Lemley to set aside his order to suspend integration at Central for two and a half years.

Daisy Bates, Arkansas president of the NAACP, said she was "knocked for a loop" by Lemley's decision.

Wiley Branton, an attorney for Negro students, said if Lemley denies the motion to set aside the order, the NAACP will appeal the case to the 8th circuit court of appeals at St. Louis and then to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Judge Refuses Stay on Delay For Integration

NAACP Plans Appeal in Effort To Upset School Ruling

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23 (AP)—A federal judge today refused to stay his own order delaying school integration here for 2½ years. He indirectly advised the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to try for the stay in a higher court.

Wiley Branton, a Negro attorney for the NAACP, said he would take the cue.

U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley denied Branton's motion this morning after hearing six minutes of oral argument and recessing court for an hour to write the opinion.

Practical Standpoint

"From a practical standpoint to grant this motion and stay the enforcement of our judgment would to a large extent nullify our order," Lemley said.

He said it would probably take three months to carry the case to the Supreme Court "and in the meantime the situation at Central High School which we have found to be intolerable... would continue..."

The 74-year-old jurist said he had handled the school board's petition for an integration delay as quickly as possible in order to reach a decision before Sept. 1.

"In the meantime, the plaintiffs can apply at least to the court of appeals of this circuit for a stay of the enforcement of our judgment," he said.

Education Interrupted

The school board had asked that integration be delayed at Central on grounds that racial tension, violence and the presence of troops was interrupting education there. Lemley's ruling Saturday granted the board the delay.

Today, board attorney A. F. House opposed Branton's motion. He said that since the court granted a postponement "in the public interest" a stay would be only in the interest of the seven Negro students now on the Central High rolls.

Branton said that since no Negroes are attending summer school at Central, the school board is not faced with any racial problems.

After Lemley's denial of the motion to stay, Branton telephoned clerk Robert C. Tucker of the U. S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis to ask for instructions on obtaining a stay from the appellate court.

Motion To Be Mailed

Tucker said he told Branton to mail the motion to the court and he would forward it to Chief Judge Archibald Gardner at his home in Huron, S.D.

Tucker quoted Branton as saying he might prepare the motion today.

"If it's necessary I'll go to the judge's home to ask for the stay," Branton said.

Branton said that if the appellate court should deny a stay he would present his motion to a justice of the Supreme Court.

"I have no particular judge in mind," Branton said.

Ruby Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, said Lemley's denial of a stay "was not more than we had expected."

Melba Pattillo, one of the nine Negro students who attended Central High the past school year under protection of federal troops, said today: "We want to go back."

"We still feel something will happen—something to get us back to Central High," Melba said.

The six other Negroes remained silent. The NAACP president said she had instructed them not to comment, but was unable to reach Melba in time.

Nine Negroes who tried to enter Central High last fall under a federal court order were turned away by troops summoned by Gov. Orval Faubus. Later, Faubus withdrew the soldiers after a federal judge ordered him not to interfere with integration.

When the Negroes entered the school, rioting erupted outside and President Eisenhower dispatched federal soldiers to handle the situation. A paratrooper segment left the city after a few months and federalized National Guardsmen assumed the role of protecting the Negroes.

Of the nine, Minnijean Brown was expelled after a series of racial incidents and Ernest Green became the first Negro in history to be graduated from the previously all-white school.

Plea For Integration At Little Rock Denied; Negroes Ask Ike To Act

NAACP Takes Advice To Appeal To Higher Court

By Sy Ramsey

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23 (AP)—A Federal judge today refused to stay his own order delaying school integration here for two and one-half years. He indirectly advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to try for the stay in a higher court.

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Motion Is Opposed

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Tucker said he told Branton to mail the motion to the court and he would forward it to Chief Judge Archibald Gardner at his home in Huron, S. D.

"If it's necessary, I'll go to the Judge's home to ask for the stay," Branton said.

Branton said that if the Appellate Court should deny a stay he would present his motion to a Justice of the Supreme Court.

"I have no particular judge in mind," Branton said.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP, said Lemley's denial of a stay "was no more than we had expected."

Melba Pattillo, one of the nine Negro students who attended Central High the past school year under protection of Federal troops, said today: "We want to go back."

"We still feel something will happen—something to get us back to Central High," Melba said.

The six other Negroes remained silent. Mrs. Bates said she had instructed them not to comment, but was unable to reach Melba in time.

Nine Negroes who tried to enter Central High last fall under a Federal court order were turned away by troops summoned by Gov. Orval Faubus. Later Faubus withdrew the soldiers after a Federal judge ordered him not to interfere with integration.

When the Negroes entered the school, rioting erupted outside and President Eisenhower dispatched Federal soldiers to handle the situation. A paratrooper segment left the city after a few months and federalized National Guardsmen assumed the role of protecting the Negroes.

Little Rock Action Applauded by Byrd

RICHMOND, Va., June 23 (AP)—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) today said a decision by a Federal Judge suspending integration in Little Rock "is most encouraging to those of us striving to preserve the public school system."

Byrd termed of "great significance" the decision of Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley to allow Little Rock school authorities to delay school integration another 2½ years.

"Judge Lemley emphasized and based his decision on the practical factors heretofore ignored by the Supreme Court and other Federal courts," Byrd told the Richmond News Leader.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) said the ruling was a proper one and he was sorry "that the same Judge was not presiding when the first ruling was made for immediate integration."

Four Virginia localities—Arlington County, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News—have been ordered to desegregate public schools next fall. State law calls for the immediate closing of a public school that is integrated.

NAACP Asks High Court For Integration Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorneys associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday urged the Supreme Court to hold a special session for quick overturning of a 2½-year delay ordered for school integration in Little Rock, Ark.

A petition filed by the attorneys said the delay ruling by U.S. Dist Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope Ark., was clearly wrong.

It described the legal position taken by Lemley as amounting t "an invitation to violence and t substituting a government of mol for one of laws."

DIRECT CONFLICT

It said his ruling conflicted di rectly with the Supreme Court's 1954 call for ending compulsory segregation with all deliberate speed.

The Supreme Court had planned to adjourn for summer vacations after its next public session on Monday.

Action to be taken on the special session plea will be considered at the court's closed conference on Friday, but its decision probably will not be made known until Monday.

BYPASS CIRCUIT

A request for a stay of Lemley's order, and an appeal asking that his ruling be reviewed on its merits and reversed, are pending before the U.S. Circuit Court in St. Louis.

Thursday's petition asked the Supreme Court to permit bypass ing of the circuit court, so that prompt and final ruling may be given by the highest tribunal be fore schools reopen in September.

JUDGE BARS STAY ON SEGREGATION FOR LITTLE ROCK

N.A.A.C.P. Will Take Cas on Central High Pupils to Appeals Court

NEGROES STILL BARRED

Appellants Asked for Delay Because Circuit Bench Is Nearing a Recess

Text of the judge's order will be found on Page 23.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, June 23—Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley today denied a motion that he suspend his order postponing integration at Little Rock's Central High School while his decision is appealed.

Wiley Branton, who represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he would seek an immediate review of the denial by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

Unless Judge Lemley is overruled, his decision will bar Negro pupils from Central High this Fall.

In a ruling Saturday, the judge granted a plea by the Little Rock School Board for a two and a half year postponment of its plan for gradua integration of the city's schools

Found School Disrupted

He held that the board had shown that the educational process at Central High had been seriously disrupted by violence, intimidation and tensior growing out of the Negro students' presence in the last schoo year.

Judge Lemley's decision today came after a fifty-five-minute recess following less than ten minutes of oral arguments on the organization's motion by Mr. Branton and A. F. House, a Little Rock lawyer representing the school board.

In a brief memorandum the judge said that his primary reason for the denial was that a stay would in effect nullify his suspension order.

He explained that this was because "it will, in all probability, take months to carry the case through the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court."

Cites Speedy Action

"And in the meantime the situation at Central High School, which we have found to be intolerable from an educational standpoint, would continue from the beginning of the approaching session to the final ruling by the Supreme Court," the judge said.

"And for the reasons stated in our opinion in said cause," he went on, "we do not think that such is in the public interest, "including the interest of both the white and Negro students in the Little Rock district."

Judge Lemley pointed out that the association would not be deprived of the opportunity to obtain a ruling by a higher court on his denial of a stay, "since it will be more than two months before Central High School convenes this Fall."

He also contended that proceedings in the case had been "speeded up as first as we felt such could be done and at the same time give proper consideration to the cause."

In asking the court to delay the suspension order, Mr. Branton said that the Court of Appeals was about to recess and would not reconvene until the second week in September.

He noted that three to four weeks would be required for the court to act and added that unless extraordinary measures were taken no decision could be expected before October.

Mr. House, arguing for the school board, contended that a stay such as the one requested was usually granted only under extreme circumstances and was not warranted in this case.

"Inherent in the findings in your opinion," he tlod the judge, "is that the order for delay is in the public interest as opposed to the interest of individual Negro students."

"If the public interest is to prevail, then the request for the stay must be overruled," he said.

Mr. Branton replied that the public interest would be better protected if the Negro students already in the school were allowed to stay there.

Judge Lemley then recessed the court and retired to his chambers, where he prepared a memorandum on his order denying the motion.

'Have Motion—Will Travel'

After the opinion had been given, Mr. Branton commented: "The best thing that I can say is 'Have motion—will travel.'"

He said that the court had outlined the course of action that the organization would take, adding, "certainly we intend to seek relief through that method."

Many leaders in this state capital expressed the opinion that Judge Lemley's action had strengthened the hand of forces opposed to the school board's plan for integration.

These persons voiced the hope that the Circuit Court would not act on the request for a stay of the suspension but would instead take up the appeal of the case on its merits. They said that if the court granted the stay without going into the case as a whole it would tend to harden sentiment against integration here and would seriously hamper any future attempt to work out a peaceful solution to the problem.

Superintendent Present

Present at the hearing today was Virgil T. Blossom, Little Rock Superintendent of Schools. He was one of the school board's chief witnesses in the hearings on its request to return Central High to its previously all-white status.

In a comment on the problem, Mr. Blossom said:

"The Congress of the United States has a moral obligation to the people of this nation to strengthen by legislative enactment the civil procedures for court-ordered integration or by legislative enactment to delay the effectiveness of the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation.

"The people of America deserve an answer from their Congress on this most crucial issue. The time for action by Congress should not be one of political convenience but at a time when it is needed. In my opinion the time for Congressional action is at hand."

Plea to High Court In Little Rock Case Is Expected Today

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is expected to move tomorrow for emergency Supreme Court action on the school integration case in Little Rock, Ark.

The court will apparently be asked to bypass the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and to grant an immediate review of United States District Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision blocking integration in Little Rock for two-and-one-half years. The N. A. A. C. P. has already taken an appeal to the Eighth Circuit.

The statutes allow the Supreme Court to take cases before they are decided by the Courts of Appeals, but the procedure is used only in extraordinary circumstances.

The Supreme Court's rules say:

"A writ of certiorari to review a case pending in a Court of Appeals, before judgment is given in such court, will be granted only upon a showing that the case is of such imperative public importance as to justify the deviation from normal appellate processes and to require immediate settlement in this court."

Certiorari is a technical device to bring a case up for review.

The petition by N. A. A. C. P. lawyers will force grave and difficult decisions upon both the Supreme Court and the Administration. Procedural problems will be intermingled with the underlying question whether school integration may be delayed because of local resistance and trouble within the schools.

The court has indicated that it plans to adjourn next Monday until October. It would have to sit in a special term in order to hear oral argument on the Little Rock case.

Could Ask Quick Reply

Ordinarily, the other side in a suit—the Little Rock school board in this case—would have thirty days to answer a petition for certiorari. The justices would be on vacation by then. But they could, presumably, request the school board to file a reply within a few days.

As for the Administration, it has been wrestling with the possibility of entering the case as a friend of the court in the Eighth Circuit. Bringing the matter to the Supreme Court will increase the pressures on the Gevornment to intervene.

The court might be expected to ask the views of the Government before deciding so critical a question in the delicate area of racial segregation. It did so before its 1954 decision that held school segrégation unconstitutional.

But this time there is the preliminary question of hearing the case on a speeded-up basis. Whether the court will seek the Government's advice on this—whether it can, in fact, in view of the shortage of time—remains to be seen.

Phrasing A Problem

If the court should decide against bypassing the Eighth Circuit, there will be another tough question—how to phrase this decision.

When the court refuses review in an ordinary case, it implies no decision on the merits. Its order says simply: "Denied." But to reject this petition without comment might leave some of the public with the impression that the Supreme Court had approved Judge Lemley's decision.

A rejection would, in fact, leave the way open for the N. A. A. C. P. to press its appeal in the Eighth Circuit. The Supreme Court could presumably make this clear by saying specifically that it sees no obstacle to a prompt regular review in the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court has not agreed to hear oral argument in any racial segregation case

since the 1954 decision. It has summarily reversed and affirmed a number of lower court rulings, without argument, but that course appears unlikely on an issue of such gravity.

'52 Steel Case Recalled

There are two outstanding examples in recent years of the Supreme Court's taking cases for review before judgment in the Courts of Appeals. The first is the steel seizure case of 1952, in which the court held unconstitutional President Harry S. Truman's seizure of the nation's steel plants to forestall a strike.

The second was the case of Specialist 3/c William S. Girard last year. The court there reversed a district judge's decision that the Government could not turn Girard over to the Japanese courts for trial on a manslaughter charge.

The other party in the Girard Court. Whether the Little Rock school board will do so is, of course, uncertain.

The school board asked Judge Lemley to cancel integration plans temporarily. It cited the many incidents inside integrated Central High School following last fall's riots and the posting of Federal troops to maintain order.

Judge Lemley said the situation in Central High was "intolerable." He said education would suffer unless he allowed a breathing spell for amelioration of "racial strife and tension."

N.A.A.C.P. APPEALS LITTLE ROCK ORDER

ST. LOUIS, June 24 (AP)—A motion to stay a United States District Court order suspending integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., was received today by the Federal Court of Appeals.

The motion and a notice of appeal concerned the ruling by Judge Harry J. Lemley at Little Rock putting off integration for two and one-half years. It was filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Community psychological unreadiness for racial integration is no basis to continue noncompliance with the constitutional law of the United States," attorneys for the association said.

If Judge Lemley's order remains in effect Negro children already attending the Little Rock school will not be permitted to continue in the school next fall. The appellate court is expected to rule on the stay motion before that time.

Robert Tucker, clerk of the court here, said he would send the motion for a stay and a memorandum supporting it to Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner at his home in Huron, S. D. The court is in recess for the summer.

Plea on Little Rock Before High Court

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26—The Supreme Court was told today that suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark., would encourage "lawless elements opposing compliance with integration orders" and would cause "confusion through the nation."

Lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made these arguments in a petition seeking immediate Supreme Court review of the Little Rock case. They urged the court to extend its present term for that purpose or call a special session.

The petition attacked the suspension order of Judge Harry J. Lemley as "an invitation to violence and to substituting a government of mob for one of laws."

Judge Lemley suspended integration in Little Rock for two and one-half years because of "intolerable" conditions in the integrated Central High School.

Many suits to end segregation are pending in the South, the petition said. It argued that Judge Lemley's order "will certainly create instability in these areas as well as others now considering desegregation with or without a court case."

"At a time when many school boards are re-examining their plans for integration," the petition said, "there is certainly an urgent need for final review of this order by this court at the earliest possible time."

The Supreme Court itself gave no hint during the day of its reaction to the extraordinary N. A. A. C. P. move. If the court is going to take almost any action, timing is of the greatest significance.

The court has indicated that it hopes to adjourn Monday. Ordinarily, the other party in any case has thirty days to respond to a petition for Supreme Court review. If the court wants an emergency reply from the Little Rock school board by Monday, it will have to let the school board know at once—probably tomorrow at the latest.

The regular conference of the justices is held at 11 A. M. on Fridays. Thus it appears likely that they will talk over the Little Rock situation tomorrow—and possibly take some action.

Court Action Possible

If no word comes from the court before Monday and the court does adjourn on that day, it could dispose of the N. A. A. C. P. petition then in any of the following ways:

¶Grant the petition and set an early date for oral argument of the case.

¶Deny the petition without comment.

¶Deny it with some comment, for example indicating why it was refusing to review the decision at this time.

¶Adjourn without taking any action at all.

The last course would have the effect of rejecting the plea for a nextended or special Supreme Court Term. Because of the gravity o the issues, observers thought it unlikely that the court would simply thus ignore the case.

If the court decided against any special consideration, these observers felt, some brief explanation was likely.

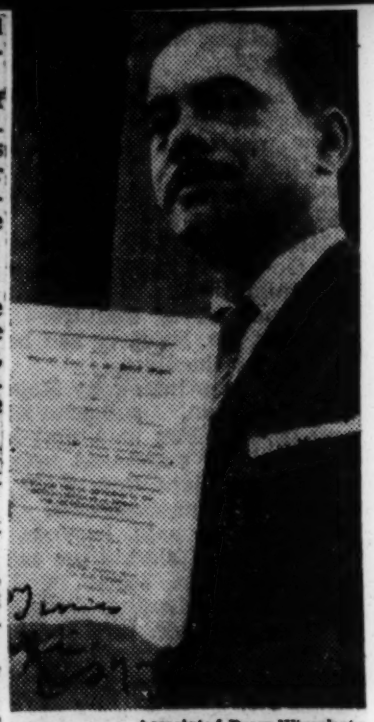
A refusal of Supreme Court review now would put the case back in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The N. A. A. C. P. took an appeal there from Judge Lemley's decision and then—as technically required—asked the Supreme Court to consider the case before the court of appeals decision.

The Eighth Circuit has begun a summer schedule and is not scheduled to hear cases again until after the opening of the Little Rock School term in September.

But the Court of Appeals might well be willing to review Judge Lemley's decision promptly because of the importance of the case. And the Supreme Court could probably suggest early consideration by the Court of Appeals.

The petition today was signed by Thurgood Marshall of New York and Wiley A. Branton of Pine Bluff, Ark. It posed the "question presented" for the court as follows:

"Whether an order of a district court, affirmed by a Court of Appeals, approving a plan for gradual desegregation of public schools, which plan has been in operation for a year, can be suspended and Negro children already in desegregated schools forced to withdraw to segregated



Associated Press Wirephoto

ASKS COURT REVIEW: Waite Madison, lawyer for National Association for Advancement of Colored People, at Supreme Court in Washington with papers filed in Little Rock case.

schools upon a showing of certain hostile incidents within the school and opposition of portions of the local public . . ."

Van Buren Students Split Over Returning To School

VAN BUREN, Ark. — After being pushed and shoved around for two days at Van Buren High school, some of the Negro students do not intend to re-enter the school.

Their educational plans for the future are indefinite.

"I'm not going back to the school," said Carolyn Abernathy, 16, who was scheduled to begin her junior year this year.

"Since we stopped going there last week white students have called our house and told us that we had better not show up there again," she said.

"I would rather stop school altogether than go back up there," Miss Abernathy told this reporter. Her 18-year-old brother, James, who wants to enlist in the Air Force as soon as he finishes high school, wants to go back, but is puzzled by the sudden change in the attitude of his former classmates.

FINE LAST YEAR

"Last year they treated us just like they treated each other," he said, "after having called us a few names the first two weeks . . . and having tossed an empty milk carton at one of the boys in the cafeteria."

Another student, Nathaniel Norwood, 15, who is a junior said he is ready to re-enter the school as soon as the others go back He said that he was not subjected to any violence at the school, but kept away after the others stopped going.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Hazel Norwood, would not permit this reporter to interview her daughter, Ernestine, 14, a tenth grade student. but explained her children were going back to Van Buren High school.

"We're not going to run away," she said, "We are citizens of Van Buren and we are going to stand up for our rights."

Mrs. Norwood blamed outsiders for the disturbance at the school. "We had no high school," she said, "and we filed the integration suit they agreed to accept us. Now they want to start some stuff."

WE MUST STAY

Not all parents are as brave as Mrs. Norwood. The father of James Evans, a 16-year-old honor student, who would have been a senior this year, would not allow his son to be interviewed and would not tell what his name was.

"You fellows can come here and write about us and leave," he said, "but when these whites here read it, it will be our houses that are stoned, and our car windows broken. You guys will be a long way off and safe.

Howard Johnson, Sr. the father of Howard, Jr. a 14-year-old sophomore said that he was not going to allow his son td go back to the school until the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision in the Little Rock case.

"If they give Faubus a delay," he predicted, "they will be rough on us here." The Johnson a re flanked by white neighbors. Mr. Johnson said, "We are outnumbered. If something were to start we could be wiped out easily."

The only Negro student who entered the school this year for the first time is Elmer Lee Rogers, a ninth grade student, who stayed out all last year. He said that he would go back to school as soon as the disturbance is settled.

Two of the students who complained of ill treatment by whites last year were 17-year-old Zelma Roberts and her sister Mary, 15, both seniors. They live about 10 miles from Van Buren in a rural district called New Town and travel to school on the school bus.

"We were pestered all last year by the white boys," Mary said. "They threw sand and gravel in our hair, and one day they wet us up with water pistols."

The girls said that they reported the incident to their mother but she told them to keep on going to school and "water won't kill you."

They said that this year they were treated worse, and that the boys would occupy seats a n would not let them sit down o the pretense that they were holding the empty seats for someone else.

One of the other boys went up and reported it to the driver but he only glanced around and kept going, Mary said.

Neither girl wants to go back to Van Buren, but they said they probably would because t h e y have no place else to attend and their mother wants them to go back.

Freddie Bell, a 16-year-old senior who was struck with a rock, has moved into Ft. Smith and enrolled in all-Negro Lincoln high school.

He was first carried to Van Buren high school by his 70-year-old energetic grandmother, Mrs. Georgia Bell, who sprained her ankled while rescuing him from white hoodlums who surrounded him.,

STONES THROWN

During the week end huge stones were thrown into Mrs. Bell's house and the boy was threatened over the phone. His father came from Ft. Smith for him and enrolled him on Monday in the Negro high school there.

Although she was never threatened 16-year-old Annetta Dean, an eleventh grade student said that she left the high school because she became nervous.

Ozark Negroes Tell Of Attack

P. 14

3 Asked Not To Return To High School

GANG CHARGES OFFICE

By The Associated Press

OZARK, Ark., Sept. 11.—A Negro student at Ozark High School said Thursday that she and two other Negro girls were told not to return to classes after 10 white boys and girls tried to attack them during the lunch hour Tuesday.

The three girls were the only Negroes in the school which has about 400 white pupils.

Ivy West, a 14-year-old freshman, said Supt. R. L. Graves gave the order after he was pushed and shoved while protecting the Negro students from the attackers. Mr. Graves refused to discuss the incident.

Ivy West, Nola Kuykendall, 17 and Joan Johnson, 13, had attended classes at Ozark High since the school opened Sept. 1.

Can't Be Protected

"Mr. Graves told us we shouldn't come back because he couldn't protect us," the girls said.

She said the superintendent called the three Negroes into his office Tuesday after a rumor circulated that the white gang was "going to get them" at the noon hour.

"They'd been threatening to get us for several days," Ivy West said, "and we were afraid.

"The white students tried to come in the office to get us, but Mr. Graves blocked the door," she said. "They pushed and shoved him trying to get by but he managed to keep them out."

She said there were six girls and four boys in the attacking group. She declined to identify them.

"Now we're waiting for the School Board to tell us what to do next," the 14-year-old said.

Ozark has no Negro high school. Negro students, until last year, were sent to schools in nearby counties. Ozark initiated a voluntary plan of integration last fall but it was suspended two days after the term opened because of resistance by white students.

Two Readmitted

Two Negroes were readmitted at the opening of the second semester in January and attended the remainder of the term without a reported incident.

Ozark is the second Arkansas high school where a voluntary plan of integration has been suspended this fall because of resistance by white students.

A boycott by about 50 youths last week resulted in withdrawal of 13 Negroes from Van Buren High School, 50 miles west of here. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed court action in an effort to get the Van Buren plan reinstated.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—(AP)—Three Negro students walked quietly into Pride Elementary School Thursday while a crowd of about 100 watched from across the road.

Six state troopers and two deputy sheriffs stood close by. No United States deputy marshals were seen.

The developments were quieter than Wednesday, when some 300 gathered at the school and attempted to keep four Negroes from entering.

Only three Negro youngsters showed up. The fourth, who broke away during the confusion Wednesday, did not return. The student was identified as Blance Ray Foster.

3 Quit Ozark High After Being Pushed

OZARK, Ark. — (UPI) — Three Negro girls who integrated the Ozark, high school have quit after white girls pushed them in a hall, it has been learned.

The [illegible] the girls said they were walking down the hall Tuesday when a group of white girls pushed them.

She said School Superintendent R. L. Graves went to the assistance of the Negro girls and the white girls turned on him."

Graves sent the white girls home. The white girls returned to school next day, but the Negroes stayed at home.

Ozark high was first integrated last fall by three Negroes. After several incidents of shoving and threats the Negroes were sent home. Two were readmitted. One was graduated last spring, but he did not take part in commencement exercises.

Until Ozark high was integrated, Negro students were taken by bus to a Negro school at Fort Smith, 40 miles away.

Negro Students Quit Arkansas Integrated School

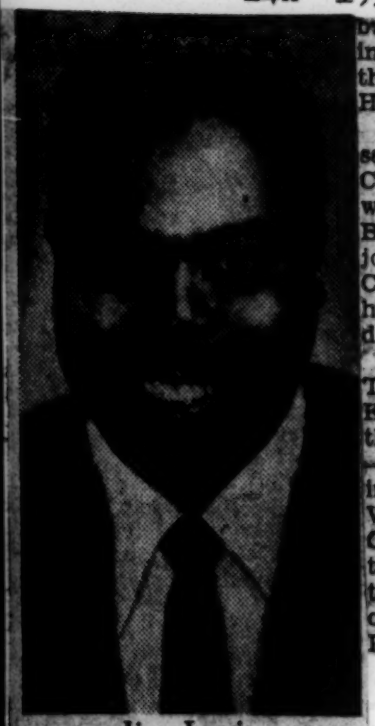
Ozark, Ark., Sept. 15 — Three Negro girls who integrated the Ozark high school have quit after white girls pushed them in a hall, it was learned today.

The mother of one of the girls said the girls were walking down the hall Tuesday when a group of white girls pushed them.

She said school Supt. R. L. Graves went to the assistance of the Negro girls and the white girls "turned on him."

Graves sent both the white girls and the Negro girls home. The white girls returned to school Wednesday, but the Negroes stayed at home.

DEDICATION of the Ralph J. Bunche junior high school in Compton last week was highlighted by the presence of Dr. Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations. From left: Gilbert W. Lindsay, deputy to Supervisor Kenneth Hahn; Supervisor Hahn, Dr. Bunche, and John O. Lewis, past president, Willowbrook school board.



Jim Lewis

Negro Gets Conn. Post As Teacher

Mariners Bass In New Canaan

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW CANAAN, Conn., June 19.—Jim Lewis, whose rich bass-baritone anchored The Mariners quartet for almost a decade on television shows, has been named to teach social studies next fall at Saxe Junior High School here.

Deemed the top candidate among 115 applicants for the teaching post, he will be the first Negro to hold a regular contract in the New Canaan school system.

For James O. Lewis, who was born in Birmingham, Ala., thirty-nine years ago, the teaching job will be in line with a continuing interest in American history and sociology, though it was his voice that brought him to New York and put him before nation-wide audiences.

Clicked in "Hot Mikado"

Soon after he was graduated from Talladega College, Birmingham, in 1938 with a major in sociology, Mr. Lewis sang in burlesque and on radio, reaching the Broadway stage with the late Bill Robinson in "The Hot Mikado."

Then came World War II and service in the United States Coast Guard. While Mr. Lewis was stationed at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, in 1942, he joined forces with three other Coast Guardsmen who, like him, had been performing individually at camp shows.

The four—the others were Thomas Lockard and Martin Karl, who are white, and Nathaniel Dickerson, also a Negro—produced vocal sounds that inspired the late Adm. Russel Waesche, then Coast Guard Commandant, to name them as the official Coast Guard Quartet and send them on a tour of installations here and in the Pacific theater.

14k 1958

DELAWARE

Delaware Judge Gives Fired Negro Principal Fair Hearing

by Malcolm Poindexter

Georgetown, Del. (ANP) — A Superior Court judge has ordered the school board of Laurel to answer certain questions in connection with the firing of Alonzo H. Schookley, Jr., teaching principal of Dunbar High School.

The Judge, William E. Storey of Dover, listened to arguments presented by both attorneys at a hearing last week, then demanded that briefs filed by the school board be "clarified" and that board representatives appear at the next called session of court.

Attys. James and Robert Tunnell, legal counsel for the school district, turned red-faced from the bench after Judge Storey finished his tirade. They had just presented facts stating that Shockley's contract was cancelled at the close of the spring term because of "insubordination."

Charged With "Insubordination"

The "insubordination" charge arose from Shockley's admitted refusal to teach social studies six weeks before the close of the term, after he had been acting in the full capacity of principal since February. He told school board officials at the time that he would "gladly teach the course of study starting with the fall term, but felt it would not do anyone any good if started six weeks before the conclusion of school."

Shortly before school ended, the board held a meeting at which members of the press and the public were barred. An official of the Delaware school system was prepared to testify at the heariny that Shockley had "exercised good judgement" in the matter, when she was abruptly cut off by the school board's attorney. The decision "not to renew" the principal's contract for the coming term was then made official.

Charges Discrimination

Shockley immediately arosed and informed the school board that it was his "considered judgement" that he was being intimidated because he tried to enter his 14-year-old daughter in the Milford public high school at the beginning of the term.

He said he had an uneasy feeling that the charge of insubordination was merely a cover-up for the school board's real intent to discharge him because of that. Shockley and his family life in Milford, and, as he pointed out, "it would be necessary for my daughter to travel 40 miles by bus in order to attend the high school at Denver, when she is within walking distance of the Milford school."

Shockley, at the conclusion of the hearing, said he felt he had been received "very fair treatment" before Judge Storey. The 40-year-old principal had been teaching social studies for eight years when he was appointed head of the school. Increased enrollment led to the need for a full-time administrator.

Shockley's legal counsel is being handled by the Delaware State Education Association. The NAACP has not entered the case, but the group's support was expectured during the course of the hearing.

Shockley's lawyer asked Judge Storey to give the case preference on the hearing list, due to the fact that he has not drawn any salary since June and has been unable to find employment in the state. The principal brougt out during the hearing that he believed that "race" was the determining factor in his dismissal. His statement was called "erroneous" by school board attorneys.

Judge Storey intervened and state that the decision as to whether such evidence or remarks are "erroneous" is left to the judge and not the counsel.

14k 1958

D.C.

Likes to Stay in Class

Carver High's Principal Knows Student Problems

By Jean Jones
Staff Reporter

"Which is less, 15 cents or 35 cents?" the school principal asks.

"Fifteen cents," giggles the class of girls.

"All right, then, don't you think a 15-year-old's knowledge is less than a 35-year-old's knowledge?"

Now the girls see the trap and hesitate. The principal laughs, reminds them parents do know much about life, and leaves the classroom before the clamor of teen-age logic overwhelms him.

Such a brief, thought-prodding exchange during a class discussion of teen-parent social problems is typical of Silas E. Craft, principal of Carver High School in Rockville.

Integration Program

Craft says his "chief liking" is to visit the classrooms, evaluating programs and learning of problems his teachers face. However, administrative tasks demand much of his time in the four-grade, 365-pupil school.

At 36, with six children of his own, Craft is enthusiatically administering a program that could mean the elimination of his job. At present, Carver is the only all Negro high school in Montgomery County, and some of its pupils travel 30 miles each way to class, he said.

Under the county's gradual integration plan, Negro children are being sent to schools nearer their homes, and that is what Craft has been working on.

Crowded Facilities

Craft came to Carver from Howard County two years ago. His 24-member staff is crowded into what was an eight-classroom school, with science laboratory, library, cafeteria, gym, and vocational facilities. Improvisation supplies a basement band-room, a cosmetology lab, an art room, and a second science room.

Although many of his students come from the rural up-county areas, few now are farm families, so the agricultural vocational program has been dropped. Craft says his students come chiefly from homes of consturction workers, laborers, mechanics and some professionals.

Commercial courses are most popular with Carver students. They have little trouble finding and holding good jobs after graduation, Craft says. Others study vocational auto mechanics, cosmetology, woodworking and dry-cleaning, the only such course in county schools.

Acedemic Classes Small

In the top three grades, Craft has only 27 students in an academic program. As a result, many language, math and advanced courses rival private schools with small classes and individual instruction. Some teachers are practically tutors, Craft says.

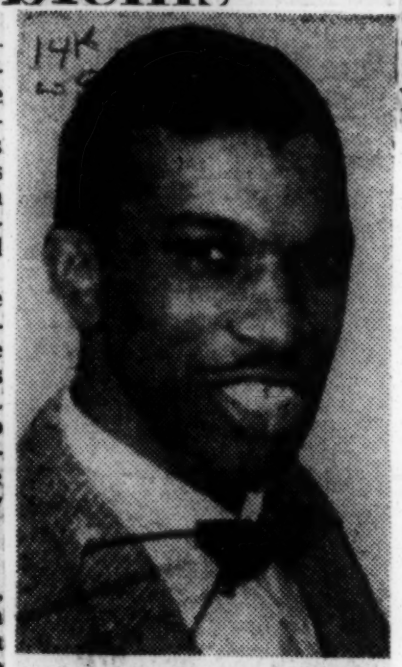
An intensive effort is made at Carver to improve reading skills, and the four classes offered give to many a chance to improve at least two grade-levels in a three-month program. The Science Research Associates reading course is used.

The rambling, red brick brick building is situated on a 20-acre site, which borders eight acres used for Rock Terrace Elementary School. It was built also to serve as a Negro Junior College, but integration with the main branch in Takoma Park left Carver with only three college-level classes last year, Craft said.

The man who manages the dwindling school is of medium height, well-built, with a pencil-line mustache. He likes colored shirts and socks. His good humor is as well-known as his quick discipline.

Reared in West Virginia

Craft grew up in the West Virginia coal-mining town of Kimball. His father, a Virginia farmer-teacher, died when the boy was 4, leaving his family in the care of an uncle and a grandfather who was a blacksmith, born a free man before the Civil War.



The Washington Post

SILAS E. CRAFT
...likes the classrooms

The Principal went to school with his future wife, Dorothy P. McKnight, at Bluefield State Teachers College in Bluefield, W. Va. He finished college work in 1944 while an Air Corps Aviation Cadet. Injuries in training led to his discharge.

He went to Howard County as teaching principal in the Cooksville School, an 11-grade program scattered over two miles in three buildings. In nearby Guilford, Craft built his own home for his rapidly growing family. He now commutes the 26 miles to Rockville, often leaving for work before the appearance of his children, Rebecca 13, Silas Jr. 12, Virginia 10, Dwight 8, Kay 7, and Sharon Dorothy 3.

Active in educational and community organzations, Craft is t member of three Parent-Teacher Associations — Carver's and two others in Howard County. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church at Hillford and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He holds a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania and has studied for his doctorate at Harvard, Pennsylvania and the University of Maryland. However much he enjoys the field of education, as a purse-conscious family man he admits he would not turn down a good business proposition.

Benson Talks to Class As Daughter Graduates

Young people must offer their first allegiance to God, Secretary of Agriculture Benson advised the graduating class of Roosevelt High School yesterday.

After duty to God, Mr. Benson said, "we have a duty to our country . . . a duty to serve others . . . (and) a duty to ourselves."

The Secretary commented that "young people aren't so bad," then admitted:

"Sometimes they have more critics than models."

He had a special interest in the class. Among the 3,254 area high school students who were graduated yesterday was the Secretary's daughter, Bonnie, 18.

Voted the most friendly girl in her class, she also received the Kober Award for excellence in home economics, the school music award and the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Award.

The most friendly boy, according to a class vote, was Harry Johnson, a Negro.

In ceremonies today, 25 senior high and 30 junior high school students will be graduated from the Woodward School for Boys in commencement exercises at 5 p.m. in the Interior Department auditorium.

Dr. James H. Fox, dean of the George Washington University School of Education, will give the principal address. Class valedictorian is Robert K. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Stevens of Route 1, Alexandria.

A FRIENDLY GROUP—Secretary of Agriculture Benson clasps hands with his daughter Bonnie, voted "most friendly girl," and Harry Johnson, voted "most friendly boy," in the Roosevelt High School graduating class. Mr. Benson delivered the school's commencement address yesterday.—AP Photo.

Problem Pupils In Junior High Now Total 230

Defiant Ones in Special Classes Highlighted by Arm Breaking

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

One District junior high pupil in a hundred is so "insolent, defiant and rebellious" that he can't be taught in regular classrooms.

These are the youngsters—about 230 in number—who make up the enrollment of "social adjustment classes" in 19 of the city's 23 junior high schools.

Too young to be out of school but old enough to be seriously disruptive, they constitute a major problem for the school system.

The social adjustment classes made headlines last week when a 15-year-old pupil at Hart Junior High, Mississippi ave. and 6th st. se., suffered a broken arm in a scuffle with his teacher, John R. Ward.

Ward said he was trying to restrain the boy after being kicked and struck in the mouth. At the same time a 16-year-old pupil was threatening to strike the teacher with a chair.

No Changes to Be Made

After a hearing yesterday in the United States Attorney's office in Municipal Court, Assistant United States Attorney Edmond T. Daly said no charges would be placed against Ward.

Daly said the teacher acted in self-defense and called the fracture of the boy's arm an accident. The scuffle grew out of Ward's efforts to stop the boys' smoking and general disbehavior. Juvenile authorities charged the 15-year-old with disorderly conduct and assault and the 16-year-old with making threats. Both were released in the custody of their parents pending Juvenile Court action.

Police reported that the 15-year-old boy is one of 14 children in a family where the father is unemployed. Such homes account for many of the youngsters in social adjustment classes—but not for all. School officials find that problem children come from all social and economic levels.

Violence has erupted before in the social adjustment classes, and is likely to occur again.

Their Records Meaningful

"These kids have to have a pretty consistently bad record before they are put in a social adjustment classes," said Leo M. Allman, supervising director of junior and senior higr schools.

"They've shown repeated inlion. Occasionally a youngster will flare up, lose his temper and make a threatening gesture."

In addition to the junior high program, social adjustment classes are maintained for about 110 pupils in 9 elementary schools. But the main problem is at the junior high level, where youngsters are in the "difficult" early teens.

All but 3 of the 19 junior high classes are for boys. Girls who don't get along in school "will sulk and pout rather than express outright defiance," Allman explains.

Older Ones Leave

Until this week, the schools have made no real effort to provide classes for socially maladjusted children at the senior high level. They have counted on high drop-out rates among students past the age of 16 — and have suspended those who wouldn't drop out and couldn't be taught in regular classes.

On Wednesday, however, the new Boys' Junior-Senior High School will begin operations in a wing of the Randall Junior High building at 1st and I sts. sw. Designed as a treatment and education center for the most seriously disturbed boys, it will accommodate up to 60 pupils.

In addition to senior high students who would otherwise be excluded from school, the new school will also get some of the most difficult youngsters from the junior highs.

Allman stresses that social adjustment classes are "not a place to send kids to be punished or to get them out of the way." He adds:

"We want to remove the child from a situation with which he cannot cope, and help him learn to cope with it."

Classes Limited

The classes are limited to about a dozen students each, and "this in itself is a form of therapy," according to School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen.

They study regular classroom subjects and receive as much guidance and close personal supervision as the teaching staff can provide. The schools also attempt to arrange with other community agencies for psychiatric and psychological help.

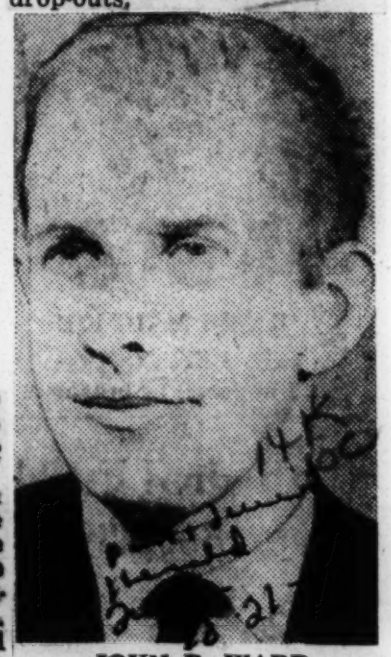
Youngsters who do well are returned to regular classes.

Not the least of the school system's problems is finding qualified teachers for the social adjustment classes.

Physical education teachers often are successful in working with the pupils in social adjustment classes.

But Allman notes that the ideal teacher for such classes —"the person who has sympathetic understanding and at the same time is able and willing to work in a difficult situation"—is hard to come by. Most teachers lack the training or the experience required to teach disturbed children.

That is one of the problems school officials will have to solve before social adjustment classes can start producing as many rehabilitated students as drop-outs.



JOHN R. WARD
. . . no charges against him

14k 1958

GENERAL

South May Remember 1958 As Year Of School Crisis

Faubus, Almond Forced To Shut Down 13 Schools In Mixing War

BY JOHN HERBERS
United Press International

The South may remember 1958 as the year politicians began having to decide between closure of public schools or a little integration.

A number of elected officials in 1958 faced that unhappy dilemma, which could shape the course of politics in Dixie for years to come. It appeared offhand that closing schools would be the most popular choice. Govs. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia between them had 13 schools closed and won the support of voters.

Faubus won an unprecedented third term by a landslide, apparently because of his open defiance of the federal government in the Little Rock school crisis. In that city "moderate" Rep. Brooks Hays was defeated by a segregationist write - in candidate in the general election.

Almond, operating with Sen. Harry Byrd's political machine, seemed to have the majority of voting Virginians behind his "close - the - schools" campaign. In Norfolk, where 10,000 students are locked out of schools, the vote was three to two against asking Almond to return the schools to local control for integrated operation.

MODERATES SUPPORTED

On the other hand some "moderate" governors also were riding a wave of popularity for keeping schools open. In North Carolina, which has permitted token integration, Gov. Luther Hodges had popular support of his so - called voluntary segregation and local option pupil assignment.

In totally segregated Mississippi where integration is a bad word among politicians, a high state officials said privately that officials who close public schools are in for a bad time in the future.

"Faubus can't win in the long run," he said. "His private school corporation is doing all right now but it can't keep going indefinitely on public subscription. Private schools won't stand up."

Most southern governors apparently are seeking a middle ground. They by - passed Faubus and named Mississippi Gov. J.P. Coleman — whom one governor called "a segregationist but not a wild man" — as chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

Faubus, however, was mentioned throughout the South as a possible third party candidate for president if the South should bolt the Democratic Party.

NO GOP GAINS

Segregationists were elected in every governor's race during the year, including Tennessee where the winner, Buford Ellington, promised to close public schools if necessary to avoid violence. At the same time, however, Tennessee Sen. Albert Gore, who did not sign the Southern Manifesto, was re - elected over a segregationist opponent.

Republicans, who have been trying to gain a foothold in the South, lost rather than gained in most areas during the year. They managed to hold their six southern seats in Congress but two of them, in Virginia, had tough fights.

In Arkansas, Republicans held their first primary in years but got none of their nominees elected. The Legislature, which usually includes one or two Republicans, was solid Democratic.

In Florida, where the G O P was gaining strength before this year, only one county, Pinellas, sent a Republican delegation to the Legislature. Democrats beat incumbent Republican legislators in two counties, Sarasota and Brevard.

Principals Back National High School Tests

Last of a Series

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — High school principals of the country are solidly behind a proposal which in the opinion of many experts would do more to raise the standards of education in the U.S. than any single measure yet suggested.

This proposal calls for a standard nationwide test which would be given to all students when they complete their elementary schooling and again when they graduate from high school.

These tests would provide parents and citizens of every community a chance to see how their school system compares with others in the same state and in the nation.

If parents found, for example, that local students entering high school were far below norms for the country, or if they found graduating seniors failing to meet national standards, pressures would almost inevitably build up to correct the situation.

This is the kind of pressure which many principals, interestingly, would welcome — even though such tests would put them on the spot.

But the public, as this series has shown, and as many principals admit, has yet to be moved by the controversy over what should or should not be taught.

A nationwide poll of more than 1,100 high school principals — about one in every 25 across the country—asked the question:

"Would you favor or oppose a nationwide test to be given to all high school students when they enter and when they graduate to enable parents to know more about their children and their educational achievement?"

What Lies Ahead?

In line with public demand, principals envision these changes coming in education.

★ ★ ★

RETURN ***to fundamentals with emphasis on science and math.***

★ ★ ★

TWO TRACK ***system with academic schools for college prospects, vocational schools for others.***

★ ★ ★

ELIMINATION ***of "automatic promotion" for all regardless of ability.***

Principals vote as follows:

Yes, would favor such tests	**59%**
No, would not	**34**
No opinion	**7**

Virtually all of the opposition to the proposal stems from the fact that principals feel such tests would be too hard to administer, that it would be unfair to states with lower standards, and that it would, in effect, place too much control in the hands of the federal government.

When principals were asked what they thought was the greatest change that would come in the schools in the next 10 years, here are some of the things they envision.

1—A return to the fundamentals as far as the curriculum is concerned. Elimination of "frill courses," more emphasis on science and mathematics.

An Illinois principal with 575 students states:

"'I think we will see curricular changes to meet changing world conditions which means more essentials. There will be less of the 'It's-nice-to-know' type of material."

2—A "two-track" system where the "intellectually elite" who wish to go on to college would attend an academic high school with high standards; those who do not wish to go on to college would go to vocational schools with lower standards.

"There will be dual standards in the secondary schools," said a Tennessee principal with 210 students, "one for those who will attend college and another for those not planning for college."

3—A grouping of the more intelligent students — which many schools have already done — in most high schools and letting them travel through school together.

4—The elimination of the "Automatic promotion" system which now tries to "graduate everyone" at the expense of both the very poor and very good student.

Displaced Students Invited To Chicago

CHICAGO (UPI) — An insurance executive today launched a program to open Chicago-area homes to senior students of Southern high schools closed by the integration controversy so their education can "continue uninterrupted."

W. Clement Stone, president of the Combined Insurance Company of America, said there is an "urgent and immediate need to insure that those senior students who want to enter college in February will be able to do so."

He said he is setting up a clearinghouse through which students who expected to be graduated from high school in January can be put in touch with Chicago-area families willing to give them a home where they can continue their studies.

A number of families already have volunteered to help, he said.

Stone said the families "should be prepared to feed and house the students and pay the tuition which school systems of the area would charge for their educations."

Stone suggested that churches, corporations and civic organizations might help defray tuition costs. He promised to set up a fund if such offers are made.

He said students should be able to pay their own transportation to Chicago but that some system might be developed to help needy youths with transportation costs.

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GEORGIA

Mile Of Forgotten Dusty Trail

Pitts, Archer Students Still Walking On Dirt

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

Hundreds of Pitts Elementary and Archer High School students are still traveling the dusty trail that takes them to and from school.

When will the rest of Perry Boulevard be paved? they must wonder as they walk along nearly a mile stretch of seemingly forgotten ruggedness.

The stretch of Perry Boulevard in question lies generally between Clarissa Drive and Hollywood Road. The unpaved road has been the subject of bitter haggles between residents and the city for some time. It has heaped shame on school officials on more than one occasion.

However, it has had a more pronounced affect on the hundreds of students who walk to and from school along the road every day in the school term. They have come to know the unpaved road as the "Perry trail."

NO PAVING SEEN

There is little chance the trail which blazes past two new schools —Pitts and Archer—will be paved this school year. At least, that is the opinion of a spokesman for the Road Construction Department. Before paving can begin, utilities must be installed and the road graded, he said.

Shortly before Pitts and Archer opened for their second school term, an ordinance was passed calling for the paving of Perry Boulevard over the protests of unsatisfied citizens.

The citizens are not really against progress and the paving of the road, but against a $71,704 assessment which will be levied against their property to pay for the paving. That figure does not include installation of utilities, grading and curbing.

The dispute over the paving, which is several years old, may be at an end now that the city has taken a firm stand in ordering the road to be paved and insisting taxpayers bear the financial load.

The last official protest of the tax assessment came August 28, a few hours before the Public Works Committee met in executive session to map out the ordinance. A delegation of Negro citizens, led by Otelius Shellman, of 1818 Hollywood Road, N.W., president of the Scott's Crossing Civic League, told the committee they were unable to pay for the paving.

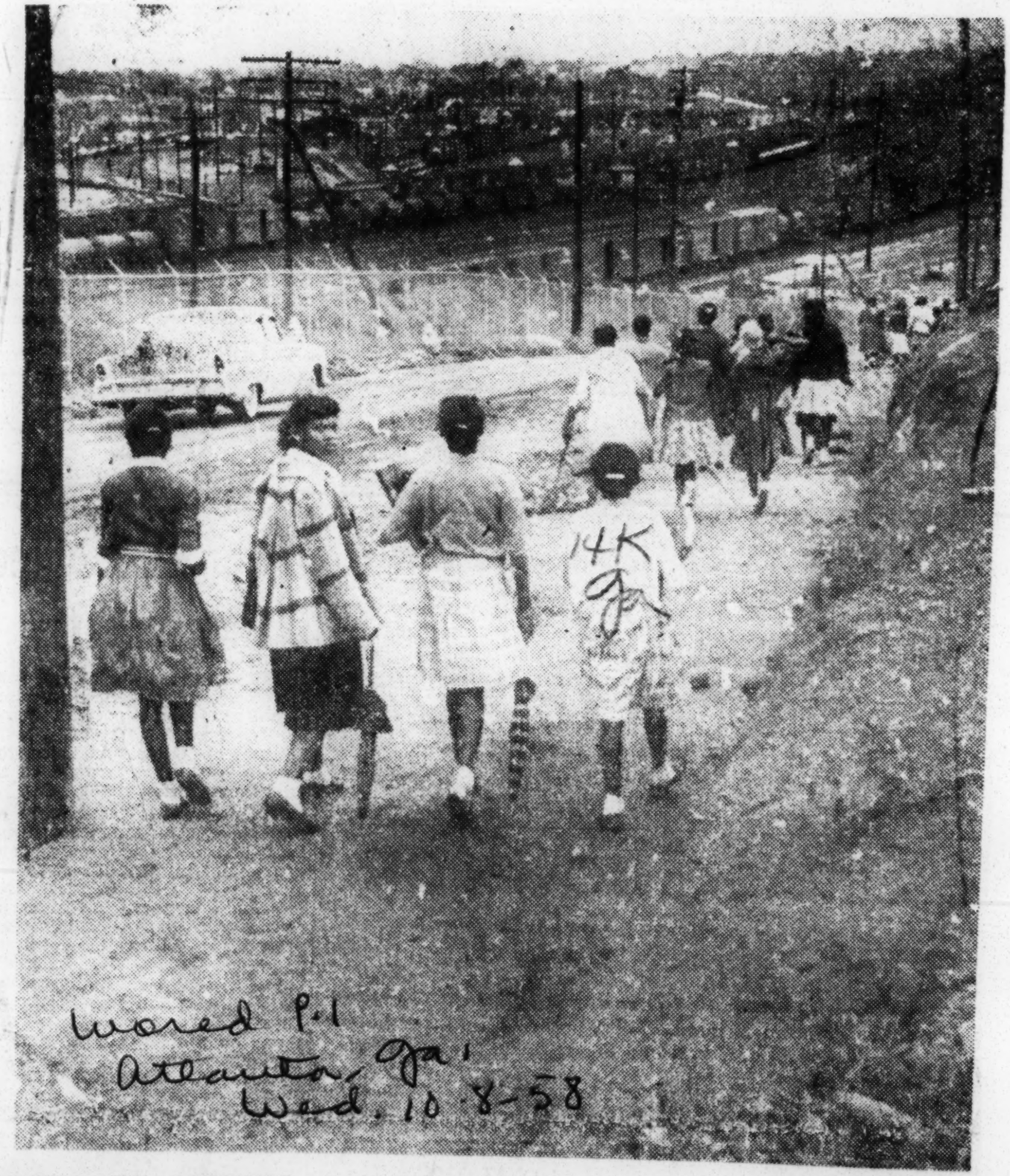
MISUNDERSTANDING

They claimed there has been "a great deal of misunderstanding" concerning the paving of the trail. In the first place, they said, before the northwest area in question was included in the city limits, the county made an agreement with them whereby it would pave free of charge a road passing by their property, when and if such a road was to be cut.

The committee, headed by Alderman Jesse Draper, advised the delegation that the city is not allowed to pave any streets "without assessing the property owners, and that when a petition is received with signatures for more than 50 per cent of the property frontage, the city has not alternative but to go ahead with the paving."

Mr. Shellman said later that "we're not against progress, but we feel there are some issues that should be cleared up." He said he was referring to the county's promise to maintain the road and the fact that another section of Perry Boulevard was paved without assessment.

So, with the citizen-city strife cooling off, the students are still sloshing through the mud when it rains and stumbling over the small boulders along the trail as they go to and from school. They look forward to the day when the Perry trail will be suitable material for their history books.



UNPAVED PERRY BOULEVARD — Students from Pitts Elementary School trod down muddy side path along side unpaved Perry Boulevard. On dry days they are sprayed with dust from passing automobiles.—(Perry's Photo).

14k 1958

GEORGIA

FIRST ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL FUTURE TEACHERS CHARTER—In the photo above Miss Tressie Wright, (extreme left), president of the Daniel F. Davis Chapter of the Future Teachers of America, is shown receiving the charter from Rev. L. H. Pitts (second from left), executive secretary of GTEA, who made the presentation on behalf of the GTEA and National Education Association; with Daniel F. Davis, principal of Turner High School and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education (both at right) looking on. The Charter Day program was held Tuesday during the assembly hour at Turner High School.

School Hit By Fire In Hogansville, Ga.

HOGANVILLE — The West End Negro High School suffered considerable damage following a fire believed to have started in the boiler room.

An alarm was received at 6:44 A. M., and firemen arriving found the boiler room of the school enveloped in flames.

Unable to get the blaze under control, a call for help was sent to Chief Rufus Dorman of the La-Grange fire department who dispatched a pumper to Hogansville at [illegible].

According to Hoganville Police Chief Russell Smith the fire was brought under control at 8:30 A. M.

The school, a one-story brick building, was about five years old, was reported to have between 15 and 20 rooms.

Turner High Gets First Charter For Future Teachers

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, stressed the importance of prospective teachers developing the seven qualities of a good teacher as expressed in their pledge during an address Tuesday at Henry McNeal Turner High School.

The distinguished educator was principal speaker at an assembly program held in observance of Charter Day by the Daniel Franklin Davis Chapter of the Future Teachers of America, named in honor of the principal.

Dr. Clement enumerated the seven qualities of a good teacher as follows: physical vitality, mental vigor, moral discrimination, helpfulness, spiritual strength, leadership and knowledge.

He also emphasized the importance of schools encouraging the top quality students to go into the teaching profession, and noted that the country needs well-trained persons to prepare our youth for good citizenship.

KNOWS, CARES, DOES

"A good teacher is committed to his task," Dr. Clement stated. "He knows, cares and does. He has respect for his community as well as his pupils."

Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, presented the charter on behalf of the GTEA and the National Education Association.

Other participants on the program included: Mattie Jo Arnold, Henrietta Pope, Carolyn Long, Joy Reed, Barbara R. Hatton, Dosh Jackson, Dorothy Russell, Bertha Bohles, and President Tressie Wright, who presided.

Music was furnished by the Turner High Band and Mixed Ensemble.

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Tressie Wright, president; Mattie Jo Arnold, vice president; Henrietta Pope, secretary; Dorothy Russell, assistant secretary; Dosh Jackson, treasurer; Beverly Malcolm, assistant treasurer; Carolyn Long, librarian; and Barbara Hatton, historian.

The sponsor is Miss G. W. Arnold.

FUTURE BUSINESS LEADERS—These South Fulton High students contributed their talents to the annual business education program recently, at which John Gloster, local bank cashier delivered the address. The group's panel adopted "Meaning of Future Business Leaders of America" as its theme. The above group of students include: Shirley Bennett, Mattie Berry, Sallie Boddie, Marion Cantrell, Linda Cofield, James Doanes, Sylvia Hill, Willie Mae Jackson, Barbara Kirksey, Alfred Jones, Robert Jones, Dorothy McBride, Gloria McMichael, Alvin Milner, Kenneth Neal, Vonda Oliver, Joan Roberts, Blondell Shockley, Ella Tripp, Claudette Varnell, Darlene White and William White.

New Negro School

SPARTA—The Hancock County Board of Education is making plans for the building of a large consolidated Negro high school on a 10-acre lot they have purchased just off Hunt's Hill, a Negro section of the city.

The cost of construction will take at least half of the nearly one million dollars allocated to Hancock County by the State School Building Authority.

High Schools Face Moment of Truth

When Georgia high schools reopen next September they will require of each student a minimum amount of mathematics and science subjects.

That is proper. And certainly the overwhelming majority of parents will approve. The old complaint that such subjects "are never used by many students" is an empty one. The discipline of education is a trained mind. A well-educated person in any field of endeavor, scientist, farmer, businessman, nurse and so on, is merely a person with a trained mind.

The state board has said it will insist on the modest upgrading of the secondary curriculum. It cannot, in fact, fail to do anything else if it wishes to serve the children of Georgia, as we believe it does.

But this brings many counties in Georgia to what might be called "the moment of truth."

Of Georgia's 159 counties, 121 are losing population.

In many of these with a net loss, the county seats show an increase in population, further testifying to the fact that farmland needs fewer hands.

But in these counties there are high schools with as few as 15 and 20 students. There are more with as few as 40 and 50. Each local community quite understandably has a great and possessive pride in these schools. But the fact is they cannot now do the job.

The communities fight consolidation and say we want to retain "our school." That, too, is understandable.

But they are not "our schools." They are not the possession of the adults. They have but one purpose—to educate the children of Georgia as well as can be done.

Consolidation is not a cure-all. It is by no means a panacea. There are headaches connected with it. But it offers the rural county which can't or won't pay taxes to support several schools a chance to have one that meets the standards.

The drift to cities and county seats will continue. Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus, Macon, Rome . . . all the larger cities will become larger, as will the county courthouse cities. Atlanta's "urban area" of four counties is already near the million mark. These are people from all over Georgia—and the story is the same in other cities, large and small.

We must quit allowing state politicians—for their own gain—to set country against city. We are all citizens of one state. And the school board must have help and cooperation in enforcing its requirements even if it does mean the closing of many well-loved high schools which no longer can do the job for which they were created.

South Shore High Called 'a City School in a Small Town'

Plans Outgrown by Progress of Community

(This is the fourth in a series of articles about high school education in Chicago and the suburban area. The stories disclose what some schools are doing for "gifted" students, and the problems faced by schools.)

BY CLAY GOWRAN

On Chicago's far south side stands an educational paradox —a strictly big city public high school which, somehow, has a small town feeling about it.

This happy anomaly is South Shore High, and the paradox can be attributed in large measure to two factors—accident and geography.

First, South Shore never started out to be a full-fledged high school. As conceived on the drafting boards and in the first stages of construction, it was purely a junior high school, with a proposed capacity of not more than 1,500.

But plans and needs change, and so South Shore was a full four year school when it first opened its doors on Sept. 3, 1940. But it was a small one.

Keen Parent Interest

Geographically, the school draws its students from a substantial residential neighborhood in which most parents are keenly interested in the educational doings of their youngsters, thus making it easy for South Shore's staff to establish a warm school-home-community relationship.

Working together, accident and geography have created the physical setting for the small town atmosphere, and the setting in turn has attracted the final necessary component, the teaching staff. Teachers like to work here, they like the teen-agers who are their charges, and to a large extent reside in the community themselves.

Sadly, this paradox cannot exist indefinitely. South Shore is overcrowded. It has 1,972 students, and something will have to be done about that beyond the present remedy of having 10 class periods a day instead of the nine usual to city high schools.

Also, someday, the residential permanency of the neighborhood will probably change. So, someday, South Shore will cease to be a big city school with a little town atmosphere.

Proud of Students

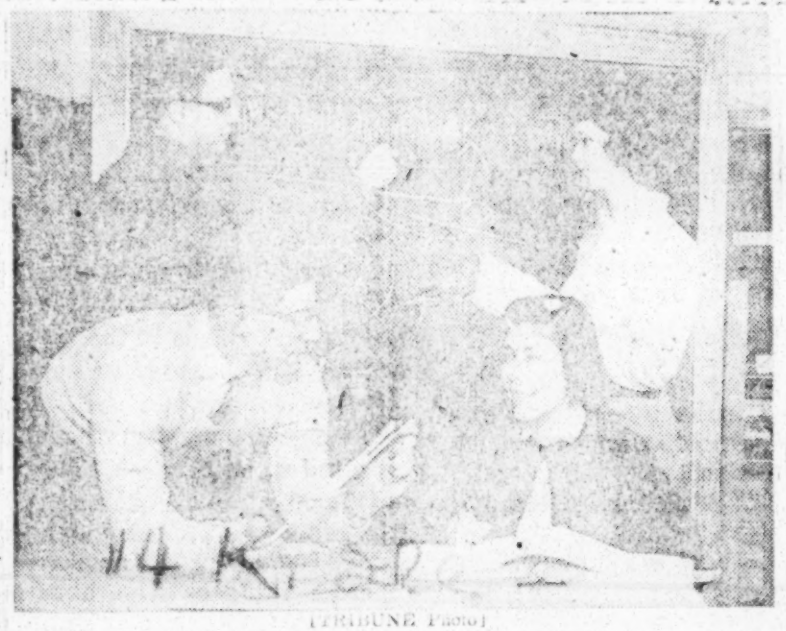
But it has it now, and this writer saw it everywhere during two days spent at South Shore to find out what in general it is doing for its students, and what they are doing for themselves.

Answers were supplied by Miss Mary D. Mulroy, South Shore's principal since 1956; Albert Kosloff, her assistant principal, and Glenn C. Worst, district superintendent over South Shore High. But answers also were supplied by experts qualified to discuss the "receiving" end of the educational system—students themselves.

Miss Mulroy and Kosloff were obviously proud of South Shore's youngsters. Ninety per cent of all incoming freshmen go on thru four years of school to graduate, they said, and this is a high figure in Chicago. Further, they asserted, 85 per cent of the graduates go on to colleges.

52 Per Cent Study Language

Ten South Shore students—more than any other Chicago public high school could boast — were among semi-finalists announced a few weeks ago in the National Merit Scholarship competitions. Fifty-two per cent of the entire student body is enrolled in foreign language courses, not required for graduation by the school board, altho most colleges specify them for entrance.



(TRIBUNE Photo)

Stephen Schoolman and Nina Gershon (seated) and David Bennett and Marcia Tillotson, students at South Shore High school, team up to solve a complicated problem in mathematics.

Worst gave statistics on mathematics and science for South Shore. One year of general science has been required by the school board, but 85 per cent of South Shore's sophomore students are enrolled in optional biology courses, 30 per cent of the junior students are taking an elective in physics, and 38 per cent of the seniors a chemistry elective.

Altho mathematics has not been required in the past—beginning this semester, one year of the subject is compulsory—403 of South Shore's students last semester were in beginning algebra, 149 took second semester algebra, 335 beginning geometry, 101 second semester geometry, 140 third year algebra, 23 solid geometry, 81 trigonometry, and 24 a special college algebra class.

Has High I. Q. Level

Kosloff got out charts to show that the median I. Q.s of 412 incoming freshmen last September was 111, which is high; that the median reading ability was at the 10.4 grade level, or more than two grades above average. The median in arithmetic was 9th grade, also high.

What does South Shore do for its exceptionally gifted youngsters? Not as much as some other schools in far less likely locations. Of a total of 182 classes now being conducted in all subjects, nine are special classes for gifted children. They are hand picked, with an intelligence quotient of 135 or higher, plus a record of achievement in elementary school.

"Starred Classes"

Altho the school has tried for years to give special treatment to the gifted, according to its officials, the establishment of segregated classes for such exceptional students began formally about two years ago. They are called "starred classes" rather than being named — so other students can get the point immediately — "honors classes."

They now are offered almost entirely for freshman and sophomore students, and consist of starred groups in English, general science, and biology, beginning algebra and geometry, and civics.

In mathematics, the starred courses are of the accelerated or "speedup" type, in which students can finish three years of high school math in two. In the other starred groups, the theme is enrichment, which means the classes cover the same subject bracket as regular classes, but go more deeply and further afield within the limits of the bracket.

Hope for Other Classes

Kosloff and Miss Mulroy explained that they hope, if enough gifted students are available to make it worth while, to establish starred physics and chemistry courses soon. They also pointed out, properly, that in mathematics the advanced junior and senior course become, because of their built-in rigor, considerably self-selective as far as students are concerned. In other words, dullards don't volunteer for advanced algebra or trigonometry.

But, the two officials pointed out, South Shore is short on space now. It could use at least 10 more classrooms. It now has only 28, plus six laboratories, two home economics rooms, and one shop.

What do those experts on the reception end of South Shore education — the students — think about their schooling? Several of them, all exceptional youngsters, and all seniors, were interviewed in Kosloff's office by the writer.

Can't Carry Extra Load

Marcia Tillotson, 17, of 7417 Paxton av., a National Merit Scholarship semi-finalist who wants to enter teaching or medicine, said her 15 year old brother now is in the starred classes, "and he's getting more out of those special classes than I did in my regular courses."

"We could go much faster, I think, if we were separated from other kids," she said. "Also, I wanted to take five major courses this year, but it's impossible. We were told that, if four kids each take five majors, it is equivalent to having another student in the school, which already is crowded."

Four major courses a semester are normal for a Chicago high school student.

David Bennett, 16, of 7243 Jeffery av., who wants to go either to Harvard or Oberlin and then "teach history to people who definitely want to learn," said his present English instructor is trying to do her best for students in the class who are able. They are given extra work on great books.

Want Faster Pace

Stephen Schoolman, 16, of 3001 Chappel av., who wants to be a nuclear physicist, said he had transferred to South Shore from Hyde Park High school, where he had taken honors classes in math, science, and English. Like the others, he did not think it quite fair that South Shore offered no starred or honors classes for advanced students.

Mary Morony, 17, of 7420 Clyde av., who has her heart set on writing a newspaper column or perhaps working for a national magazine, and Oakey Dowling, 18, of 7543 Constance av., captain of the

football team and president of the senior class, agreed that the starred classes should have been extended somehow to their senior levels.

Mary said, "We have been deprived of moving at the speed we could make in such classes."

Urges National Test

Oakey thought there should be some national education test in this country, similar to that employed in England, only not so rigid. On the basis of test results, he thought, teachers could try to persuade those who were not adaptable to higher learning to go into technical schools, thus clearing the field for the able.

One fact stands out clearly from these student interviews. This gifted handful of youngsters at South Shore — and thousands like them thruout the city are doing the same are thinking for themselves.

They want something better, and that's the first step n the road to obtaining it.

School District 14 Is City's Largest — White Calumet High Parents Hit Integration

The Chicago Board of Education put its stamp of approval or a redistricting plan, Thursday that will make Hyde Park High School a virtually jim crow school and keep the blue-nosed South Shore High School lily-white.

The new districts changed boundaries affecting schools and creates a District 14 with 27,557 pupils and only one high school.

All others of the 18 new districts will have about 25,000 pupils and will contain more than one high school. District 14 will be the largest district in the city.

Feeding pupils into it will be the Forestville, Feller and Willard schools, whose students are predominently N gro children. The net result will be that Hyde Park will have an almost totally Negro student body.

Many protests of the plan have been voiced in the past and several were h ard at the meeting this week when the Board ignored the will of the people and set up its JIM CROW plan anyhow.

It was argued that the boundaries of District 14 should have been extended farther south to include South Shore High School. Some of the area at the northern part of the district could have been cut off.

But pressures to keep any large number of Negro children from attending South Shore High, where the rich, snobbish kids of many white supremists go to school, obviously blocked the plan.

It was openly stated that the School Board's action will serve to "disrupt the community's efforts to build an integrated neighborhood."

Irate white parents, shouting and threatening, invaded the offices of Calumet High School at 8200 S. May Wednesday to protest the transfer of their children to the new $3.3 million Harlan High School at 9652 S. Michigan which will enroll equal numbers of Negro and white pupils.

They adamantly refuse to permit their children to be integrated in the new Board of Education setup.

One mother shouted "we want our children to go to school where it is safe."

Another leader of the objectors to the transfers from predominantly white Calumet, Michael Dwyer, 827 S. Perry, who is executive director of the Auburn Highland Community Conservation Council, declared that the parents object because their children will have to travel through a "tough" neighborhood to get to Harlan.

By that Dwyer meant the all-Negro West Chesterfield area embracing the district that takes in South Parkway, Calumet, Prairie, Indiana, Michigan and Wabash Aves. from 90th to 95th Streets. On the other side of State going West is the slum-shocked Lilydale Negro district.

Dwyer said the Calumet group may join one from Fenger High School in seeking an injunction against transferring white children to Harlan under the new integration program. Fenger and Calumet have but a token number of Negro pupils.

Don't Want Segregated Junior Colleges in Florida

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Negro groups here are protesting a move by the state of Florida to set up an all-Negro junior college in this city. A similar protest was registered last year when state officials opened an all-Negro junior college in St. Petersburg.

Washington Junior College for Negroes has been operating for several years in Pensacola and another is being planned for Daytona Beach.

The Vanguard Club, Inc., here, has gone on record as opposing the proposed junior college for West Palm Beach. The club president, Edward J. White, and the secretary, [illegible], said the Vanguards are acting in cooperation with the Inter-Civic League and the Ministerial Alliance.

At their last regular meeting, Vanguard members went on record "rejecting the proposed segregated junior college." The Vanguards also "condemned actions of Negro segregationists who volunteered to serve on the Negro advisory board of the segregated college."

The Vanguards, in a prepared statement, said: "The Negro members of the advisory board are being used as pawns by those who are attempting to maintain segregation. They do not represent the better thinking Negroes of West Palm Beach."

Club members pointed out that the proposed junior college for Negroes would be inadequate and would not offer equal facilities. They point out that there already is a $4,000,000 junior college in the county and that Negroes should be allowed to enroll there. "If they (the state) must persist in the separate, but equal doctrine, give us a $4,000,000 junior college without a stigma attached," said Vanguard members.

Under Pupil Assignment Law

Negro's Request to Attend Lauderdale High Is Rejected

By ART ROBINSON
Herald Staff Writer

FORT LAUDERDALE—The Broward Board of Public Instruction has rejected an application from a Negro girl for admission to Fort Lauderdale High School.

It was submitted in behalf of Myrtis Mizell, 16, by her father, the Rev. Ivory V. Mizell, 1107 NW Fourth St., associate minister of the First Baptist (Piney Grove) Church and a professional photographer.

The Rev. Mizell said he did not make the application as part of a move to integrate the high school or Broward County schools, and apparently there will not be a court test of the rejection.

For the last three years his daughter has been attending a church school, the Boylan Haven School for girls, at Jacksonville, and would "not feel right" about returning to Dillard where she was a seventh grade student four years ago, he said.

Raymond Maxwell, school superintendent, said the application was handled like any other from a pupil seeking to attend a school outside the boundary of the school which he would normally attend.

The school administration takes the position, he said, that to permit one student to go outside such a boundary would mean other requests would have to be granted. This, he said, might cause the overloading of one school at the expense of another.

The application was reviewed by the pupil assignment committee, made up of administrative officers. The committee recommended rejecting it.

The School Board turned down the application Thursday along with several others. However, it was the only application from a Negro to attend a white school.

The Rev. Mizell said he acted on his own to save his daughter from embarrassment that he feels will result if she returns to Dillard after three years in a private school.

He said no organization such as the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People was aware of the application and that he did not plan to make a legal test of the action.

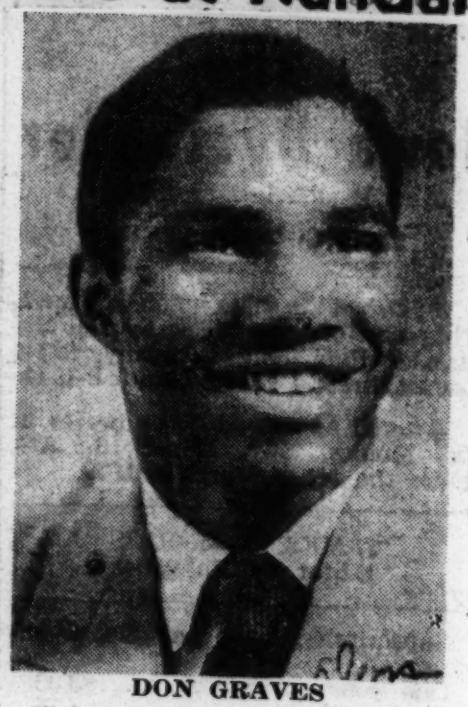
14k 1958

IOWA

Don Graves Becomes First Negro Prep Coach in Iowa With $4,000-Job at Randall

Randall, Iowa.—When Don Graves, former Des Moines Tech athlete assumed his teaching and coaching duties at this small north central town of 200, he became the first known Negro to shoulder the full-time coaching duties in an Iowa High school.

A December graduate of Iowa State College, Graves applied for the coaching position Dec. 3 and after discussions by the Randall school board of education and a personal interview, he was offered the job which pays $4,100 a year.



DON GRAVES

Welcome!

Mr. and Mrs. Graves report that everything has gone well in their short stay in Randall. They were invited to a parent-teacher meeting last week at the school.

"They had a big cake and on top it said: 'Welcome Mr. and Mrs. Graves", his pretty wife said in an interview to the local daily.

Groundwork

Much of the credit for the ready welcoming acceptance goes to the Superintendent of Schools, Gerald A. Knight, who initiated and carried out much of the groundwork preparatory to receiving Randall's new teacher-coach. Knight also secured living quarters for the Graves in nearby [illegible]ey City. There are no apart[illegible]ts in Randall.

14k 1958

KENTUCKY

HARRODSBURG

HARRODSBURG IS MODEL, PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY

Integration Accomplished In Town's ~~High School~~

By Clarence L. Matthews

Harrodsburg, a model city of near 6,000 residents, has progressed from it's illustrious and trying beginning as the oldest settlement in the commonwealth to a prosperous, progressive minded community in a predominately farm area.

It's religious influenced populous in dependent upon a farm based economy. They are also concerned with community welfare and civic pride. Approximately 700 of the residents of this central Kentucky city are persons of Negro ancestry who's presence here pre dates the Revolutionary War as is the case in other parts of the state.

The city of Harrodsburg is the county seat of Mercer county which was formed as the sixth in order of organization of the Kentucky counties in 1785. The county was one of the eight counties formed before Kentucky entered the Union. Mercer County was named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a Revolutionary War Officer.

Rich-Land

The land in Mercer County which surrounds Harrodsburg is generally level, undulating, rich and considered conducive for excellent agricultural products and the raising of prime stock. The principal crops of this region are corn and wheat. Tobacco and rye are harvested along with the raising of horses, mules, cattle. sheep and hogs.

Harrodsburg is the oldest town and oldest county seat in Kentucky. The city was formerly the seat of Lincoln County before the forming of Mercer. It was orginally laid out as a town by Captain James Harrod in June of 1774. The community was first known as Harrodstown and Oldtown before the present name was arrived at.

As in the case of most predominately agricultural communities, manufacturing is at a minimum in Harrodsburg. Industry is therefore relegated to the light manufacturing class. There is a glass and garment factory located in the Harrodsburg vicinity.

Negroes of Harrodsburg are employed in maintenance and custodial positions at the garment factory. They are also in positions at the glass factory.

The city of Harrodsburg also employs many Negroes as laborers and street cleaners. No Negroes are on the police force or in any official capacity with the city government. Two Negroes were on the city Board of Commissioners.

Professionals

With the exception of school teachers, Negro professionals in Harrodsburg are nearly non-existent. Nathan Wilson is the owner and operate of a funeral home on E. Broadway street. There are three ministers pastoring 2 Baptist churches and one Methodist church. No Negroes doctors, dentists are practicing in the city.

Being a farm community several Negro families, as many whites do, own and operate their own farms. Products produced off these farms are mostly tobacco and stock with emphasis on cow and hogs. Negroes are also in the tenant farmer class on larger farms located in Mercer county.

Negro business in Harrodsburg consists chiefly of service and cutodial enterprises. There is one restaurant and a beauty and barber shop. There are some skilled men, as plasters and building tradesmen who contract for work and therefore considered small businessmen.

Race Reations

Race reations in Harrodsburg, according to city officials and Negro leaders, has always been excellent as exhibited by liberal public housing and hitchless progress of integration in the city and county schools.

E. Broadway street in Harrodsburg is the only section where there is any concentration of Negro residents. In most sections of the city the Negro segment of the population live in close proximity to whites. Many instances find Negroes and whites living next door to each other. There is no restriction to housing.

Public accomodations for Negroes in this community, however, follows the pattern of the majority of Kentucky cities. Negroes attend theaters and other places of amusements, which are not barred to them, on segregated basis.

Integration

Integration in Harrodsburg was begun in the 1956-58 school year. The Westside High School (Negro) was discontinued and the building is now serving as an elementary school with grades from the first through eighth. Negroes of the community of high school age now attend the integrated Harrodsburg High School in grades one through twelve.

Mercer County, also integrating in the 1956-57 school year, has desegregated its system from the 1st through the 12th grades. No major incidents have been reported in association with city or county school integration program.

Negro students in the two systems take part in all school activities and have been most proficient in athletic competition. Robert Boyd, a student at Harrodsburg High School, was a star on the school basketball team. Boyd was a member of the Kentucky high school basketball team which played the Ohio allstars at Freedom Hall in Louisville this year.

Westside School

Principal of the Westside Elementary School is Miss Clara B. Clelland who has been a instructor in the school system of this city for 44 years. She recently was the recipient of a citation from the University of Kentucky for her many years of service and dedication to her job.

The Westside school was also renovated recently. The school has all new furniture, roofing, tiled floors and a new furnance. In addition to the principal, there are three teachers at Westside to serve 110 pupils.

While the integration process has not been completed, further integration is planned. Teacher integration in Harrodsburg is not planned at this time.

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KENTUCKY

WHEELWRIGHT

Violence Closes Kentucky School Long Integrated

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Kentucky school was closed after an outbreak of violence while authorities in Arkansas and Virginia worked on new maneuvers designed to reopen schools that shut down in the face of orders to integrate.

Boone Hall, principal of Wheelwright, Ky., High School, planned to meet with parents and officials to decide what to do about the first racial incident since mixed classes began at the school three years ago.

Police broke up a demonstration by white pupils in which rocks were thrown and some windows were broken Wednesday. Hall said it was an outgrown of a fight between a white girl and a Negro girl in a restaurant the day before.

Classes were suspended indefinitely. Five Negro girls were among the 650 pupils enrolled at the school but had been sent home before the rock-throwing incident.

In Washington, President Eisenhower urged obedience of U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

"It is incumbent upon all Americans . . . to recognize their duty of complying with the rulings of the highest court in the land," he told his news conference. "Any other course . . . would be fraught with grave consequences to our nation . . ."

The Little Rock Private School Corp., however, announced plans for a segregated high school educational system using private resources in an effort to place the schools beyond the reach of federal courts.

Dr. T. J. Raney, corporation president, appealed for money and for space in buildings to get the program started.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the prosegregation Capital Citizens Council in Little Rock, said money would be raised for private facilities "if our would-be federal masters insist on destroying our public schools . . ."

In Richmond, Vice Mayor Robert J. Heberle said in a letter to Eisenhower that he did not consider the court's "recent opinions as the law of the land, but rather as an attempt to change the law of the land . . ."

"You cannot be fundamentally honest if you ask me as a public official to aid in the conversion of our good schools into a disgraceful mess which exists in your Washington schools," he wrote. The Washington schools have been integrated for several years.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. was reported considering plans to reorganize Virginia's nine closed schools so that some of the 13,000 idle children could return to classes.

Informed sources said they believed this might be done by eliminating one or more grades that were ordered to integrate at individual schools.

At Miami, Fla., the Dade County School Board rejected the applications of 37 Negro pupils for transfer to white schools.

Fight Closes Desegregated High School

WHEELWRIGHT, Ky., Oct. 1 (AP) — Approximately 100 students, yelling and throwing rocks, broke several windows at Wheelwright High School today in the wake of a fight between a white girl and a Negro girl.

Classes were suspended indefinitely at the 650-pupil junior-senior high school, integrated three years ago.

"We had the state police and the local policeman here," said Principal Boone Hall.

He said the trouble started yesterday when a white girl, believing a Negro student had said something personal about her, accosted the other girl in a restaurant.

"At this point there was no problem," the principal added, "but bystanders began milling about and 50 students finally walked out of school."

They staged a brief parade downtown then returned to classes after an appeal by Hall.

He said seven or eight Negroes are enrolled in the senior class. Negroes in grades 1 through 11 still atend their own schools in the mining community, about 20 miles south of Prestonburg.

At Kentucky schools—

Girls' race fiaht sours rock-hurlina

POLICE HALT FIGHT

Kentucky School Closes After 2 Days Of Riots

WHEELWRIGHT, Ky. (AP) — Police broke up a rock-throwing student demonstration at Wheelwright High School Wednesday and officials closed the school indefinitely.

The outburst, second in two days, sprang from a clash between two students, one a Negro, at a downtown restaurant. Both were suspended.

It was the first racial incident at Wheelwright High since its integration three years ago. There are five Negro girls among the 650 pupils.

Principal Boone Hall said a meeting of parents and officials would be held Thursday "in an attempt to iron out this situation."

Hall said the trouble began after he sent home two girls because of a study hall disturbance Tuesday.

"Instead of going home, they went to a nearby restaurant where one got into a little fight with a Negro girl during the lunch hour."

A crowd collected, the principal said, and about 100 students decided to stage a parade in downtown Wheelwright. All but 50 returned to afternoon classes.

Hall said he later advised the parents of the five Negroes' their children should stay away from Wednesday classes. They did so.

He also asked state police and local officers to be on hand when school opened.

14k 1958

KENTUCKY

OWENTON

Owen High Admits 8 Negroes

Integration Was Ordered In Spring

Owenton, Ky., Sept. 8 (AP) — Eight Negroes were admitted to Owen County High School Monday for the first time in history.

"Everything is running smoothly," said Principal Cyrus Green. "We've had no incidents. The other children took little notice of the Negroes as they marched into assembly hall."

Federal District Judge H. Church Ford, in a decision issued this spring, ordered the school integrated. It has about 370 white students.

Extension Granted

Ford also granted the School Board a time extension before ruling on integration of the County elementary schools.

Some 53 Negores would be affected by the lower-school order.

The School Board requested the delay on the ground it does not have facilities to integrate the elementary pupils into white schools.

The county will vote in November on a tax increase of 5 to 50 cents per $100 of assessed valuation for elementary-school construction.

2 White Families Take Children From Schools

Special to The Courier-Journal

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 8. — Two white families Monday withdrew their children from two newly integrated elementary schools here.

The parents said they will keep their children out of West Side and Belmont schools "until the Negro students go back to their own schools."

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arvin said City-school officials won't let them transfer their two children to all-white grade schools. The Arvin youngsters are in the fourth and fifth grades at Belmont. The only Negro pupil there is in the first grade.

Oscar Wells, a civilian cook at Fort Campbell Army Hospital, said he would provide a private tutor for his third-grade daughter before he would send her back to integrated classes at West Side. Two Negro students attend the second and third grades at West Side.

Integration began last week at the two Hopkinsville grade schools.

Officals Disregard High School Pupils

Lexington — In answer to suit brought by the parents of nine elementary and High School students, seeking school desegregation, the Owen County school officials filed a motion in the U. S. District Court, Eastern Division, that the suit be dismissed and that segregation be continued in the county.

In reference to the elementary schools, the attorneys for the school officials contend that obstacles to desegregation consist of inadequate buildings, worn obsolete equipment, teacher shortage, and scant school revenue.

Negro Comfortable

The motion says the white elementary schools are congested, have inadequate classrooms and toilet facilities, and are in a bad state of repair while conditions in the Negro schools in Owenton and New Liberty are comfortable, commodious, and adequate.

However, Attorney James A. Crumlin, president of the Kentucky State Councils of NAACP, pointed out in the original suit that the conditions at he Negro schools were deplorable. One factor he mentioned was that the well that furnishes drinking water is less than 15 yards from the toilet.

The Owen County Superintendent and School Board maintain that to integrate the schools would further aggravate the uncomfortable and congested conditions.

No Negro High School

The motion pointed out that there is no high school for Negroes in Owen County while there is a modern, adequate building for 375 white students. High school advantages are provided for eight Negro High school students at Lincoln Ridge Institute in Shelby County.

The attorneys for the defendants further contended that to discontinue this provision at this time would interrupt these students' curiculum and do them irreparable injury.

According to Attorney Crumlim, although the county does provide tuition for the eight students at Lincoln, there are other expenses involved in attending this school that must be borne by the parents and that would not be if there were a school maintained by the county.

Stifling Talent

He said there are many youngsters in Owen County whose parents are not able to bear this added expense and who must discontinue school when they reach high school.

Pointing out that many of our eminent Americans, both Negro an white, came from homes of meager circumstances, Crumlin said that by denying these youngsters the right to an education, the Owen County school officials may be stifling another Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver or Mrs. Mary Mary McGlood Bethune at the very time when such persons are badly needed.

Integration ordered in Kentucky schools

LEXINGTON, Ky. (NNPA) — Integration of Owen County High schools by next fall has been ordered by the U. S. District Court.

The school board was ordered to start promptly on the program by Judge H. Church Ford and to report by June 16 on its progress, future plans and reasons, if any, for any additional time needed to complete integration.

The board officials said adequate facilities exist for high school integration, but buildings and teachers were short for elementary schools.

FIGHT FORCES SCHOOL CLOSING

Crowd Throws Rock in Kentucky

WHEELWRIGHT, Ky. (UPI) —A jeering, stone-throwing crowd of white students and adults Wednesday forced dismissal of classes at Wheelwright High school as the aftermath of a fight between a white girl and a Negro girl in a restaurant.

Several school windows were broken before state police and local authorities could disperse the crowd of about 100 students and other white persons.

Principal Boone Hall said he suspended the Negro girl but had not yet been able to talk to the white girl. He said it was school policy to suspend students for 10 days for fighting and expel them for a second offense.

NOT CERTAIN

Hall was not certain that the demonstration stemmed entirely from the clash between Velma Mosley, 16, and the Negro girl, Ernestine Johnson, 17. Students also were said to be angry because their lunch hours have been cut from one hour to 35 minutes.

When students learned the girls had been sent home Wednesday about 60 of them, mostly girls, left classes and demonstrated in front of the school. Some members of the crowd which gathered threw rocks and three or four windows were smashed.

Only five Negro seniors, all girls, are enrolled in the 650-pupil school, which was integrated in 1955.

PARENTS ADVISED

Hall advised Negro parents not to allow the girls to return to schools until they are notified. None did Wednesday.

Hall called a meeting of parents for 9:30 a. m. Thursday in the school auditorium to discuss the situation with county superintendent O. V. Turner.

Turner said, "We don't think it's very serious at all. It's just a dispute between students. We're trying to avoid any serious trouble."

Wheelwright is a coal-mining town of about 2000 population about 13 miles from the Kentucky-Virginia state line.

Race incident closes school in Kentucky

By The Associated Press

A Kentucky school was closed following an outbreak of violence while authorities in Virginia worked on new maneuvers designed to reopen schools that shut down in face of orders to integrate.

Boone Hall, principal of Wheelwright, Ky., High School planned to meet with parents and officials to decide what to do about the first racial incident since mixed classes began at the school three years ago.

POLICE BROKE up a demonstration by white pupils in which rocks were thrown and some windows were broken yesterday. Hall said it was an outgrowth of a fight between a white girl and a Negro girl in a restaurant the day before.

Classes were suspended indefinitely after the burst of violence. Five Negro girls were among the 650 pupils enrolled at the school but had been sent home before the rock-throwing incident.

IN RICHMOND, Vice Mayor Robert J. Heberle said in a letter to President Eisenhower he did not consider the court's "recent opinions as the law of the land, but rather as an attempt to change the law of the land . . ."

"Our segregated policies were formerly approved by that court and I do not believe the law of this land is subject to change at the whim of that court."

Heberle wrote that Richmond has a "progressive and equalized school system" infinitely superior to Washington's integrated system and added:

"You cannot be fundamentally honest if you ask me as a public official to aid in the conversion of our good schools into the disgraceful mess which exists in your Washington schools. If that condition is a fair sample of the effects of the new law of the land, then I conceive it to be your plain duty to take such vigorous and prompt action as may be needed to change the law of the land back again."

MEANWHILE Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., put off action on reorganizing two integration closed schools in Charlottesville. He congratulated the city's citizenry on its efforts to provide private schooling for the affected children.

The governor issued a statement to this effect shortly after conferring for an hour and a half with Charlottesville School Board members and top state legal and education officers.

Norfolk school officials and attorneys are scheduled to meet with the governor late today.

"Any action that could be taken by this office under existing conditions would be designed to provide instruction to the children of Charlottesville during this emergency," the governor's statement said.

"It appears that such instruction is now being afforded through the initiative, courage and determination of the citizens of Charlottesville.

"I am therefore deferring action at this time on the contemplated reopening of certain grades in the two schools involved."

THERE HAS BEEN speculation Almond would try to reorganize the closed Norfolk and Charlottesville schools by eliminating certain grades at individual schools which have been ordered integrated.

His office said yesterday he had no comment on a Norfolk City Council resolution asking him to reopen Norfolk's six closed schools under Chapter 69 of Virginia's anti-integration laws of 1956. This says whenever a local governing body declares an emergency and asks the governor to act in the name of the General Assembly, he should reopen closed schools and operate them himself on a fully segregated basis.

The best guess is, however, that Almond will act under Chapter 68 of the laws and reopen the six Norfolk schools (10,000 pupils) and the two closed schools in Charlottsville (1700 pupils) by eliminating the grades in which Negroes would be enrolled. White children enrolled in these grades would be sent to the white schools, and the Negro children ordered admitted by federal courts would be sent back to Negro schools.

Warning on Taking In Negro High Schools Given

There is some fear that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will destroy itself if it moves too rapidly in admitting Negro high schools to full membership, Negro educators were told here yesterday.

Some association members have already talked of forming a new group since the association last year made it possible for Negro colleges to gain membership, said Raymond O. Wilson, Atlanta.

Wilson, executive secretary of the association's commission on secondary schools, spoke before the final session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Negro affiliate of the Southern association, at Central High School.

'More Subject to Reprisals'

"If human beings were always rational," Wilson said, "these things could be settled sensibly."

However, he continued, it is a "sobering fact" that high-school principals are more subject than college presidents to fears of "reprisals" when considering racial matters.

In another report to the Negro group, Gordon W. Sweet, Atlanta, executive secretary of the Southern association's commission on colleges and universities, said the admission of 14 Negro colleges to membership this year makes a total of 29 admitted.

Adopts Four Resolutions

(Kentucky State College, Frankfort, was one of the 14 colleges voted into full membership Thursday.)

The Negro group passed resolutions which:

1. Deplore "the weakening of our public-school system by the closing of some schools and the threat to extend this disaster across state lines, thus affecting adversely the youth of our region and the future of our country."

2. Call for Negro representation on any advistory committees established in connection with the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

3. Ask that all benefits of the act accrue to all citizens without discrimination based on race.

4. Urge the President and Congress of the United States to pass bills granting additional federal aid to education.

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LOUISIANA

$5,000,000 Carver School Village Formally Dedicated

More than 2,000 braved Sunday's low temperatures here to attend the joint dedication and presentation of three public schools in the Gentilly section - Helen Sylvania Edwards Elementary School, George Washington Carver Junior High School and George Washington Carver Senior High School.

The exercises were held in the "only air-conditioned auditorium in the school system," which actually never got comfortable in spite of both the Orleans Parish School Board's and the architects', Curtis and Davis, boast of "a heating system they is the best." The weather's condition, however, should not be credited entirely for the seemingly "cold atmosphere" for many had thought to "walk out of the building when school board president, Emile A. Wagner, Jr., made his appearance on the program," according to an earlier announcement, 'in protest of his admittedly public made position on continued segregation in public schools of Orleans Parish." Negro leaders, however, advised against it as they felt such an act would discredit the Negro group more for its discourtesy than Wagner for his bigotry. They have advised taking action against him professionally as a lawyer or economically as a top official in the Hibernia Homestead Association.

Wagner, as president, presented the facilities, located on an 88-acre tract of land now known as the Carver site and purchased from the Gaudet Episcopal Home, to Alfred Thompson, a student at Carver Junior High, who received the facilities for the more than four thousand children, faculties and parents of the community to use them.

Negro Students Seek Entrance To Md. School

Baltimore, Md. (NNPA) —Two colored pupils in St. Mary's County Friday asked the Federal District Court here for the second time to end segregation at Great Mills High School.

Thomas C. Groves, 13, and his sister, Jean E. Groves, 14, asked the Federal Court to permit them to enter the all-white high school.

In July, 1956, District Judge Rozel C. Thomsen told the colored pupils they must exhaust administrative remedies before bringing their case to court. In their suit, the children said they were again denied admission to the high school when they applied last September.

County integrates teachers

BALTIMORE

Carver Junior-Senior High School located on York Rd., Towson, will have both integrated faculty and student body when the schools reopen on Sept. 8, according to Baltimore County School Board officials.

The formerly all-colored high school is now being remodeled at a cost of $1,800,000 to accommodate the integrated faculty of from 45 to 50 teachers and the integrated student body of about 1,600 students, officials state.

Miss Minnie H. Woolford is now principal of the high school.

* * *

ALSO SLATED to become integrated on faculty and student levels as well are other Baltimore County schools. **Included are Sollers Point High School, Sollers Point; Kenwood Senior High, Marlyn Ave. and Stemmers Run Rd.; Essex and Sudbrook Junior High, Bedford Rd. at Alter Ave., Pikesville;**

Also, Towson Senior High, Cedar Ave., Towson; Catonsville Senior High, Bloomsbury Ave., and Rolling Rd., Catonsville; and Milford Mill High in the Woodlawn, Randallstown area.

According to Edward Stapleton, superintendent, integration in Baltimore County Schools began immediately after the Supreme Court decision in 1954.

On Thursday he told the AFRO: "We were one of the first counties to integrate. We are stepping up integration.

"Faculty placement in our schools is not a matter of integration. It is a matter of employment practice.

"We speak of integration as a matter of bringing the children together.

"We do not have colored and white teachers and colored and white students. We have students and teachers."

St. Marys Plans Appeal On Negro's Admission

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Aug. 26 (AP) — St. Marys County school officials moved today to appeal a Federal Court order directing them to desegregate Great Mills High School.

Robert King, county school superintendent, said the Board of Education was expected to decide whether to appeal a court ruling that a Negro girl must be admitted to the high school when it opens Sept. 4.

"We are moving in that direction," King said when asked whether he expected the board to seek reversal of the ruling by Judge Roszel C. Thomson.

The board had adopted a policy of integrating elementary schools last year, junior high schools this year and high schools next year. No applications were received last year from Negro pupils seeking transfer to previously all-white schools.

The board had approved the enrollment of Thomas Conrad Groves, Negro, in the junior high section of the Great Mills school this year. Thomson's decision directed that the board also admit the boy's sister, Joan Elaine Groves, to the high school section.

In upholding the Federal court's decision, the Appellate court ruled that the girl would suffer "unusual hardship" under the current plan. The county's desegration plan calls for removing racial barriers from the 12th in the future.

Negro Senior Is Admitted To Maryland School

BALTIMORE, Md., (ANP) —A 16-year-old Negro girl was admitted to high school last week after the U. S. Fourth circuit of appeals upheld a lower court decision which directed that the student be admitted to the senior class level in a St Mary's county school.

Attorneys for the county argued that the presence of the Negro, Joan Elaine Groves, would interfere with the orderly process of

School Accepts Negro, Fails to Act on His Sister

LEONARDTOWN, Md. Aug (AP)—A St. Marys County school official said today a Negro boy will be admitted to an all-white junior high schoo this fall but the announcemen said nothing about the boy's sister, who seeks transfer to a white high school.

The county has had integration only for grades one through six. School Supt. Robert E. King said the transfer of 14-year-old Thomas C. Groves to Great Mills Junior High School was in line with the board of education's policy for the school year 1958-59.

He said the policy provides for the acceptance of "voluntary applications for transfer" for grades one through nine.

The announcement came as a Federal Court decision was awaited in the Groves case. Judge Roszel C. Thomsen is expected to make a ruling after he returns from vacation next Thursday.

William Groves, California, Md., Negro, sought to have both his son, Thomas and his daughter Joan, 16, transferred to Great Mills schools.

Judge Thomsen heard arguments last June in U. S. District Court.

At that time, school board Vice President Robert E. Wigginton said the board plans to integrate at the high school level in 1959-60.

Last year when the county opened grades one through six for integration it got four applications for transfer from Negroes but none actually made the transfers.

Racial Integration Begins Quietly In St. Marys County High School

By Hal Willard
Staff Reporter

GREAT MILLS, Md., Sept. 4—Two Negro children quietly joined 668 white students at the high school here today in the first school racial integration in Dixie-oriented St. Marys County.

Joan Groves, 16, and her brother, Conrad, 14, attended the first day of school in Maryland's southernmost county. Only "two or three" white Only one incident marred the day, that came when "two or three" white boys called Conrad names while he was showing two other white boys how to twirl a yoyo.

"I ignored them and they went away," Conrad said later.

Conrad entered the ninth grade under the School Board's established policy of desegregating junior high school this year.

Joan entered the school under court order, because she is a senior and the graduated integration policy has not progressed beyond the junior high level. The Board is awaiting a decision by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on an appeal against Federal District Judge Roszel C. Thomsen's order to enroll Joan.

Joan and Conrad are children of Mr. and Mrs. William Groves, who moved to Lexington Park from New York about eight years ago. Mrs. Groves was born here. Her husband is an electrical contractor.

"I respect my neighbors and have faith in them," he said.

The Groves family had high praise for Jane Mattingly, who has been principal of Great Mills High School for more than 25 years. Mrs. Groves said, "Miss Mattingly and I had a long talk and agreed that the new situation could be met successfully.

Miss Mattingly told reporters after a school assembly that she informed the pupils there would be Negroes among them for the first time. She said she told them the Negroes were "intelligent and well-behaved" children and that she expected the students to treat the newcomers as they would like to be treated themselves.

Joan and Conrad arrived at the school as sole passengers in a school bus. The County's bus system still is segregated.

Joan said the white students she met "treated me fine and many made it a point to speak to me. Some asked me why I wanted to come to school here. When I told them I wanted to take courses not offered where I went before, they said they did not blame me."

Conrad was philosophical about his one bad experience, though his feelings were hurt. He said, "I've never been disliked before."

14k 1958

MISSOURI

Kansas City Expels Negro Student

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)— The Board of Education expelled Preston Young yesterday for hitting a gym teacher at Central Junior High School.

It was the first punitive action the board has taken in an outbreak of rowdyism in Kansas City's public schools.

Linwood Davis, 18, was fined $5 in Police Court Wednesday for carrying a knife into Central Junior High.

Both Young, 16, and Davis are Negroes but neither is enrolled at the school.

Young was accused of striking Richard Powers, 28. The boy was a pupil at Central High, a senior high school in a separate building near Central Junior. Powers reported Young created a disturbance during an intramural basketball game. The instructor said he asked Young to leave and Young struck him.

The hearing before the board was in secret. Joseph N. Moore, attorney for Young, said three classmates told the board Powers hit the pupil first and tore his shirt.

"The board feels it should not tolerate a student striking a teacher," said Roland B. Hewitt, president of the board.

"Certainly this kind of behavior is intolerable and demoralizing to the schools," said Dr. James A. Hazlett, superintendent.

About 60 per cent of the pupils at Central Junior high are Negro, the highest percentage in any of Kansas City's integrated schools.

Hazlett and his aides have said integration is not the basic reason for the trouble there but they acknowledge it has intensified the school's problems. They say outsiders have been responsible for most of the incidents.

14k 1958

Negro School Symbolizes 'Harmony Between Races'

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

CANTON, Miss. — Madison county held up its half-million dollar Negro school yesterday as a symbol of Mississippi's hope for remaining in the public school business.

About 1,200 whites and Negroes attended dedication ceremonies at the new Rogers Junior-Senior High School in Canton.

The school, which sprawls over a 68-acre campus that was once a cow pasture, is part of the Canton Municipal Separate School District.

The structure was built under Mississippi's school equalization program which is designed to bring all schools in the state, both white and Negro, up to par.

Space is provided for about 1,500 students. The combination junior and senior high school replaces 16 sub-standard schools in the county.

White leaders have said that with recent Supreme Court decisions the state's only hope of retaining public schools is through a system of voluntary segregation. The gleaming new structure dedicated here yesterday is an example of the state's chief means of keeping Negroes in their own schools—building good schools for them.

The school was named in honor of the Negro supervising principal of all Negro schools in Canton, A. M. Rogers.

A native of Union county, Rogers has served in the public schools here for 25 years. The building includes 32 classrooms, two libraries, three science laboratories, two vocational shops, a three-room home economics department, a cafeteria, and a combinattion gymnasium-auditorium that will seat 2,000 persons.

Negroes conducted the dedication program and members of the all-white Canton school board and legislators were given seats of honor on the stage. Other white visitors sat in a segregated area in the audience.

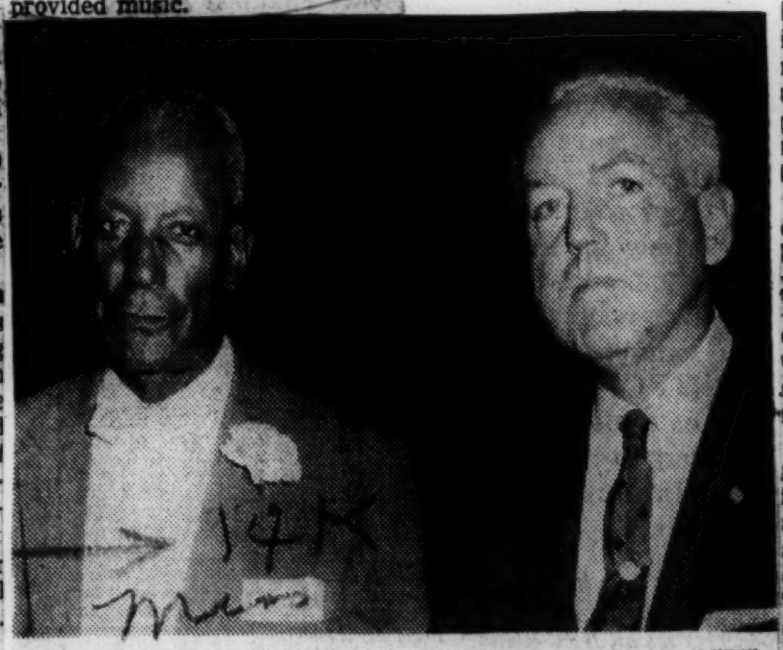
Negro minister Rev. E. A. Mays, pastor of the Central Methodist Church of Jackson, was the dedication speaker. Rev. Mays said the new school is a sign "someone has gone the extra mile in obtaining this building."

The gray-haired Rogers said "harmony between the races" was a major reason the school was constructed. "When we have a project in our schools," he said, "our white friends usually do more than our own folks."

Rogers said the county had one Negro school, 650 students and 1 teachers when he came to Canton The new school has a faculty of 75 and an enrollment of 1500.

Raymond Birchett of Jackson, architect for the building, presented a Bible to the school during the dedication program.

The school's band and glee club provided music.



Canton's new $500,000 Negro junior-senior high school, which was dedicated yesterday, was named in honor of A. M. Rogers, left, supervising principal of Canton's Negro schools for 26 years. D. M. Allen, right, is superintendent of the Canton Separate School District. About 1200 persons attended the dedication program.

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Calls New Canton School 'Barn'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People charged yesterday the new Negro junior - senior high school at Canton is ill - equipped and overtaxed.

The state conference of NAACP branches issued a statement saying the school "has the striking resemblance of an auction barn" and that it "is inadequate to provide for each child the maximum educational opportunity that this day and age demand"

The school was dedicated Sunday at ceremonies attended by Negro and white leaders. It was named in honor of A. M. Rogers, who has served as principal of the Negro high school at Canton for 25 years and has seen enrollment rise from 600 to 3,000.

The NAACP charged that "Negro citizens will not accept as satisfactory this frantic makeshift school program which is designed as an answer to the supreme court decision of May 17, 1954. Those Negroes who aid in keeping other Negroes in deplorable conditions under which we live in Mississippi should be singled out for what they really are, profiteers at the inhuman expense of his fellow man."

Break Ground For New Negro High School

Ground breaking ceremonies for the new Livingston Road Junior-Senior Negro high school were held this morning with James Gooden, director of colored schools, breaking ground.

T. M. Bute, president of the Board of Trustees, was master of ceremonies with Rev. G. W. Williams, pastor of Bratt Memorial Methodist Church, delivering the invocation and the benediction.

Distinguished guests were Mayor Allen C. Thompson, Commissioners L. L. Campbell, and D. L. Luckey; Ross P. Dodds, president Hinds County Board of Supervisors, and T. H. Naylor, executive secretary of the Educational Finance Commission.

Members of the board of trustees present were L. E. Alfred, Lester Alvis, Mrs. Brister Ware, and Luther F. Noble, Sr.

Principals in design and construction of the school are Harry Haas, Jr., R. C. Jones, W. R. Allen, Jr., associating architects; W. H. Howie, Howie Construction Company, Inc.; general contractor, Byron Speed, Davis Plumbing Company, Inc., mechanical contractor, and J. D. Drake, Drake Electric Company, Inc., electrical contractor.

NAACP Charges Carthage Negro School Inferior

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People charged today that the new Negro High school at Carthage is an example of how "Negro children are being cheated out of a decent education here in this state."

The state NAACP office here said the plant was inferior to white elementary schools and cited figures to support its claim.

It said the $437,000 Spann white elementary school at Jackson has an average classroom load of 32.9 students per room and has an auditorium, cafeteria and general office area the Robert E. Lee white elementary school at Jackson has an average of 28.8 pupils per classroom, a library, auditorium, cafeteria, administrative offices and service area, with a total cost of $331,368.

Turning to the O. E. Jordan high school at Carthage, a new Negro school, the NAACP said it is expected to average 34.8 students per room, and have a combination gym-auditorium. The total cost is listed as $308,000.

"Now, anyone who cares to make a comparison of the three schools and their cost will observe the shortcomings of the O. E. Jordan high school as compared with the elementary schools mentioned," the NAACP said in a statement.

Official Refutes NAACP Charge

Denies New Canton School Is Overcrowded

IS 'WHOLLY ERRONEOUS"

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 29.—Supt. D. M. Allen of Canton public schools Wednesday refuted a charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the new $500,000 Negro junior-senior high school is "inadequate and overcrowded."

Mr. Allen said the accusation is "thoroughly" and completely erroneous.

Evers Accusation

Medger Evers, field secretary of the NAACP in Jackson, made the accusation following Sunday's dedication of the modern facility at ceremonies attended by 1,500 persons, about 100 of them whites.

Earlier, editor Phil Mullen of the Madison County Herald had termed the NAACP charge as "utterly ridiculous and irresponsible."

The NAACP charge said the new school's 32 classrooms are inadequate because they allow for an average classroom student load "of 45.6 students which is 15.6 students above the normal load of 30."

Superintendent Allen said "this is not true."

"The official report for September which was presented to the board of trustees Oct. 13, shows a total enrollment of 1,134, but an average daily attendance of 875.

Cites Figures

"This would give a classroom load of only 28.9 students, even if all of the students were in classrooms at the same time. It should be pointed out that these 32 classrooms do not include the

audio-visio room, music room, manual arts workshop and others."

School officials said average daily attendance figures are those used by all educational authorities to determine classroom loads.

DEDICATE NEW SCHOOL

These school officials took part yesterday in dedication of the new Jordan High School for Negroes at Carthage. G. K. Richardson, left, is Leake county superintendent of education. Center is Dr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College, who made the principal address; and at right is Principal O. E. Jordan. The school is named in his honor. — Daily News Staff Photo by Bob Pittman.

Governor Praised As School Opened

Negro Educator Says Greenest Pastures Are In Mississippi

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

CARTHAGE, Miss. — The president of a Mississippi Negro college praised Gov. J. P. Coleman here yesterday for his "leadership of all the people of Mississippi."

Praise for the Governor came from Dr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College as he made the principal address at dedication of the new Jordan Negro High School here.

The modern high school, which stands where a four-teacher frame school once stood, is another step in Mississippi's program to equalize educational facilities for both Negro and white students.

The school was named in honor of its principal, O. E. Jordan, who has served Carthage schools for 13 years.

Jordan told the group of both whites and Negroes attending the ceremony yesterday that "This school is proof that Leake county Negroes want schools." The school is the fourth Negro high school in the county.

The $308,000 structure has 24 classrooms, a cafeteria, and combination gymnasium - auditorium. The school has 803 students and 30 members on the faculty.

BUILDING 1700

Tommy Naylor, executive secretary of the State Education Finance Commission, said the state has completed 800 such classrooms and 1700 more are under construction.

Dr. White, of Itta Bena, commended Carthage citizens for their "fine" race relations and declared that "Too many Negroes are looking for greener pastures in every section of the country but the South. The greenest pasture is all around you," he said.

"I've been reading a lot about the Negro going back to Africa," he commented.

"I'm happy where I am. I'm here by choice and I intend to stay. I'm happy in Mississippi."

The college president told his audience, made up largely of Negroes, that "Freedom and respect are not for sale. You've got to work for freedom and earn respect."

Of Governor Coleman, Dr. White declared that "He stands as a leader of all the people. He is a statesman for Mississippi."

Keys to the building were presented to the principal by architect Charles McMullian. McMullian's firm also gave the school an American flag.

Negro Principal Lauds School Named For Him

CARTHAGE, Miss. — (ANP) — A principal of a new Negro high school this week called the criticism of the school "utterly ridiculous."

O. E. Jordan, principal of the new Jordan high school, said the school rapped by the NAACP, is "entirely adequate for our present needs. We are very proud of our new school."

In a statement issued at Jackson, the NAACP said, "Anyone who cares to make a comparison of the three schools (two white and one Negro) and their costs will observe the shortcomings of the Jordan school as compared with the new elementary schools."

Outraged by the statement, Jordan said, "Until the NAACP has something better to offer us, I think they should shut up. If they want us to have a better school than we now have, we welcome them to make a deposit to our account in the Carthage bank."

The new school was named in his honor.

West Tallahatchie Negro School Dedication Toda

Gov. J. P. Coleman Will Make Principal Speech At Ceremonies

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SUMNER, Miss., Jan. 14.—Educational history will be made here Wednesday when the brand new $400,000 West Tallahatchie District High School for Negroes is dedicated.

Gov. J. P. Coleman Wednesday afternoon will deliver the principal address of the dedication. Additional talks will be made by local and state school authorities.

The official opening of the Negro high school marks the culmination of an overwhelming task in Tallahatchie county for the betterment of education for Negroes.

1,355 Enrolled

Less than a year ago, 40 schools, most substandard, in West Tallahatchie attempted to serve the educational needs of the Negro.

The new 12-grade school, which has been in operation since September, has a total enrollment of 1,355 students from the West Tallahatchie District. It is served by an all Negro staff of 32 headed by R. H. Beardon as Principal.

Professor Bearden, who holds a master's degree, was born and reared in Tallahatchie County. He is assisted by Frank H. Reed, assistant principal, who is from Clarksdale.

Open House Set

The dedication ceremonies will comprise most of Wednesday morning and a portion of Wednesday afternoon.

Dedication day will begin with an open house at 9 a.m. followed by an assembly in the high school auditorium. The main speaker of the morning will be A. A. Alexander, assistant state supervisor of Negro education.

Music for both the morning and afternoon program will be provided by the Mississippi Vocational College band, the Allen Carver band, and the Coahoma Junior College band.

During the afternoon session which commences at 2, talks prior to the main address by Governor Coleman will be given by Professor Bearden and Gycell Tynes, superintendent of the West Tallahatchie District School.

DEDICATION SET FOR TODAY—R. H. Bearden (left), principal of the West District High School for Negroes at Sumner, Miss., gets some assistance from district superintendent Cycelle Tynes in raising the flag in front of the new $400,000 plus school which will be dedicated today. Principal speaker of the dedication will be Gov. J. P. Coleman.

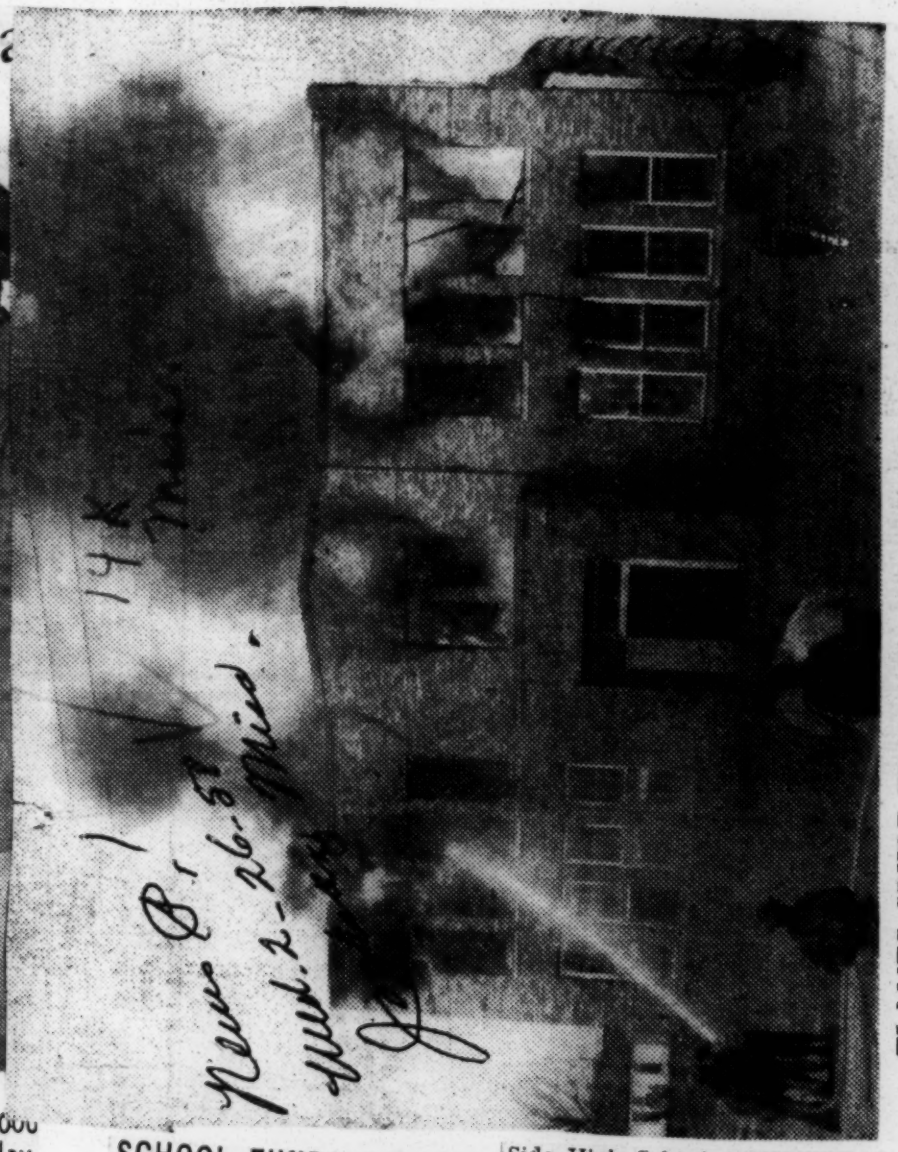
School Fires Investigated

Reports of on the spot investigations into North Mississippi's half million dollars series of school house fires—four in eight days—were being awaited in the State Fire Marshal's office in Jackson today. A. B. McGraw, deputy fire marshal said.

First report expected is that of Deputy Lodge Hopkins, Ackerman, now completing his investigation of the $75,000 fire at McEvans High School for Negroes at Shaw a week ago Monday night. Walls of the 40-year old brick building were kept under guard during sub-freezing weather during early phases of Hopkins' investigation.

C. L. Pace, Jackson deputy, has charge of the investigation into cause of the J. Z. George High School fire at Carrollton, Saturday night, resulting in an estimated loss of $250,000 on the two-story brick building and another $8,000 damage to equipment.

He is also assisting Deputy Boyce Erwin, Ackerman, in seeking causes of the Houston Negro High School, less than 24 hours after the Vardaman High school, nine miles away, was destroyed. The Houston loss is estimated at approximately $150,000, partially covered by insurance. Students are being accommodated in churches and vacant buildings.



FLAMES SPURT FROM DOOMED HOUSTON NEGRO SCHOOL
Before Classes Fire Cause Loss of $115,000

SCHOOL FUNDS GRANTED

New Negro Facility Planned At West Point

WEST POINT, Miss., April 13. — The state Education Finance Commission has approved $340,000 for construction of a new Negro junior-senior high school for the West Point Municipal Separate School District.

Supt. B. McCallister said the board can now go ahead with building plans and selection of a site.

The new high school is the second of a three part construction program for Negroes in the West Point new school district.

Superintendent said that bids are not expected to be received until this summer. A contract for a new Negro elementary school was let a few weeks ago.

The proposed $340,000 building is to replace the present North Side High School, which will be converted into an elementary school for Negroes, Mr. McCallister said.

Mound Bayou Class Off To Washington

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. (Special) —The Senior Class of the Mound Bayou High School is currently on tour of the Nation's Capital. This is the second such educational venture undertaken by the senior class of Bolivar County School District Number 6.

Points of both educational and social interest have been included and the class will view the House and the Senate while in session.

The class will return to Mound Bayou Saturday. Baccalaureate and Commencement services will be held Sunday, May 18 at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. respectively.

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
P. 17

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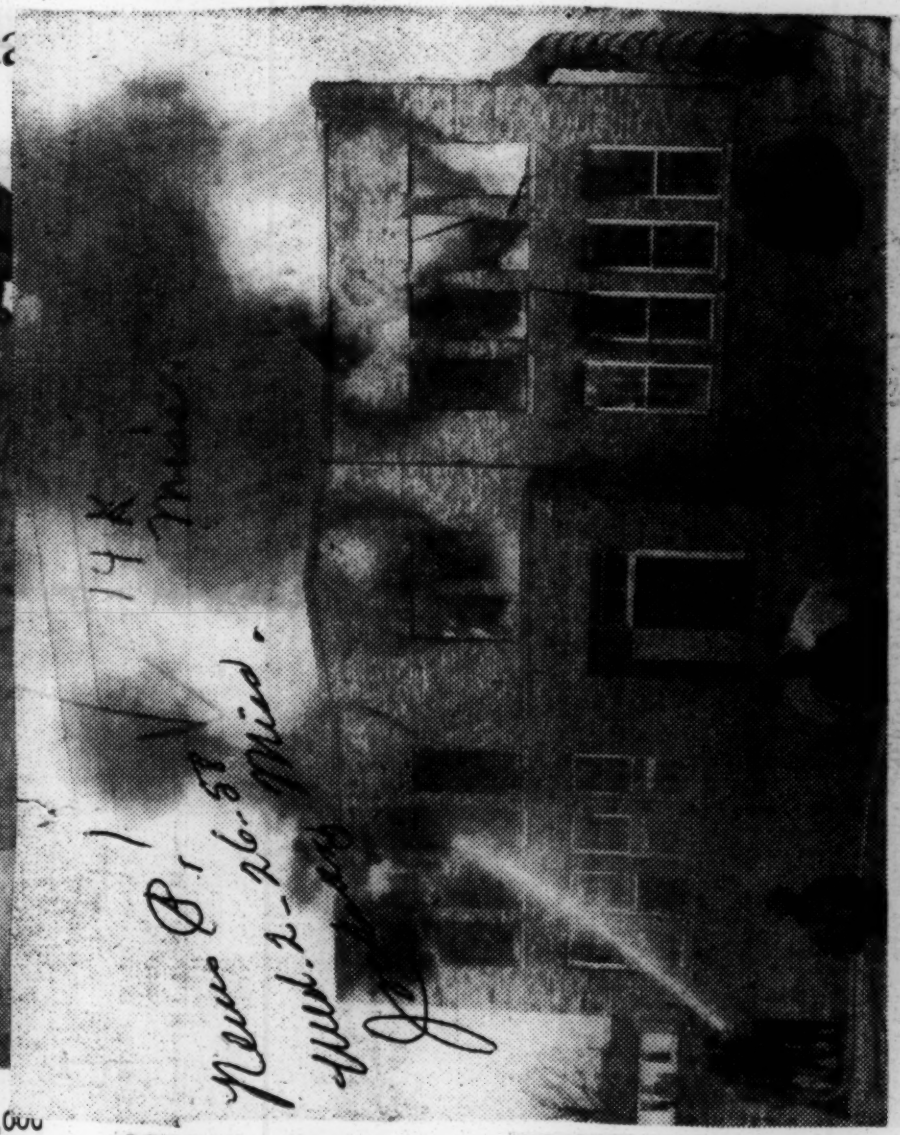

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Fourth School Fire In Past Eight Days

HOUSTON, Miss. (Special) — The Houston Negro High School went up in flames early today.

The three-story brick building burst into flames about 7:30 a. m. today and fire still enveloped the school at 9 a. m.

The Houston fire is the fourth school fire in Mississippi during the past eight days. The Vardaman High School, nine-miles away; McEvans Negro High School at Shaw, and the J. Z. George High School at North Carrollton were destroyed by fire.

Sid Harris, editor of the Houston Times-Post, said the building would probably be a "total loss."

He estimated it would take between $100,000 and $150,000 to replace the structure.

The school, built about 1928, was only partly covered by insurance, according to Harris.

Origin of the fire had not been determined. The fire broke out before the students arrived for classes.

UNDER CONTROL

The Houston volunteer fire department was combatting the blaze. There was no danger of the fire spreading.

The school is about five blocks from the downtown section of Houston.

Harris said the students will probably attend classes at nearby Negro churches until the end of the school year.

Harris said plans call for a new Negro school under Chickasaw County's reorganization plan which has not been approved.

At Vardaman, fire early yesterday did damage estimated at nearly $300,000 and the state fire marshal's office was reported called in to investigate the blaze. The school was covered with only about $30,000 worth of insurance.

Local school board members met yesterday with the county board and made plans to start rebuilding as soon as practicable.

CLASSES TO RESUME

In the meantime, high school students will begin holding classes tomorrow in the elementary school.

Grade school pupils will attend classes in the Sunday school rooms of the Methodist and Baptist churches.

Possible incendiary motives in the McEvans High School for Negroes fire at Shaw on Feb. 17 and the J. C. George High School fire at Carrollton Saturday were still under investigation by the State Fire Marshal's office today with one for the elementary school, one for the junior high, and have an auditorium - gymnasium, library and administrative offices.

Raymond Birchett of Jackson is the architect on the building project.

A contract for bleachers for the Addison School gymnasium was let to Central School Supply Company of Jackson for a price of $5,155.60. The bid was for 1500 seats.

Negro High School Due At Senatobia

$176,213.64 Building Job Is Let To Contractors

Special to The Commercial Appeal

SENATOBIA, Miss., Aug. 30.—The construction of the Senatobia Negro High School has been contracted, subject to approval by the State Education Finance Commission, for $176,213.64.

Supt. Otho Monroe said M. O. Gann Lumber Co. of Senatobia was awarded the general contract at $152,850. The plumbing and heating was contracted by McCrary & Dowdle of Senatobia for $17,268.95. Bishop Electric Co. of Tupelo was low bidder on electrical work at $7,144.69.

Four bids on general contract, five on plumbing and heating, and six on wiring were received.

Robert B. McKnight of Tupelo, architect, said the high school building and combination gymnasium and auditorium will be of reinforced concrete and masonry construction. The steel roof construction will support a non-combustible roof deck. Asphalt tile will be used to floor the classroom building, and a hardwood floor will be placed in the gymnasium.

The high school building will have 10 classrooms, a library, food and sewing and science laboratories, principal's office, workroom, conference room, adequate washrooms, and storage space. With a seating capacity of 1,200, the gymnasium will include a stage and dressing rooms.

The buildings will be used in addition to the present school which was erected in 1952. The entire plant will occupy a plot of approximately 15 acres.

The new school will be completed for the 1959-1960 session.

To Take Bids On Claiborne Negro School

PORT GIBSON, Miss. (Special) —Plans for Addison Negro High School have been approved by the State Educational Finance Commission and the Claiborne County Board of Education and bids will be received up to 2 p. m. July 10 for construction of the new school.

The building will have a total of 59,938 square feet, and will cost, with its equipment, over $400,000. The money is provided by the state.

The $500,000 bond issue voted by Claiborne electors, is being used for additions to the Claiborne County Training School, the Port Gibson Elementary School, and other school projects. Bids are expected to be asked for construction work at Port Gibson High School within a few weeks.

Addison School will be erected on property bought from Mrs. Lula Greer, just northwest of the Port Gibson Oil Works. It will contain a wing for the high school, one for the high school, one for

New Negro School Will Be Dedicated

Canton Event Tomorrow To Depict Racial Harmony

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 24.—A ceremony here Sunday afternoon will depict the harmonious relations existing in the Madison County area between the white and Negro races.

It will be the dedication of the $500,000 Rogers Junior-Senior High School for Negroes and will be attended by members of both races. Gov. J. P. Coleman has been invited to attend and is expected if he returns from Arkansas in time.

J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of Education, along with members and former members of the Canton School Board back to 1933, are to attend the dedication ceremonies at 3 Sunday afternoon in the 2000-seat auditorium.

In letters inviting white citizens to the ceremony, D. M. Allen, superintendent of Madison County schools, said "if there ever were a time when we needed complete harmony and understanding among our races it is now and I think a little effort on our part can help the situation tremendously."

A. M. Rogers is supervising principal of Canton Negro Schools. James Jones Jr. is principal of the high school, and S. D. Molette is junior high school principal.

To Dedicate Negro School At Canton

CANTON, Miss. (Special) —The Rogers Junior-Senior High School for Negroes will be dedicated here at 3 p. m. tomorrow at ceremonies in the new auditorium attended by State Supt. of Education J. M. Tubb and present and former members of the Canton School Board.

Gov. J. P. Coleman has been invited to attend the dedication of the $500,000 school.

D. M. Allen, superintendent of Madison County Schools, invited members of both races to the dedication in a letter which encouraged "complete harmony and understanding among our races."

A. M. Rogers is supervising principal of Canton Negro schools. James Jones, Jr., is principal of the high school; and S. D. Molette, of the junior high school.

Negro Principal Lauds School Named For Him

CARTHAGE, Miss. (ANP) — A principal of the Negro high school that was called the criticism of the school "utterly ridiculous."

O. E. Jordan, principal of the new Jordan high school, said the school rapped by the NAACP, is "entirely adequate for our present needs. We are very proud of our new school."

In a statement issued at Jackson, the NAACP said, "Anyone who takes the time to make a comparison of the three schools (two white and one Negro) and their costs will observe the shortcomings of the Jordan school as compared with the new elementary schools.

Outraged by the statement, Jordan said, "Until the NAACP has something better to offer us, I think they should shut up. If they want us to have a better school than we now have, we welcome them to make a deposit to our account in the Carthage bank."

The new school was named in his honor.

14k 1958

NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL IN JERSEY FIRED BY VANDALS

Maplewood Junior High Is Closed for Week Because of $300,000 Damage

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 3 —Detectives began sifting information tonight to identify youthful vandals who set fire to the Maplewood Junior High School early yestreday.

The vandals, who systematically sacked the school from top to botton:, ignited a trail of kerosene leading to the school library bzefore fleeing from the front entrance. Fire and property damage was estimated at $300,000. The school will be closed for a week.

Four firemen were injured fighting the blaze. One suffered gas poisoning in turning off Bunsen burner gas jets that the invaders had opened.

Detectives today questioned more than a score of teachers and students in an effort to learn of antagonistic or vengeful pupils.

This suburban township is made up largely of middle-income families. tIs ratio of juvenile delinquency is well below that of communities in lower-income levels, but police officials today recalled thefts of auto accessories and lesser offenses by teen-agers in the last year. Vandalism last Jan. 21 in an ice cream parlor here was laid to teen-agers by the police.

The high school is on Baker Street, diagonally across from the Lackawanna Railroad station. The vandals entered through a first-floor window, broke into the administrative offices and scattered report cards that were to have been sent home to parents today.

The invaders also rampaged through the first-floor classrooms and the basement cafeteria. In the second-floor science room the gas jets were opened.

The vandals then obtained four one-gallon cans of kerosene and alcohol from a first-floor art classroom, according to the police, and took it to the school library on tht same floor. There they were said to have scattered hundreds of books on the floor, poured on the flammable liquids, left a trail to the school entrance and fired that before leaving.

The blaze was discovered by passers-by at 1:18 A. M. and firemen, responding to two alarms, brought it under control by 2:50 A. M. The fire wa confined to the southwest wing of the school, which was built in 1929. The original structure was erected fifty-five years ago.

Dr. Herbert McDavit, superintendent of schools of the South Orange-Maplewood District, said it would be necessary to make up the lost time at extra sessions during the spring vacation of April 21 to 25 or at the end of the school term, to fulfill state attendance requirements.

Race Seen Only Part of New York Ills

Is New York trying to "cover up" race friction as the real trouble in its public schools? The United Press brought its Atlanta Bureau manager, a Southerner born and reared, to New York to try to find an objective answer. First of a series.

By Al Kuettner

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UP) — The people of New York City have a social problem that equals anything the South faces in that region's agonizing struggle over race relations.

You cannot in honesty find that actual race conflict is causing the rampage of juvenile delinquency in the schools of the Nation's largest city.

You cannot but admit that Negroes, white children and Puerto Ricans get along amiably in their classes.

It's certainly apparent that the administration of Mayor Robert Wagner is determined to make this even more of an "open city" for all races and that he has no serious opposition in his plans.

Race Issue Shares Blame

But there is trouble here, real trouble, and the race issue is at least partly to blame. You find that out by simple arithmetic. The nonwhite population of New York has increased 41 per cent in seven years. For Puerto Ricans, the gain is 97 per cent.

Most of these people live under substandard to poverty conditions. Most of the crimes are committed in these neighborhoods by the inhabitants thereof. Figure it out for yourself.

One of this city's foremost school officials—one, incidentally, who favors continuation of integrated schools—expressed the feeling privately that the Negro leadership is "failing miserably" to improve the moral and social standards of the Negroes.

This factor is one you hear repeatedly in the South—that Negroes are not ready for integration culturally or socially. But it was the first time I had heard it expressed here.

Thousands Have Good Jobs

New York's 910,000 Negroes and 550,000 Puerto Ricans include thousands who have found good jobs and are making a contribution to the city's economy. More than 100 public school teachers, for example, are native Puerto Ricans. The garment industry would be seriously hurt if all the islanders here returned home. The restaurant, entertainment and hotel businesses employ Negro and Puerto Rican workers in droves.

But the other side of the picture is grim.

A considerable area of Metropolitan New York is a ghetto populated by Negroes and Puerto Ricans of low economic status and high reproduction rate.

There is no waiting period for Welfare Department relief in New York. This is a sore point in the minds of taxpayers who object to paying the bills for the care, and later th eucation, of these products of the slums who have migrated here from distant places.

Suspects Exaggeration

Wagner is not one to blame the city's juvenile crime wave—which, incidentally, he feels is exaggerated—on the influx of nonwhite groups. He believes the trouble is due mainly to family breakdown and crowded housing conditions.

He also thinks the city is fortunate to have its huge Negro and Puerto Rican population.

"The size of New York requires that we have a tremendous work force," Wagner said. "In former years, the ethnic groups provided that force—Germans, Poles, Irish. Today most of those have moved up the economic ladder, and I feel we are fortunate that other groups have come to the city to take their places. Now, it happens to be Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

Wagner himself is a product of the New York public school system and grew up in a section where the gangs were fighting. But he, too, moved up the economic scale and now his two sons go to private schools.

I asked him about this in view of some caustic feelings in the South about liberal Northerners who pay only lip service to integration.

Denies Race Influence

He said his youngest son attends parochial school (Wagner is a devout Catholic) and the older boy goes to a private school "which he selected because his friends are there." He insisted it had nothing to do with race problems or the trouble in the New York schools.

William Jansen, New York public school superintendent, attributes the city's much publicized school problems to the theory that "New York has more of the best and more of the worst because it just has more of everybody."

Jansen and his assistant, Clare C. Baldwin, are in charge of the education of almost one million children. Both men deny that the integration of races is a deterrent to good education.

"Negroes go through the top of the IQ (intelligence quotient) tests and they go through the bottom—just like every other group," Jansen said.

"New York is no different from any other city. Our areas of low economic standards produce most of our crime and most of our school delinquency. But we have found that retardation among those in similar economic status, regardless of race, is almost identical."

New York is trying to do something about its child delinquency problem. Right now, to the tune of $4.5 million, a highly efficient city Youth Board is blanketing the city with rehabilitation programs, contacts with schools, personal help to straying youths.

The second article will appear Wednesday.

Mixing Not Basic Cause Of Violence

Migration Of Puerto Ricans, Negroes To N.Y. Is Blamed

By AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK (UP) — You can't lay this city's school delinquency problems at the doorstep of race prejudice.

Yes, there is race prejudice and trouble in New York, big chunks of it. But it's a breed all its own. It's different from anything in the South, and that's really the first thing that hits you.

There is no escaping the fact that much of the current juvenile delinquency is caused by a massive migration here of southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans. There is now one Negro or Puerto Rican for every five whites in New York.

But don't go comparing this melting pot on the Hudson with Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta or Little Rock. Your yardstick doesn't have the right measurements.

I came here with this assignment: Try to find out if race friction is the real trouble in the schools.

That "trouble" in recent weeks has seen rape of white school girls by Negroes, stabbings, beatings, lye thrown in a classroom, robberies of children in school corridors, beatings of teachers and the suicide of a junior high school principal who flung himself off a rooftop.

TALKS TO OFFICIALS

I have pounded the pavements of New York for a week. I have talked to city officials and gang members, to school children and teachers, to Negroes in trouble with the law, to white businessmen in Negro districts, to judges and criminals. I have talked with Puerto Ricans and youth workers.

From the teeming, cluttered streets of East Harlem to the lower East Side domains of the inter-racial teen-age gangs and from the bright lights of Times Square to the neat residential streets of Queens, I have put that question about race tensions.

The squarest answer I can reach is about this:

The mixing of the races is not the basic cause. But a huge percentage of the crimes and violence spring from the Negro and Puerto Rican elements because of their economic and social plight. For another thing, there appears to be virtually no race problem in the classrooms.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Is the mixing of Negro and white causing the violence in New York schools? Many Southerners are convinced it is and that the North is trying to cover up. The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager, a Southerner born and raised, to New York and told him to try to find an objective answer. First of three dispatches.

those schools that are integrated—and many are not, by the way, because of neighborhood complexities—pupils work side by side regardless of race and seem to get along fine.

Outside the classrooms, on the streets, the racial attitudes branch out like the limbs of a tree.

RACE FRICTION LESSENS

Oddly enough, there appears to be less real race friction among the slum dwellers and street gangs than among those higher on the social scale. This may come as a surprise to the South where tensions seem to mount as the economic level goes down.

The reason is pretty obvious, however, when you get down on the streets with the youngsters. They are fighting a battle for survival—food, a place to sleep and, far from least, someone to love and to be respected by. A fellow who reaches that status on the streets of New York isn't worried much whether those in his gang are Negro, Puerto Rican, Irish, Catholic, Jewish or Fiji islander.

There are Negro gangs doing battle with white gangs and mixed gangs backing up Negro and white gangs. But talk to members and they'll tell you the reason a certain boy was beaten was because he "invaded our neighborhood," not because of his color.

New York's current troubles weren't born yesterday, but in the hectic period following World War II. For the first time, huge crowds of southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans were on the move, caught up in the swirl of the big cities. The Puerto Ricans have been coming into New York at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Say Crisis Not Racial

Daily News Jackson, Miss
Hist Files 2-4-58

Headline-Seekers Hit As N.Y. Probe Opened

NEW YORK — (AP) — A mayor's committee of top city and school officials went to work at City Hall last night to draw up a program to cope with crime in the city's schools.

P. 1

The group was appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner yesterday after he had met for two hours with school officials at Gracie, Mansion, his official residence.

The calling of the meeting was Wagner's first direct intervention in a crisis which heightened in recent weeks as teen-age violence flared anew in Brooklyn schools. So far this week, the violence has subsided.

The violence touched off a heated controversy between the Board of Education and a Brooklyn grand jury over methods of fighting juvenile crime.

The mayor's committee includes William Peer, the mayor's executive secretary; Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools; Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald, who will succeed Jansen in September; former Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams, now a member of the Board of Education; Harold F. Hay, secretary to Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education; and G. Garry Sousa, law secretary of the board.

MUM ON MIXING

Peer was asked whether racial integration was discussed at the committee session and he replied that he could not give details.

There have been continuing efforts to give schools a mixed racial character.

Yesterday 13 Negro and white ministers with parishes in and around the predominantly Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, where the incidence of teenage crime has been high, sent a telegram to the mayor in which they deplored that they term "headline-seeking adventurers who would disrupt our school — and who by innuendo are attempting to place a racial connotation on recent unfortunate events in our borough."

The ministers said children of various races and nationalities have been both victims and perpetrators of crimes in the area.

"There is not the slightest evidence," the letter went on, "that these events have been connected in any way with racial tensions."

Goldfarb had blamed his school's troubles on a "transitory community." John Marshall's student body is 45 per cent Negro and 10 per cent Puerto Rican.

FLEXIBILITY URGED FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Education Parley Agrees on Need of Greater Ease in Adjusting to Change

By LOREN POPE
Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 25—One of the great needs of high schools is a speeding of their ability to change, a conference of educators agreed here today.

Middle schools and mobile teachers for a mobile population were suggested in the discussions. Use of paperback textbooks to keep current with changing knowledge was urged. Self-learning for students, year-round work for teachers to keep them up to date and much more educational research were also proposed.

The three-day conference, which ended today, gathered 100 representatives of colleges, educational agencies, and public, private and parochial school systems of the nation. Sponsored by Teachers College, Columbia University, it was held at the Thayer Hotel. It was called to explore the major issues facing secondary education.

Basic Revisions Urged

The conferees agreed that a changing culture had made necessary fundamental revisions in the secondary schools. They agreed that the high school student, instead of being "taught," should be helped into an exploratory kind of self-education, with much personal guidance.

What was learned, it was added, should enable the student "to see the big picture of linkages among all aspects of life and learning."

Dr. John Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street, New York, proposed that, to serve a mobile population, the schools use the idea of the bookmobile to provide traveling science laboratories and traveling facilities for other phases of instruction.

He suggested that, instead of large school buildings in changing neighborhoods, there be "field houses" tied to an industry or general occupation of the neighborhood. Children, he added, could learn their "three R's" in the course of "field studies" of the industry or occupation.

In another of five conference panels it was proposed that, to promote the mobility of teachers, a reciprocal system of certification be worked out that would be valid in any state and thus permit teachers to move about freely.

Wider Advice Advocated

In the discussions a greater role in research and in service of information was urged for the United States Office of Education to help keep the schools abreast of changing needs.

Knowledge is changing so fast, it was agreed, that new teaching materials and new teacher training methods are imperative.

Dr. Brooks recommended that state departments of educational be prohibited from publishing any teaching materials. It was he who made the proposal that textbooks be paperbacks. If hard-bound textbooks were eliminated, he said, there would be no "great vested financial interest" in outdated teaching materials.

A proposal was offered that the pay of teachers be on a year-round basis. The teachers, under the proposal, would devote the summer months to training or curriculum study or other professional improvement work, this procedure keeping them up to date in their teaching fields.

Performing Arts Students Play for Jack, Who Favors 'Separate' School

Times
P. 21 C
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 6-7-58

The New York Times

Hulan Jack, second fro mleft, Manhattan Borough President, visits classroom with school and parents' association officials during tour of High School of Performing Arts. At Mr. Jack's left is William T. Hudtwalker, principal.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack visited the High School of Performing Arts yesterday. The school is scheduled to be merged with the High School of Commerce to form the new Lincoln Square High School.

Mr. Jack told newsmen he was "sure the Mayor of the City of New York will be sympathetic to the idea that there will be no loss of identity for the High School of Performing Arts."

"If it is a question of money," he added, "let us make money secondary and the question of culture primary."

Sat. 6-7-58

The Borough President said he was in favor of keeping the school "separate and apart." But he would not say whether he favored a separate building for the school.

Parents of students at the school and notables from show business have opposed the merger. They have charged that it would mean the loss of the school's identity and a probable end to its effectiveness. The school now has 600 students and occupies quarters in an antiquated former elementary school building at 120 West Forty-sixth Street.

The proposed Lincoln Square High School would be built on the site of the High School of Commerce at 155 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. Jack toured the performing arts school for more than an hour. He saw ballet, music and drama classes in operation. He was accompanied by William T. Hudtwalker, principal, and Alvin Cowan, president of the school's parents association.

POLICE SENT TO BROOKLYN IN MIX TIFF

Violence Flares Between Races At Mixed School

Times
P. 21
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 6-8-58

NEW YORK (UPI) — Police were sent to a Brooklyn high school today in an effort to avert further outbreaks of violence between white and Negro students.

Four detectives and four uniformed policemen were assigned to the 3,800-student Franklin Lane High School after a series of gang fights, before and after classes, near the school.

Approximately one-fourth of the student body is Negro.

In addition to the police patrol, teachers were stationed outside the school before classes began in an effort to prevent disturbances.

The violence began Tuesday when two groups battled after school. Thursday police broke off two fights between white and Negro youths, one before school and the other after classes. Sixteen Negro youths were arrested on an elevated railway platform near the school, but police said only four of them were students there.

The school principal, Harry Eisner, said he believes "the situation in Arkansas and Virginia is provoking a feeling of unrest and insecurity" between whites and Negroes.

The arrests Thursday followed a fight aboard a train near Franklin K. Lane High School. Thirteen youths were charged with unlawful assembly and three with juvenile delinquency for violation of a state law probibiting the possession of weapons.

Police said the latter three had a zip gun, knives and a meat cleaver. All 16 were said to be members of a gang called the Greene Avenue Stompers.

Eisener had requested a police guard at the school following a fight Tuesday that involved a dozen pupils. Two were suspended and three were turned over to the police juvenile aid bureau.

Depth from Dixie

During the wave of rapes and stabbings in New York City schools this winter, the South's segregationist dailies pounced jubilantly on the story as a Yankee-sent sermon on the evils of mixing the races in the classroom. When a Brooklyn principal killed himself during a grand jury investigation of violence at his junior high school (TIME, Feb. 19), Mississippi's extremist Jackson *Daily News* front-paged the story with a picture of a Negro policeman guarding the school. Caption: "Mixed school violence led to this."

The facts did not support such racist conclusions, and despite pressure from Southern editors, the wire services refused to give that slant to their reports on Northern school delinquency. Many Southern editors nonetheless echoed the Montgomery *Advertiser's* taunt that the real story was being suppressed by "such deluded racists as the New York *Times*." A widely distributed series of cartoons in the Nashville *Banner* derided "Mixiecrats" and "Bleeding Hearts," pictured the North's "objective liberal press" as burying delinquency stories on the obituary pages. When newsmen such as the Atlanta *Journal's* Managing Editor William Ray tried conscientiously to dig deeper by demanding a racial breakdown of the 644 students expelled from New York schools as troublemakers, they ran afoul of school regulations that forbid such identification.

A Place in Society. Last week the Southern editors finally got firsthand coverage of the racial angle in New York's school problem from a first-rate Southern reporter. To cover the story in depth the United Press assigned able, Georgia-born Alfred G. Kuettner, the U.P.'s longtime Atlanta bureau chief. Promised the U.P.'s Executive Editor Harry Ferguson: "If there are any squawks, I'll be your lawyer."

Hard-driving Reporter Kuettner, 44, spent a week prowling the city from the cluttered streets of East Harlem to the seedy side of Brooklyn, talked to school officials and students, white and Negro members of teen-age gangs, storekeepers and social workers, judges and Mayor Robert Wagner. Result: a perceptive, carefully documented three-part series. Reporter Kuettner's conclusion: "You cannot in honesty find that actual racial conflict is causing the rampage of juvenile delinquency. You cannot but admit that Negroes, white children and Puerto Ricans get along amiably in their classes."

Al Kuettner also reported that the racial issue is "at least partly to blame," that Negro and Puerto Rican children cause "a huge percentage of the crime and violence." But, he found, "mixing of the races is not the basic cause." As a tough-minded Brooklyn principal told him: "This problem is not because Negroes are Negroes, it is because they are newcomers. They are often at the bottom of the economic scale." The school man added an observation of equal relevance to the South:* "It is a sociological truth that until a person finds his place in society, he is rebellious."

Lost Viewpoint. Virtually every major U.P. paper in the South ran Kuettner's series; South Carolina's segregationist Greenville *Piedmont* gave it an eight-column top-of-the-banner headline. To most editors, Al Kuettner's byline was the story's best recommendation. He has amassed 45 file drawers on racial problems since spotting desegregation as a looming battle in 1945, roamed 3,600 miles through the South in 1956 to write a series on integration that won him Sigma Delta Chi's top award for general reporting.

Though his New York series will prompt few Southerners to trade in their prejudices, it bridged briefly a chasm that is making it increasingly difficult to report the news with any depth in the Deep South. As segregationist Atlanta *Journal* Editor Ray, who gave the series a big play, said last week with unconscious irony: "I don't think Kuettner presents the viewpoint of the South. I expect he has become so objective that he may have lost his viewpoint."

* Which has such serious delinquency problems as vandalism, theft and knife-carrying in some of its all-white schools. In Atlanta, of 3,700 juveniles who appeared before the courts in 1957, 50% were white.

United Press

ATLANTA REPORTER KUETTNER INTERVIEWING NEW YORK PUPILS
Found in the North: a truth for the South.

PUPIL SLUGS TEACHER IN CIGARET DISPUTE

New York Troublemakers Join In Scuffle

NEW YORK, March 18.—(UP)—The first reported disturbance occurred Tuesday at one of New York City's emergency special schools for troublemakers. A group of surly teenagers scuffled with a teacher after he was slugged by a 15-year-old Negro pupil angered by a rule against carrying cigarets.

Police had to be called to halt the disturbance and the boy, whose name was not made public, was arrested on a juvenile delinquency charge.

The trouble broke out in the special school opened two weeks ago in Greenwich Village to keep juvenile delinquents segregated from other children in the public schools.

One of the rules of the troublemakers' schools is that they must be searched each morning for possession of knives, guns and other weapons and for cigarets.

Police said when Teacher Edward Carpenter tried to carry out the no-cigaret rule, he was met with opposition from a group of unruly boys. When he demanded that they surrender their cigarets, the 15-year-old slugged him, police said.

Then general scuffling and shoving took place, police said.

Irving M. Boroff, principal, at first denied there had been any difficulty. He said everything was calm during a discussion with "one or two boys who balked" at giving up cigarets.

Police gave the more colorful version.

14k 1958

NEW YORK
LINCOLN SCHOOL (PRIVATE INTERRACIAL SCHOOL)

MINNIJEAN BROWN

Minnijean Brown, 16-year-old Negro girl expelled from Little Rock, Ark., Central High School, shakes hands with her new teacher, Mrs. Pauline Carpenter, at New Lincoln School in New York, where she was offered a scholarship. With her are fellow 11th graders Walter Miale (left) and Yorke Mizelle. AP Wirephoto

Inquirer p. 3 Philadelphia Pa. Jue 4-25-58

Welcome, Miss Brown

(From New York Post)

Our Town has long been a haven for refugees from all over the world. Their number will now be increased by one Negro American from Little Rock. Like all the others, Minnie Jean Brown, expelled from Central High School, will be looking for equality of opportunity. She will complete her year's education as a scholarship pupil at the New Lincoln School on W. 110th Street.

Minnie's expulsion for "talking back" to a white girl who cursed and struck her (and was not penalized) climaxed a cruel ordeal. Superintendent of Schools Virgil Blossom, who supported enforcement of the desegregation decision, recommended exiling this girl. Thus the pernicious influence of Gov. Faubus continues to corrupt or intimidate men of better instinct.

The grim truth seems to be that the white supremacists of Little Rock are gaining ground. Harassment of the few Negro students in Central High is increasing rather than abating. Although the school authorities have taken action against a few of the white offenders, integrationists those who merely wish to obey law are plainly on the defensive.

When a Negro girl is so drastically penalized for reacting as a human being under fire, it is no wonder that white youngsters in the school feel safe to resume the business of bullying. The school board, in expelling Minnie Jean, has put its stamp of approval on the segregationist strategy of terror.

Minnie Jean will find the demarcation line here less obvious. But part of the education she gets in Our Town will be the knowledge that we too practice racial discrimination, though more subtly than the folks back home. We hope it doesn't come as too much of a shock to her to discover the difference between New York and Little Rock is not as great as it should be. Possibly her arrival will inspire us to be worthy of her, and of the cause for which she and other Southern Negro children have stood so stoically and so valiantly. Little Rock's loss is our proud acquisition.

New Orleans La. Sat. 3-15-58

Little Rock Girl Starts School Here

'Marvelous' To Negro Student

By Peter D. Franklin

The desire of Minnijean Brown to be "just another student" has finally become a reality. The sixteen-year-old Negro girl, who was expelled a week ago from Central High School at Little Rock, Ark., began classes yesterday afternoon at The New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St.

In a whirlwind round of interviews and introductions during the morning at the private, interracial school, Minnijean met some of her eleventh-grade classmates and teachers and held a press conference, all of which she handled with facility and poise.

Herald Tribune New York N.Y. Tue. 3-25-58

Just Marvelous

"Oh, it's just marvelous, it's lovely," she said of her new school. "I don't expect to have any trouble here."

Her previous "trouble" was at Little Rock where she said she was a target of segregationist students during her five months at the integrated high school. The Little Rock School Board's decision to expel her apparently stemmed from her calling another girl student "white trash" after repeated harassment by the white girl. "But I definitely don't think I'm a trouble-maker," Minnijean said yesterday.

Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the school, who met Minnijean and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, at the door, said:

"We are very happy to have Minnijean Brown with us at New Lincoln School. We hope that she will be happy with us and that she will find here the normal school life which was denied her by the unusual circumstances at Little Rock. . . . We have experienced natural concern for a child who needs the educational facilities that have been denied her in her own community and it is my fervent hope that (she) . . . may now return to a normal program and normal pupil-teacher relationship."

Scores of Letters

An educator who taught in segregated Atlanta, Ga., public schools for about fifteen years and a former dean of Oglethorpe University there, Dr. Brooks said he had received scores of congratulatory letters upon inviting Minnijean to study at New Lincoln. One letter received yesterday, Dr. Brooks said, was from a group of his former students in Atlanta who heartily indorsed his action.

One crank letter had been re-

ceived, he said, from Springfield, N. J., which was signed, "from White Citizens." Addressed to Minnijean, it said in part " . . . go back to Little Rock or Africa and live with fourth-class citizens that you are."

Minnijean, who was assigned a student "buddy" to show her the ropes, will study English, social studies, first-year French, advanced biology, physical education and probably music and art, two of the electives. She has received a tuition scholarship of about $600 for the semester which began Feb. 1.

At Professor's House

She is staying with the family of Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Clark, who live in Hastings on Hudson, N. Y. Dr. Clark is a trustee of New Lincoln, associate professor of psychology at City College and director of the Northside Center for Child Development, situated at the same address as New Lincoln.

There are about fifty other Negroes at the school, Dr. Brooks said, in addition to many religions and nationalities. "I don't think she'll have much trouble catching up," he said, despite "an impoverished educational background."

From the look of happiness and relief on Minnijean's face yesterday, it appeared she had already taken the biggest step in "catching up."

Has 'No Hate' for Little Rock

Minnijean Resumes Schooling Here

Minnijean Brown, the 16-year-old Negro girl who was expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., scene of racial segregation rioting, said today she had no animosity in her heart as she resumed her education here.

"I don't hate them (her former classmates)," she declared. "They felt they were right and I felt I was right." Minnijean made the remarks after being enrolled in the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St., a private interracial school.

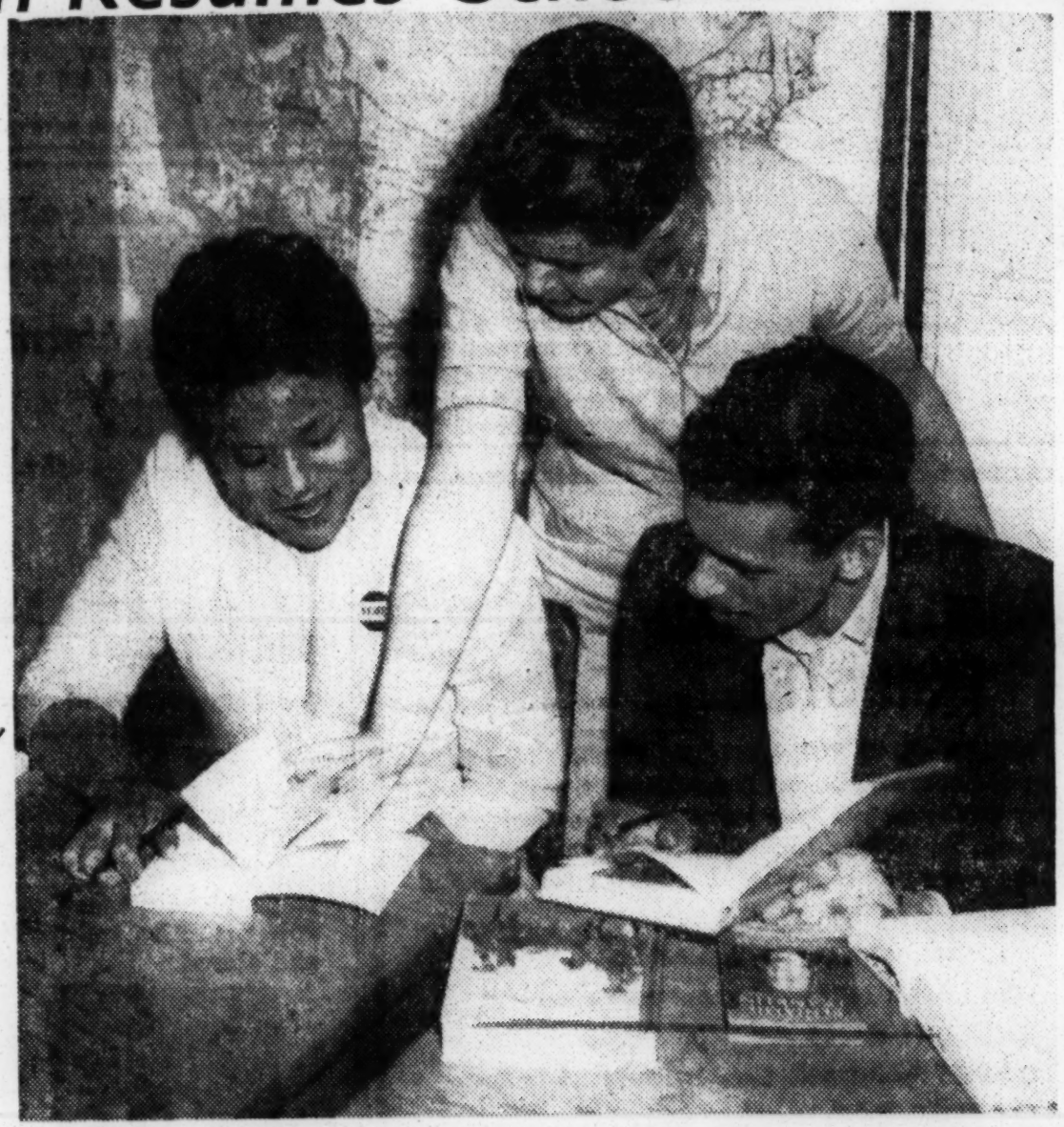
She promptly told reporters she didn't "expect to have any trouble here." Her arrival caused considerable excitement among her new classmates. Dozens peered from the school's windows to get a peek at the girl who focused still more nationwide attention on the Little Rock school.

Minnijean was dropped from Central high school after altercations with white students.

"I was the first," she said. "I'm sure they'll get another."

Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, said a tuition scholarship awarded Minnijean amounted to about $600 and would carry her through the rest of the year. He said if the girl wanted another scholarship next year she probably could have it.

Asked for her own comment on today's events, Minnijean replied: "I don't want to be the center of attraction. I'll be glad when I'm just another student."



Minniejean Brown, expelled from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., begins studies in New Lincoln High School here. With her are student York Mizelle and Mrs. Pauline Carpenter, teacher.

Photo by Higgins.

$500 gift to Minnie Jean

NEW YORK — The Committee for United Negro Relief presented $500 to Minnie jean Brown, former student of Little Rock, Arkansas, to defray her personal expenses in New York.

The presentation was made at the home of Judge Francis Rivers, whose wife, Alroy, is a member of the organization's Board of Directors.

The action came after the committee's chairman, Mrs. Daisy Hicks, had polled the organization's members and board by phone and they agreed that the courageous Little Rock student was a good example of the type of civil rights fighter which the organization has pledged itself to help.

THE COMMITTEE IS made up of 33 women who raise funds thru benefits and social affairs for the organization. This money is then turned over to a board of directors made up of 8 nationally known women, who make the final decision as to who is worthy to receive financial aid. The board bases its decision on the need and the civil rights stand taken by the recipient.

Members of the board are Dr. Mamie Clark, Judge Jane Bolin, Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan, Mrs. Alroy Rivers, Mrs. Elizabeth Waring, Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Mrs. Betty Granger and Mrs. Lena Powell.

14k 1958 NEW YORK

A Temporary Special School for Suspended Pupils Is Opened in Greenwich Village

A mother escorts her boy into Public School 701, Manhattan, which is the old P. S. 41 building at 46 Greenwich Avenue. Another special school was opened by the Board of Education in Brooklyn for pupils suspended in current crackdown on juvenile delinquency.

Later in the morning Mrs. Sylvia Balick, rear, and Mrs. Jane Amsterdam, members of P. T. A. of new P. S. 41 next door, objected to condition of the 91-year-old building.

2 Problem-Pupil Schools Open; Fire Warning Leads to Dispute

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

The Board of Education opened two special schools yesterday for pupils suspended in the crackdown on juvenile delinquency.

A board spokesman declared that "both schools opened quietly and effectively."

However, the opening of one, in Greenwich Village, was marked by bitter community opposition. After a heated verbal exchange with the principal, the local school district chairman threatened to go to the Fire Department to have the building closed as a fire hazard.

Eighteen of twenty-two boys who were assigned to the schools reported yesterday morning, accompanied by parents or relatives. Of the four who failed to show up, three were "presumed truant." The other was enrolled in a non-public school.

The two new schools are regarded as temporary facilities for use until the board decides what to do with the suspended youngsters.

The board plans to open two more similar schools. All told the special schools will enroll about 600 pupils. More than 700 students have been suspended since Feb. 7 when the schools began cracking down on youths charged with crimes.

The Greenwich Village school is housed in the old Public School 41 building at 46 Greenwich Avenue. The ninety-one-year-old structure adjoins the new Public School 41.

The other facility is in the abandoned Public School 111 building at Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. It had four pupils yesterday, with two "unaccounted for."

Their new designations are Public School 701, Manhattan, and Public School 701, Brooklyn.

The Manhattan school has been the center of controversy since the board announced last week that it would be opened.

Members of the Parent-Teachers Association of Public School 41 and officials of the local school board, who are appointed by the borough president, led the opposition. They charged that the old building was not safe for pupils and that its proximity to the new elementary school constituted a potential hazard to the regular pupils.

The first pupils arrived at the Manhattan school at about 8:15 A. M., thirty minutes earlier than the scheduled reporting time.

Despite the request of Superintendent of Schools William Jansen that news men stay away, about twenty-five reporters, photographers and television camera men were outside the building.

The pupils quietly entered the drab-colored, weather-worn building through a side door. With one exception, they ignored the whirring and clicking cameras and the questions of reporters. The exception, a boy about 14 or 15 years old, turned to photographers with a broad smile and made a mock bow in their direction.

A few passers-by on their way to work stopped and stared. "What those kids need is a good beating," one elderly man said.

A policeman, one of several posted conspicuously near the building, said: "They ought to bring up a couple of D. I.'s [Marine drill instructors] from Parris Island to teach them a few things."

Principal Makes Statement

At 8:30, Irving M. Boroff, the principal, and Leo Calarco, chairman of Local School Board No. 1, arrived on the scene from different directions. Last Friday Mr. Calarco had threatened court action against the school system if it maintained a "700" school in the old building.

Mr. Boroff invited news men inside the building, saying:

"We have a school to run here. I will give you a statement—but that is all."

"We at P. S. 701," he said, reading from his statement, "will strive to modify the former behavior of our pupils by offering them the kind of class and school atmosphere that will bring about a desire on their part to attend school regularly, to improve their curriculum areas, to become improved participating citizens both in school and in the community***."

He said that the youngsters attending the school would be kept in class and under supervision until 2:45 P. M., when they would be escorted to their subways or buses by teachers who would accompany them a short distance.

"When the community sees the good work our school will do," the statement concluded, "they will offer to help because 'There but for the Grace of God...'"

Mr. Boroff answered a few questions from reporters. He said that the average age of the pupils was 13 or 14, that sixteen boys were expected the first day, and that eventually the enrollment might build up to 100.

Called a Fire Trap

At this point, Mr. Calarco declared:

"We are not interfering with the Board of Education but this building is a fire trap. If this building ever caught fire it would be worse than the Wooster Street fire."

In a recent fire at 137 Wooster Street, two city firemen and four men of the Fire Patrol died.

When Mr. Calarco said that parts of the building were unsafe, the principal interjected:

"There is a complete bar-

Remember Minniejean?

NEW YORK — "We're delighted at the way this thing has worked out, and Minniejean has made it easy for us in the whole situation through her poise and character. ."

Thus spoke Dr. John R. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, in reporting the progress of Minniejean Brown, a former student at Little Rock, Ark. Central High School.

The 16-year-old girl entered the 11th grade of the experimental and demonstration school on Feb. 24, under a scholarship for the term ending June 8.

A week earlier she had been expelled from the integrated Little Rock school for the rest of the term after she cried "white trash" at a girl who called her names.

"It is astonishing to me that this girl is able to do satisfactory work despite her impoverished academic background and the emotional impact of her prior situation and removal to the New Lincoln School," Dr. Brooks said.

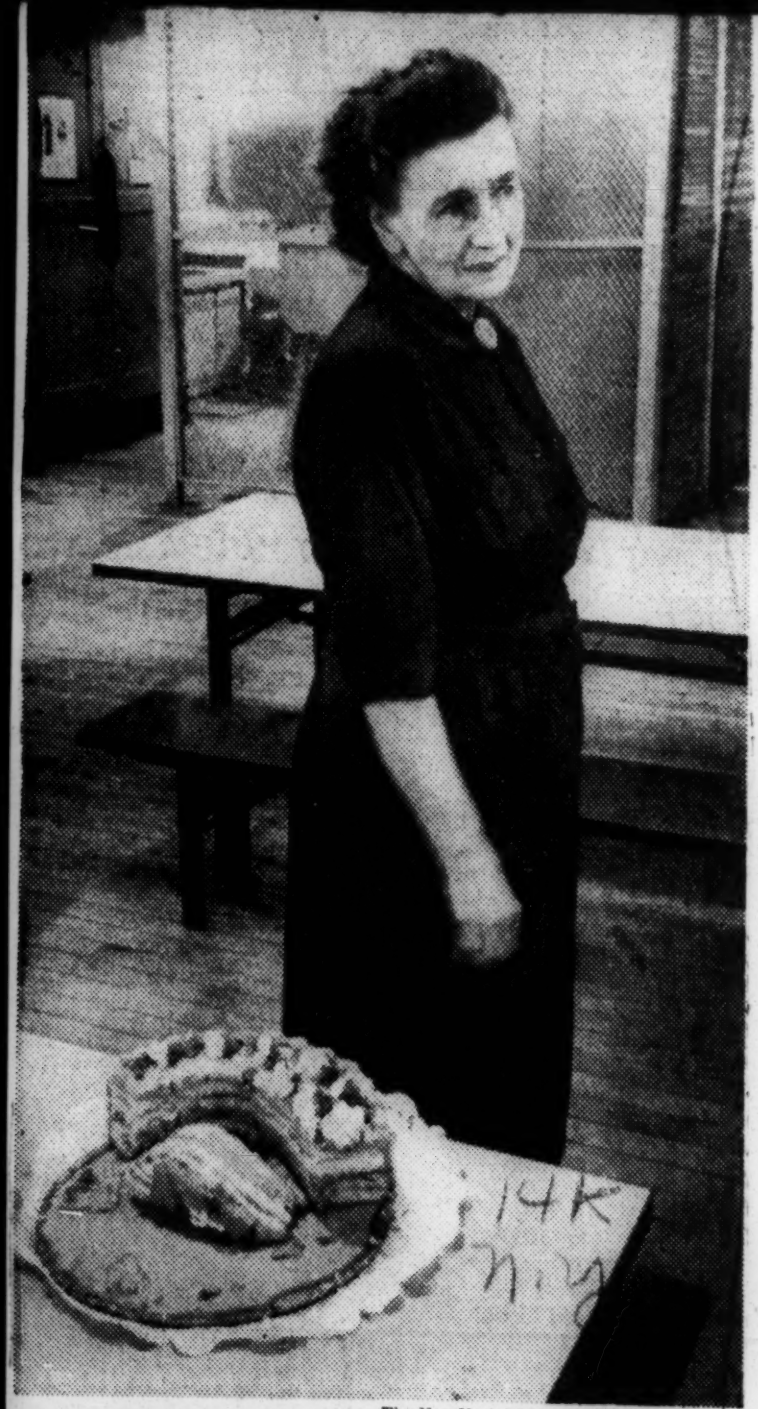
He said Miss Brown "has made an excellent adjustment, is doing satisfactory work and has earned the friendship and respect of us all."

* * *

MISS BROWN is taking English, French, social studies and biology as major subjects, in addition to art, music and physical education classes.

This is a typical schedule at New Lincoln, believed to be perhaps double the work in majors she might have had at Little Rock.

Soon after her arrival at New Lincoln, she was elected vice president of her home room, and served a regular six-week term. She attended the only school dance held up to now and has taken part in various committee projects.



The New York Times (by Edward Hausner)

A brighter note was struck when a neighborhood resident sent a cake and a gallon of ice cream to welcome the new pupils. A lunchroom worker stands by remains of the cake.

ricade down through one side of the building. It won't be used. We plan to use certain classrooms only. Two on one floor, three on another. . . ."

Mr. Boroff refused to allow Mr. Calarco and another board member to take newsmen on a tour of the building. Later whe na photographer obtained permission to photograph the barricade, he was taken to a wooden bench placed in front of two paneled doors blocking a corridor.

When Mr. Calarco continued to voice protests about the building, Mr. Boroff asked a police inspector who had just entered the building to "put every out."

Mr. Calarco objected:

"You can't put us out. We're on the local school board. We're commissioners."

The inspector, Phillip Walsh, tried to calm the dispute and eventually the group left the building of its own accord.

Many shopkeepers on Greenwich Avenue made it clear that they did not welcome the new pupils. Fred Lammer, who runs a tailor shop at 33 Greenwich Avenue, said:

"I don't think these kids belong in any densely populated place in the city. They'll only get worse here in that building."

Suspensions cause problem—

N.Y. Legion post urges Guard use in school crisis

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—(AP)—The problem of what to do with 644 or more trouble-making pupils ousted from public schools confronted city officials Saturday.

No one had come up with a solution that would keep them from remaining idle at home or roaming the streets, but state and city officials were hoping for an answer next week.

A New York City American Legion post, in telegrams sent to Gov. Wagner, Thursday, prior to the suspension and made public Saturday, suggested use of the National Guard if necessary to protect non-delinquent pupils and the facilities.

"If there are not sufficient police, then the emergency dictates the use of the State Guard," said the telegram, sent by Robert L. Hague Post No. 1242.

The mass suspensions Friday stirred a chorus of protests from parent and other organizations, accompanied by a demand for a legislative investigation of the city school system.

Race, sex not given

THE PUPILS were suspended Friday in a board of education crackdown on juvenile delinquency. The 644 total was incomplete, as some schools had not reported their figures. There was no breakdown of the figures by race or sex.

The action followed a series of rapes, knifings and other disorders involving white and Negro students on or near school property. The principal of a school where a rape occurred committed suicide after testifying before a Grand Jury.

A statement by the United Parents Assn. was typical of the protests over the suspensions. It said:

"Sending idle delinquents into the streets cannot be considered the answer. This could create a more serious problem."

On the other hand, the High School Teachers Assn. said the suspensions were the first step in "once more making the schools institutions of learning."

"For a long time these kids have felt they could get away with it, that they couldn't be touched," one educator said.

The city has almost a thousand schools and almost a million pupils. The board has said that less than 1 per cent causes the trouble.

The association said "the city administration must now do its share and provide facilities immediately to take care of these young people who are unemployed or rebellious."

State Education Commissioner James E. Allen, in Albany, announced he was sending a team of education officials to the city early next week to report to him "on what the state can do to assist in expediting a constructive solution to the suspended pupil problem."

He made the announcement in a telegram to William Jansen, New York City superintendent of schools.

Mayor Robert E. Wagner, a Democrat, said he was conferring with other city officials about providing what he called temporary facilities for the ousted pupils.

The demand for the legislative investigation came from two Queens Republicans, State Sen. Walter G. McGahan of Bayside and Assemblyman Charles T. Eckstein of Ridgewood.

THEY DESCRIBED the school situation as a general mess and said they would ask a $35,000 appropriation for an investigation.

A form letter sent by school authorities to parents of the ousted pupils gave no indication of how long the suspensions would last. The notice said "your son or daughter (name) is suspended from attending classes in any public school until further notice," and added:

"You will be informed of the time and place of the hearing when you will be given an opportunity to discuss this matter."

Some of the children got the news in school. They were told not to report for school Monday. Others were truant.

PAGE 2 — BIRMINGHAM POST

544 Students Suspended By N.Y. Schools

Principals Act In Move To End Classroom Violence

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (U.P.) — School authorities today suspended 544 troublemaking students in a drastic move to halt violence in the city's classrooms.

Scores of students were hauled from classrooms and sent home as school principals acted swiftly to enforce the edict of the Board of Education banning students charged with acts of violence and insubordination.

The crackdown followed the demand of a Brooklyn Grand Jury that immediate action be taken to stop the wave of assaults, stabbings and rapes that have plagued many of the city's 800 public schools.

The school board, reluctant at first to act, was faced with a new source of embarrassment today when William Schneck, 45, a Brooklyn teacher, was arrested and charged with a felony morals crime and with impairing the morals of a 14-year-old boy.

Schneck, a bachelor, also was accused of making advances toward four other boys.

The Board of Education also disclosed that 219 other students had been placed on suspension before the "get-tough" policy was announced last night.

Most of today's suspensions occurred in Brooklyn, where 339 students were sent home.

The students will not be permitted to return to school until they are cleared by a court of the crimes charged against them.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner ordered Youth Board Director Ralph Whalen to make a detailed study on the progress made by the city in combatting juvenile delinquency. Wagner said the city is now spending about $33 million on the problem.

Wagner backed up the school board in suspending troublemakers. He said it had been shown that such students became disruptive influences when they returned to school.

Wagner said one of the difficulties was lack of detention facilities for youthful offenders.

The city's Youth House, opened two weeks ago, is now the only place for detention of delinquents. It had 222 boys in it when opened. There are now 310 boys there, and the crowding has forced conversion of the gymnasium into a dormitory.

Charles Silver, president of the Board of Education, suggested that Ellis Island might be acquired as a temporary place to hold delinquents.

544 Pupils Fired as Intractables

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—New York city's schools Friday expelled 544 pupils as chronic troublemakers.

The mass suspensions came in the wake of a new ultimatum to sweep the school system clean of intractable delinquents.

Both boys and girls were included in the ousters.

The largest exodus was from Brooklyn, area of many of the recent school rapes, stabbings and disorders that spurred the new disciplinary measures.

There, 339 pupils were suspended. In other boroughs, the totals were: Manhattan, 113; Bronx, 51; Queens, 36, and Staten Island, five.

NY Schools Suspend 644 Trouble Makers

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—New York City's schools today suspended at least 644 pupils as chronic troublemakers. Some 544 were suspended from elementary, junior high and vocational high schools and at least 100 others were suspended from academic high schools.

High school figures were incomplete because many operated sessions well into the afternoon. One-third of the high schools reported the 100 suspensions. There are more than 150,000 students in academic high schools.

The mass suspensions came in the wake of an ultimatum to sweep the school system clean of delinquents.

Both boys and girls were included in the ousters.

The largest exodus was from Brooklyn, scene of many of the recent school rapes, stabbings, and disorders that spurred the new disciplinary measures.

Aside from academic high school students, 339 pupils were suspended in Brooklyn, 113 in Manhattan, 51 in The Bronx, 36 in Queens, and 5 in Staten Island.

School Supt. William Jansen said the number removed was lower than the one per cent of pupils estimated previously to be the main malefactors. The city's vast school system has nearly one million pupils. The announcement of the expulsions gave no numerical breakdown by race or sex.

Negro girl suspended after latest Little Rock school incident. Page 2.

Prior to today, there had been only 219 students under suspension.

Jansen had broadcast the orders for suspending misbehaving students over a special closed-circuit school radio to the city's 900 school principals.

He made it clear that not only students charged with crimes, but also habitual troublemakers should be expelled.

This represented a stiffer approach than was indicated when the Board of Education authorized the new move yesterday.

Jansen, in his detailed instructions to principals, said, "Any student with a record of serious misbehavior who continues misbehaving may also be suspended."

The action brought into immediate and sharp focus the problem of what to do with the ousted pupils.

Mayor Robert Wagner said he was conferring with other city officials about finding some "temporary facilities" that could be made available to handle suspended pupils.

In some cases in the past, students convicted of delinquency in court have been sent back to school because there was no room for them in juvenile institutions.

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, asked the city to acquire Ellis Island, the historic detention center for illegal immigrants, as a place of custody for overflow juvenile delinquents.

The school board's new policy on suspensions was invoked despite a state compulsory education law requiring schools to admit all children up to 17 who are not in custodial institutions.

However, in Albany, State Education Commissioner James E. Allen said today it was "very clear that there is present authority" for the board members "to do what they want to do" in the situation.

Mayor Wagner appealed for more help from parents in coping with the situation.

"The schools," he said, "don't control these youngsters day and night. A lot of their problems result from the home. . . . It's a big problem to try to get some families interested in their children."

A Brooklyn grand jury has been probing the wave of school disorders, and says it plans to issue its recommendations soon.

Schools Suspend 544 in New Drive To Curb Violence

Offenders Ousted Now Total 763

Where to Send Them Is Issue

By Leonard Buder

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen announced that 544 children out of the approximately 800,000 in the city's elementary, junior high and vocational high schools were suspended yesterday under the Board of Education's new policy of ousting "violent" students "to protect the innocent."

The 544 brought to 763 the number of students now under suspension for wrongdoing. The figure did not include any possible suspensions among the 170,000 students in the academic and technical high schools, since reports from these were incomplete.

Categories Affected

The 544 suspensions included those students accused of criminal violence or insubordination, as specified in the board's new statement of policy on Thursday. The suspensions also include students on parole or probation or under suspended sentence who had not been institutionalized or institutionalized only briefly and are still regarded as troublemakers by the administrators, and students with a continuing record of "serious misbehavior."

These last categories were added by Dr. Jansen in instructions issued to administrators at 11 a. m. yesterday by interschool radio.

The suspension in themselves are not contrary to the State Education law, an official of the State Education Department said, noting that the board has long had the power of suspension and of "exemption," or expelling certain students. What is contrary to the law, he said, is the "forthwith" suspension of students without the board's making provisions for their continued education, whether in an institution or under some other auspices.

No Instruction Provided

The board itself acknowledged this in its policy statement, declaring that the board "makes it clear that it recognizes that in such cases," of students suspended because they have been charged with a crime and refused re-admission unless they are found innocent, "under existing conditions, no instruction can be provided for such students."

The board then noted that it "has a duty to protect the innocent from the violent and that it is the duty of other public agencies to provide for custody of pupils having violent tendencies."

Thus, by flouting the law, the board was pin-pointing what one state education official termed the "ring around the rosy" system of dealing iwth "violent" youngsters.

Facilities for remanding delinquents either temporarily or for long terms are so overcrowded that the courts put them on parole, or probation or under suspended sentence and they return to school.

Previously the Board of Education had to see that a suspended student was either institutionalized or otherwise dealt with to provide him with instruction until he was seventeen. Now it has closed its dors and made "other public agencies" responsible.

One state official said that the legal lines will be drawn when a court orders the Board of Education to take back these students.

As to providing custodial facilities, Mayor Wagner said yesterday, "We're going to get busy on that today." He said he still awaiting figures from the courts on what facilities are needed, although Dr. Jansen said yesterday that the 544 suspensions in line with the new policy "bore out" an estimate by John Warren Hill, presiding justice of the Court of Domestic Relations, that 600 "beds" were needed. Gov. Harriman has offered to provide 200 "beds," while Mayor Wagner has sought 400.

Mayor Backs Policy

The Mayor, who readily admitted that he had read a newspaper editorial denouncing political influences in the selection of Board of Education members, said that he had not "had an opportunity to read the full report," referring to the board's two-paragraph statement of its new policy carried in text in all newspapers. He indorsed the policy generally, however, noting, "As I recall, it's in line with the decision" reached at meetings with Board of Education members.

As had been pointed out by the Citizens Committee on Children of New York City, Inc., and the New York Civil Liberties Union, the Mayor was asked if he did not think there was an "unfair" presumption of guilt in ousting children who are only "charged" with a crime. The Mayor replied:

"On the other hand, you have a boy who knifes another and goes back to school the next day and say, 'Look, they can't do anything to me.'"

This was an apparent reference to one of the cases that had precipitated the board's action, that of a fourteen-year-old boy who stabbed a junior high school monitor on Wednesday, was paroled by a Children's Court Judge in his parents' custody for hearing next week, and reapeared in school Thursday.

Implementing Policy

In his closed-circuit broadcast to school principals, Dr Jansen said the board wanted to implement its policy "as promptly as possible, consistent with the welfare of all concerned." He directed:

"Although the policy is not retroactive, it should be applied at once to cases like the following:

"1. Where children have been convicted in court but have been sent back to school because there was no room in an appropriate institution. If such children continue to be guilty of misconduct—suspend them.

"2. Those who have returned from institutoins, perhaps prematurely, and who continue to be severe troublemakers or frequent truants, should also be suspended.

"3. Any student with a record of serious misbehavior who continues in misbehaving may also be suspended.

Dr. Jensen said that, "In all three types of cases, the attitude of the parent is an important factor. If parents demonstrate a very strong spirit of full co-operation, your decision should be influenced accordingly. And he continued:

"Cases which are awaiting court action on charges involving violence or insubordination should be suspended, if you have not already done so.

"No doubt there are cases where the decisions may be difficult. Please make a list of such cases for discussion with your assistant superintendent."

School administrators said later that they were hoping for "clarification" on procedures in general and even assistant and associate superintendents said that they did not know whether the suspended children were "simply told to leave and not come back" or how the suspensions had been made by the individual principal. Nor were they clear on how long a student is "suspended" before he becomes, in effect, "expelled."

Ousters in All Boroughs

Dr. Jansen said that in the schools reporting to him there had been 219 children on suspension before yesterday. Of the 544 more suspended yesterday, 113 were suspended in Manhattan schools, 51 in Bronx, 339 in Brooklyn, 36 in Queens and five in Richmond.

Says Minniejean's 'Expulsion' False

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Rumors that Minniejean Brown, 16-year-old former student at Little Rock Central High school, faces expulsion were branded false this week by Dr. John R. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln school.

Dr. Brooks said: "We have heard these rumors with astonishment, inasmuch as Minniejean Brown has made an excellent adjustment, is doing satisfactory work and has earned the friendship and respect of us all."

"It is astonishing to me," he added, "that this girl is able to do satisfactory work despite her impoverished academic background and the emotional impact of her prior situation and removal to New Lincoln school."

He said the faculty and the entire 433 student body — about 50 of whom are Negroes — are "delighted at the way this thing has worked out, and Minniejean has made it very easy for us in the whole situation through her poise and character.

The girl entered the experimental- demonstration school on Feb. 24, under a scholarship for the term ending June 8. Dr. Brooks said her future plans so far "extend only through the summer during which she plans to visit her home."

14k 1958

NEW YORK

JUNIOR HIGH BESET BY RECENT CRIME

Times P 44
Wed. 1-29-58

School Headed by Principal in Suicide Had Not Been Considered Difficult

New York Times

By LEONARD BUDER

Time and again, George Goldfarb, principal of John Marshall Junior High School, who committed suicide yesterday, would admonish his pupils to steer clear of trouble.

"If you mind your business," he would say, "nothing will happen."

But in the last eight days Mr. Goldfarb found that no matter how he tried he could not keep trouble away from his school. A flurry of incidents turned the school, in the public eye, into a blackboard jungle—a symbol of rampant violence in the schools.

Up until the first incident—the reported rape of a 13-year-old girl—John Marshall Junior High School was just another one of the city's more than 800 public schools. In fact, it was considered to be better off than many other junior high schools.

Situated in the ethnically changing Crown Heights section, at Park Place and Rochester Avenue, the school is not classified as difficult according to the Board of Education standards. Almost one-third of all junior high schools and one-quarter of the elementary schools are officially considered to be difficult.

Pupils Are Adolescents

John Marshall, which also carries the numerical designation of Junior High School 210 has 1,200 pupils enrolled in grades seven through nine. Its pupils are mostly from 13 to 15 years old. Educators generally consider this age group to be the most difficult of all.

The family backgrounds of the students cover a wide social and economic range. However, there is an unmistakable downtrend. In recent years many of the neighborhood's once-fashionable homes have been converted into multiple dwellings to house the influx of low-income residents.

The school's student body reflects the community—45 per cent is Negro, 10 per cent is Puerto Rican and the rest is mainly white. The school has always taken pride in its integrated enrollment. This term the president of the student government is a Chinese-American, the vice president is of Polish extraction, the secretary is Jewish and the treasurer is Negro. The school's active parents' association has a white president and a Negro vice president.

Unlike many other city schools, John Marshall has no problem of overcrowding and no double or triple sessions. It presents a full academic program, including instruction in three foreign languages. Its classes for intellectually gifted children attract pupils from other schools in the area. Twenty-five student clubs attest the interest the youngsters and teachers have inn extracurricular affairs.

Building Being Renovated

From thep hysical standpoint, the school is regarded as being in "pretty good shape" for a building that is more than thirty years old. It is now undergoing renovation and repainted.

But the school has its troubles, too, and they were apparent even before last week's incidents. A "small, tough element of student troublemakers" has been causing concern for some years, according to one school official.

In addition, as is true in many other schools in difficult areas, the school has suffered from occasional invasions by troublemakers from the general community. The assaults last Thursday on a patrolman and a recreational leader at the school were by teen-age boys who were not pupils there.

"All in all," a school spokesman said yesterday, "Mr. Goldfarb felt that he was bringing the problem under control. He seemed to be on top of the situation."

Yesterday, however, Mr. Goldfarb leaped six floors to his death

ONE SCHOOL FINDS POLICE AID USEFUL

Principal at Commerce High Says Lunch-Time Patrol Is Needed in Rough Area

By MORRIS KAPLAN

School days are hardly golden rule days at Manhattan's High School of Commerce.

In an atmosphere heavily charged with racial, socjal and cultural differences, learning to live together is not always easy. Doing unto others what you would have them do unto you becomes a formidable challenge.

June P 22
2-4-58

The school's 2,100 students seemingly ignored the presence yesterday of a policeman posted outside their basement cafeteria. Patrolman Patrick Campbell takes the duty in stride. It goes with patrolling Broadway and Columbus Avenue up to Sixty-sixth Street, he said. His orders are to keep outsiders from intruding during the cafeteria hours, 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

New York M.Y.

The patrolman barred nine youths from "intruding" yesterday. They entered through West Sixty-fifth Street doors, which presumably were locked from the outside. Patrolman Campbell directed them to another entrance after inspecting their student programs.

Slivers Keep Door Open

He then investigated the doors. He found that slivers of wood had been placed between the door and the jamb so the door would not lock. He muttered something like the "kids were cute."

But there has been no major trouble of late, he said. There was a flurry of excitement a month ago over "table rights," and the ensuing din reminded him of "a movie scene of a prison riot." No one was hurt, however, and the noise subsided.

"They're young and a little wild, I guess," said the patrolman.

The job of maintaining discipline is the school's, not the police department's. The principal, Vincent McGarrett, requested and obtained a patrolman eighteen months ago, after two intruders had invaded the cafeteria and assaulted a student guard and a teacher.

A relative calm has since settled on the school, which is at 155 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. McGarrett believes the patrolman's presence is an effective deterrent, "an ounce of prevention." Without police protection, there might be difficulties with intruders. The students themselves were said to be "completely amenable to our control."

5 Assaults of Teachers

In Mr. McGarrett's twelve years as principal, there have been five instances when teachers were assaulted, twice by students.

In each instance of serious misbehavior, Mr. McGarrett has insisted that the culprits be prosecuted. His philosophy is born of a series of violent episodes he has coped with in a tough neighborhood. He terms it a problem area.

Although he acknowledged that Commerce was one of the "more rugged" schools, he noted that this was caused less by racial differences than by social and cultural differences. The student body is 40 per cent Negro, 30 per cent Puerto Rican and 30 per cent white.

They live in old Hell's Kitchen, in the West Forties; in the old San Juan Hill neighborhood near by, extending west from Amsterdam Avenue to the Hudson River; in West Harlem, and in an area near the East River and the Sixties.

The school is just north of the projected cultural center that is to be part of the Lincoln Square redevelopment, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenues. The area is crowded with dreary four-story brownstone buildings whose cramped living quarters command relatively high rents.

Many who live in West Harlem come from broken homes. They have little parental discipline and reflect this in their demeanor at school.

Many recently off the boat or plane from Puerto Rico move uncertainly in a strange culture. They attend special classes where bilingual teachers strive to orient them. It takes about a year.

In the relaxed, noisy cafeteria atmosphere, a pattern of coexistence emerged. Students in cliques dined on nutritious fare —two slices of bread and butter, spaghetti and three meat balls and one-third of a quart of milk — for 32 cents. There seemed to be almost no basis for reports less than two years ago of a threatened "rumble" between the races.

'Village' Residents Oppose Plan For School for Suspended Pupils

Times New York
Fri. 2-28-58

By LEONARD BUDER

The Board of Education's plans to open a temporary school on Monday in Greenwich Village for suspended pupils ran into strong opposition yesterday from residents of the area.

More than forty residents, almost all of them members of a parent-teacher group, attended yesterday's board meeting.

Despite the protests, the board authorized the establishment of two "700" schools to house some of the 726 youngsters suspended in the school system's current crackdown on delinquent pupils.

One of the schools, designated as Public School 701, Manhattan, will be in the old P. S. 41 at 36 Greenwich Avenue, in Greenwich Village. The other, known as Public School 701 Brooklyn, will be housed in the abandoned P. S. 111 building at Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue.

Mrs. Randy Stiles, who appeared before the board meeting as the representative of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 41, noted that the old building adjoined the new P. S. 41, which was opened a few months ago.

"The immediate proximity of the newly organized 701 school to the elementary school P. S. 41," she declared, "constitutes a threat to the safety and welfare of our small children."

She also asserted that the old structure, which is ninety-one years old, was antiquated and a fire hazard. She said it was not a fit facility for the difficult students.

Mrs. Stiles said the school board had promised to demolish the old structure and use the site for a playground for P. S. 41. Superintendent of Schools William Jansen assured the group that the board intended to keep that promise and that the temporary school would not exist in the old building "a day after June 30."

Fri. 2-28-58

After the board meeting, Mrs. Stiles told newsmen that many parents in the area "are talking about keeping their children home from school next wek."

State Assemblyman William F. Passannante, whose district takes in Greenwich Village, also registered his protests with the board. He said many other facilities were available to house the suspended youngsters. He added that he intended to ask Dr. James E. Allen Jr., the State Education Commissioner, to intervene in the dispute.

Mr. Passannante described the old school structure as a "purgatory" that would only sharpen the delinquent puipls "distaste for school."

Another speaker who appeared before the board to protest the opening of the temporary school was Floyd Linder, a real estate broker. He was identified as being a "representative of business men on Greenwich Avenue."

Mr. Linder said the board's action had "horrified" the entire community and would lead to organized opposition from groups in the area.

After hearing the protests, Dr. Jansen explained that the system had operated "600" schools—which are special units for problem pupils—for many years without experiencing any difficulties from the communities.

He pointed to one 600 school in the Bronx, situated across the street from an elementary school, and asserted that "not a single incident has occurred between pupils of the two schools."

The calendar for the Board of Education meeting produced a surprise. It listed "one vacancy" on the nine-member board. The missing name was that of the Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, the only Negro on the board. Dr. Coleman submitted his resignation to the Mayor several weeks ago, citing ill health as the reason, but there has been no public announcement that the resignation was accepted.

Harold F. Hay, secretary of the board, said the board had not received any official word on the acceptance of the resignation but had decided to abide by Dr. Coleman's wishes.

Gifts Awarded To Minnie Jean Brown

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—Miss Minnie Jean Brown, the colored girl who was expelled from Little Rock Central high school and who has enrolled in the New Lincoln school here, has received a $500 check from the Committee for Unified Negro Relief and a complete wardrobe from a Bronx store.

New York School Problems—

Student Woes Not Racial, But Negroes Are Clannish

(Second of Three Articles)

By AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Let me take you to a school in Brooklyn so plagued by violence and insubordination that 38 of its students have been kicked out in the past two weeks.

One out of five of the pupils here is Negro. Another 15 per cent are Puerto Rican. Thirty per cent are Jewish, including some children from European refugee families who only recently came to the United States.

It is one of the worst schools in the city for disciplinary problems. The 38 suspended under a recent city edict permitting such drastic steps against troublemakers represents six per cent of the citywide total.

It is East District High School, a four-story stucco building with no playground. It sits in the midst of endless rows of ancient brownstone houses, now split into apartments, their stoop steps littered with open garbage cans.

This is a critical slum area and the school is on the front line of this big city's harrowing efforts to educate its children under trying conditions.

Cab Driver Lectures

Threading through cluttered and narrow streets, the cab driver gave me as fervent a lecture on behalf of racial segregation as I've ever heard from Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin.

"This was once a beautiful and peaceful section," the cabbie said. "Now it is fliled up with Negroes and Puerto Ricans and your life isn't worth 25 cents on the streets at night."

With the combined gloom of the driver and the surroundings in mind, it is quite a shock to swing open the great doors of what was identified to me as "one of our problem schools."

Classes are just at the period change and well-lighted and wide corridors are jammed with chattering teenagers. There has been no racial segregation here for years. Negroes move with seeming self-confidence among fellow students.

"There's one point, however, that cannot escape notice—except for strictly school operations, Negroes and other racial groups tend to gravitate toward their own people at the school.

In the gymnasium, mixed groups are shooting basketballs at the six backboards, but the tendency is for Negroes—by choice—to line up together.

Friendly Relations

There was nothing apparent during a lengthy and unconducted tour of this school to indicate any group was being discriminated against. Yet, in the corridors and in those typical after-school gatherings, this tendency of racial groups to cling together persisted.

Negro boys and girls, questioned at random, told me that relations with white pupils are cordial and friendly, that there are no inter-racial fights.

A white girl called out cheerily to a Negro as they left the building: "Have a nice week end."

The place, in fact, seems like any high school the country over, except for the mixture of races. Where, then, are the troublemakers?

Well, 38 of them are out on the streets. Each will get a hearing to see whether he is to be permanently expelled. The others are under the determined thumb of Principal Louis K. Wechsler.

Wechsler has been principal of East District High for six years. He has three characteristics that make him a valuable administrator for a school in such a neighborhood as this. He is a strict disciplinarian, he knows his job and he loves children.

Before coming here, he brought into line within a month a junior high school that had a history of rape, stabbings and theft; where a teacher was pitched headlong down the stairs by a pupil.

Not Racial Problem

"You ask me if the problem in the New York school system today is racial, and I can tell you it is not and I mean it," Wechsler said.

He acknowledges, as do many New Yorkers, that the 41 per cent increase in the city's non-white population in the past seven years has created critical problems. For one thing it has brought a heavy influx of Negroes to this school.

"This problem is not because Negroes are Negroes," he said. "It is because they are newcomers. They are often at the bottom of the economic scale. They have not been recognized. And it is a sociological truth that until a person finds his place in society he is rebellious.

"We must learn not to get sentimental over race, but to get sentimental over people."

Wechsler then plunged with fervor into what he believes is the core of this city's school problem—it needs to get tough with the young hoodlums.

"We are reaping the product of 15 years of misdirected humanitarianism in our schools and we have done everybody, including the children, a disservice," he said.

He is a staunch advocate—and obviously a prolific user—of the new policy permitting suspension of troublemakers.

"The disregard of the group for the sake of the individual is wrong," he said. "We have no more right to expose a class of pupils to a person who cannot be taught than we have to expose society to a person who cannot be cured of a disease.

Preparing New School

"We are neither psychiatrists nor prison keepers. We are in school to teach and to learn. It is about time New York and the nation recognize that there are certain children in any city who retard that goal and should be dealt with swiftly."

New York is preparing to open a special custodial high school for youngsters of a troublesome nature and Wechsler says the lack of such schools has been at the bottom of the trouble.

One of Wechsler's teachers, a veteran of 30 years in the New York school system, seems to catch some of the school's worst disciplinary problems. A number are Negroes or Puerto Rican.

"When I feel there is a need," he told me, "I will get one of these fellows up before my class and tell him 'I am not punishing you because of your race; I'm doing it because you deserve the punishment.' "

(Tomorrow: Puerto Ricans, a bigger problem than the Negroes?)

LITTLE ROCK EXILE 'DELIGHTS' SCHOOL

Girl Expelled in Integration Incident Reported to Be Doing Well Here

By PETER KIHSS

The New Lincoln School reported yesterday that it was "delighted" at the way Minnijean Brown, a former student at Little Rock, Ark., Central High School had progressed here.

The 16-year-old Negro girl entered the eleventh grade of the experimental and demonstration school at 31 West 110th Street on Feb. 24, under a scholarship for the term ending June 8.

One week earlier she had been expelled from the integrated Arkansas school for the rest of the term after racial incidents in which she cried "white trash" at a girl who called her names.

Dr. John R. Brooks, the school director, said that rumors that she faced expulsion here were "false."

'Astonished' at Rumors

"We have heard these rumors with astonishment," he said, "inasmuch as Minnijean Brown has made an excellent adjustment, is doing satisfactory work and has earned the friendship and respect of us all.

"It is astonishing to me that this girl is able to do satisfactory work despite her impoverished academic background and the emotional impact of her prior situation and removal to the New Lincoln School."

The school, which charges $1,050 for a year's tuition, lunches and testing, offered Miss Brown a scholarship "to do something for equal opportunity and to relieve the interracial situation."

About fifty of its 433 students are Negroes.

Her Subjects Listed

Dr. Brooks said, "We're delighted at the way this thing has worked out, and Minnijean has made it very easy for us in the whole situation through her poise and character."

Miss Brown is taking English, French, social studies and biology as major subjects, in addition to art, music and physical education classes. This is a typical New Lincoln schedule, believed to be perhaps double the work in majors she might have had at Little Rock.

Soon after her arrival, she was elected vice president of her home room, and served a regular six-week term. She attended the only school dance held up to now, and has taken part in various committee projects.

Dr. Brooks said her future plans so far "extend only through the summer, during which she plans to visit her home."

CHRONIC TROUBLEMAKERS

554 N. Y. School Pupils Suspended

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—New York City's schools today suspended 554 elementary, junior high and vocational high pupils as chronic trouble-makers. The figures do not include suspensions in regular high schools, where it was reported as many as 100 more students are ticketed for suspension.

The mass suspensions came in the wake of a new ultimatum to sweep the school system clean of intractable delinquents.

Both boys and girls were included in the ousters.

The largest exodus was from Brooklyn, area of many of the recent school rapes, stabbings and disorders that spurred the new disciplinary measures.

There, 339 pupils were suspended. In other boroughs, the totals were: Manhattan, 113; Bronx, 51; Queens, 36, and Staten Island, 5.

School Supt. William Jansen said the number removed was lower than the one per cent of pupils estimated previously to be the main malefactors. The city's vast school system has nearly one million pupils. The announcement of the expulsions gave no numercial breakdown by race or sex. In most of the publicized more serious incidents, Negroes and Puerto Ricans have been assailants of whites.

Prior to today, there had been only 219 students under suspension. Jansen made it clear that not only students charged with crimes, but also habitual troublemakers should be expelled.

This represented a stiffer approach than was indicated when the Board of Education authorized the new move yesterday.

The action brought into immediate and sharp focus the problem of what to do with the ousted pupils.

Mayor Robert Wagner said he was conferring with other city officials about finding some "temporary facilities" that could be made available to handle suspended pupils.

Wagner appealed for more help from parents in coping with the situation.

JUNGLE LAW SEEN FOR SOME SCHOOLS

Judge in Brooklyn Calls for Drastic Action in Sending 5 Teen-Agers to Jail

A Brooklyn judge warned yesterday that if drastic action was not taken immediately the law of the jungle would prevail in some of the city's public schools.

County Judge George J. Joyce gave the warning in sentencing five youths found guilty of firing two shotgun blasts that wounded three other youths in a gang fight.

"This was a typical gang fight," Judge Joyce said. "It involved a fight for control of not only the neighborhood, but also control of one of our junior high schools and the use of the community center which is housed in the school building [Francis Scott Key Junior High School, Kent and Willoughby Avenues].

"It is a sad commentary, really a disgrace, that in our fair city principals, teachers and decent, upright pupils look to each day with fear and trepidation, wondering whether the coming day will bring a clobbering, an assault or a rape."

He then mentioned the grand jury investigation of school crime.

Asks Action

"It may be that the jury can fix the blame, for blame there is. But the time is coming, and coming fast, when some jury or authority must take drastic action if the city does not want some of these schools run and operated by the law of the jungle.

"It used to be there were three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic. Now add the fourth R——rape."

Four of the defendants received indeterminate sentences They are James Thomas, 17 years old, 52 Clifton Place; Henry Scott, 16, of 630 Fulton Street; Leon Cherry, 16, of 163 St. Mark's Avenue, and Jerome Field, 17, of 423 Lafayette Avenue, all Brooklyn. The fifth defendant, Edwin Harden, 17, of 73 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, received a two-and-one-half to five-year sentence.

They all were sentenced to the Elmira Reception Center. A jury found them guilty of second-degree assault in the shooting, which occurred Sept. 17.

Harden was identified last Tuesday in a probation report read by Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz as the youth who had threatened to kill Sidney Gerschick, former assistant principal of the Francis Scott Key Junior High School.

SCHOOLS TO OUST LAW VIOLATORS, BEGINNING TODAY

Other Public Agencies Asked to 'Provide for Custody' of Students Facing Charges

COURT FEARS RESULT

Justice Says Children Will Be Sent Into Streets While Awaiting Trial

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

The Board of Education, in a drastic revision of policy, announced last night that pupils charged with violence or insubordination would be suspended at once.

Declaring that its duty was "to protect the innocent from the violent," the board asserted that "it is the duty of other public agencies to provide for custody of pupils having violent tendencies."

The board's decision, which takes effect today, was made at a three-hour executive session. It came after a running debate among school and civic authorities, parents and teachers agencies, court officials and a Kings County grand jury over how to handle a recent flare of violence.

The board's statement said:

"Resolved, that it is the policy of the Board of Education that any pupil who shall be charged with a violation of law involving violence or insubordination shall be forthwith suspended from regular school attendance Such suspension shall not be revoked unless the pupil is found not guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Instruction Impossible

"In establishing this policy, which is a departure from previous policy, the board made it clear that it recognizes that in such cases under existing conditions, no instruction can be provided for such pupils.

"In this connection the board points out that it has a duty to protect the innocent from the violent and that it is the duty of other public agencies to provide for custody of pupils having violent tendencies."

All members of the board were present at the meeting except Charles H. Silver, president, and the Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, who has been ill.

Street Influence Feared

John Warren Hill, presiding justice of the Domestic Relations Court, said last night that he had no quarrel with the board's decision.

"Their problems are so serious they have no doubt come to the boiling point," Justice Hill said. But he declared that the decision meant that judges would have to send delinquent children "right out into the street" until their cases are decided.

In the streets, and barred from school, the children may be subjected to greater temptations, grow angry and surly, and take out their spite against society, Justice Hill added.

Youth House, in the Bronx, is now the only place to which delinquent minors can be remanded for temporary custody pending hearing of their cases. It has therefore been the custom of justices in Children's Court to parole youthful offenders in the custody of their parents pending the hearing.

John W. Poe, director of Youth House, said last night it is filled to capacity. The house, in a new building at 1221 Spofford Street, is operated by the Youth Board, a private philanthropic agency with funds supplied by the city.

The new structure, opened Jan. 25 with a population of 222, was filled with 322 boys within nine days, and still has 310, Mr. Poe said.

"It was built for 250, and we thought it would take six months to a year to reach that," Mr. Poe said.

Correction Department View

A spokesman for the Department of Correction said his department could not be one of the "other public agencies" to whom the Board of Education referred the duty of providing custody for violent children.

The department's new Brooklyn Prison provides temporary custody only for persons 16 years and older, he said.

As for the Board of Education, Mrs. Cecile Ruth Sands said that "the courts will probably not parole them [violent pupils] if they find out they will be thrown into the streets."

She was asked whether nonviolent crimes, such as theft, were excluded as cause for suspension.

She replied that this had been discussed at the meeting, and that the decision had been made that the superintendent might use his discretion in the case of nonviolent crimes.

"In the present crisis, everything that needs to be covered" is covered by the working selected, Mrs. Sands said.

Earlier in the day, the Kings County grand jury that has been investigating violence in Brooklyn schools handed up another presentment.

It noted "with great interest" a previous program announced by the Board of Education to remedy the school situation, but said some of the recommendations "are by no means novel."

The grand jury called for prompt support for teachers and principals in the enforcement of discipline, "not mere promises of support."

The board's estimate that less than 1 per cent of the school's population consisted of problem children "is not too comforting a thought," the presentment said.

"This would mean that there are nearly 10,000 seriously aggressive and disruptive children in our public schools today who constitute a menace to the well-being of the remaining 99 per cent," the presentment continued.

The grand jury declared that its previous recommendation that policemen be stationed at dififcult schools had never been intended to be the final solution of the problem, which has "many facets."

It called for "prompt emergency action," however, to "clear out of our schools that 1 per cent who prevent the decent 99 per cent from getting the benefit of almost one-half billion dollars of our tax money spent by the Board of Education.

Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, who ordered the investigation three months ago, commended the jury for devotion to duty "in spite of all the brickbats that have been aimed" at it

644 'violent' pupils ousted in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—(AP)—The Board of Education's new policy of ousting "violent" students to "protect the innocent" resulted Friday in the suspension of at least 644 pupil . . s.

In elementary, junior and vocational high schools, 544 students were suspended. At least 100 others were suspended from academic high schools. This last figure, however, was incomplete because many of the schools operated sessions well into the afternoon and after the suspension

total was released.

BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS were included in the ouster but the announcement gave no numerical breakdown by sex. Nor was a breakdown given by race. The suspensions presumably are for an indefinite period.

Formal suspension notices sent to parents of children involved state that the suspensions were effective "until further notice." They added:

"You will be informed of the time and place of the hearing when you will be given an opportunity to discuss this matter."

There are 800,000 students enrolled in the elementary, junior and vocational high schools. Before Friday, 219 students were on suspensions from these schools.

A parallel figure for academic high schools, where more than 150,000 students are enrolled, was not available.

The largest exodus was from Brooklyn, scene of many of the recent school rapes, stabbings and disorders in which both Negro and white students were involved.

Aside from academic high school students, 339 students were suspended in Brooklyn, 113 in Manhattan, 51 in the Bronx, 36 in Queens and 5 in Staten Island.

FRIDAY'S ACTION was a swift implementation of a decision taken by the Board of Education Thursday night. The board at that time adopted a resolution authorizing suspension of any pupils "charged with violation of law involving violence or insubordination."

Schools Supt. William Jensen, spelling out the categories of pupils to which the new policy applied, made no reference to an actual law violation as a precondition of suspension.

He said the policy would apply to any pupil with a record of serious and continuous misbehavior.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner Friday endorsed the new policy. He also assigned Ralph W. Whelan, director of the City Youth Board, to devote his full time to studying services provided by City agencies to delinquent youths.

The city has a $33,000,000 program for youths.

"I want him to speed it up," the mayor said. "I want it accelerated."

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S new policy on suspension was invoked despite a state compulsory education law, requiring schools to admit all children up to age 17 who are not in custodial institutions.

However, in Albany, State Education Commissioner James E. Allen said it was "very clear that there is present authority for school authorities "to do what they want to do."

He said the problem was "financial and administrative rather than none of law." He did not elaborate.

The action brought into immediate focus the problem of what to do with the ousted pupils.

CHARLES H. SILVER, president of the Board of Education, said he had visited Ellis Island and Hoffman Island, both in New York Harbor, three years ago with a view to obtaining detention facilities for delinquent children but that he had been unable to get them.

He suggested that the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan, which is vacant, might be modernized and used for the suspended children.

WAGNER SAID he was conferring with other city officials about finding some "temporary facilities" that could be made available to handle suspended pupils.

In some cases in the past, students convicted of delinquency in court have been sent back to school because there was no room for them in juvenile institutions.

FACILITIES FOR remanding delinquents either temporarily or for long terms are so overcrowded that the courts put them on parole, or probation, or suspend sentence and they return to school.

The board's new policy was protested by organizations of parents, teachers and child welfare experts.

UPILS DENOUNCE MASS SUSPENSIONS

Parley Finds Delinquency 'Grossly' Exaggerated

A conference of West Side pupils yesterday opposed the wholesale suspension of accused delinquents from the public schools.

Representatives of eleven public, private and three parochial schools rejected with virtually no floor discussion the new policy of the Board of Education. They deplored also "negative publicity" in recent news stories as "exaggerating grossly the problem of delinquency in New York City."

They suggested that parents give more of their time and interest to their children, regardless of economic status. They urged the parents to share activities and "talk things over" with their children.

More than 250 pupils, from 14 to 17 years old, held the conference at the Walden School, 1 West Eighty-eighth Street. Their general questions came under the heading "The Teen-Ager Looks at His Community." The Riverside Neighborhood Assembly sponsored the conference.

Stanley H. Lowell, president of the assembly and first assistant to Mayor Wagner, told the conference he was "deeply concerned" over the policy of automatic suspension by the school authorities.

He said he felt strongly that the board's policy was not in accord with the American tradition of avoiding punishment "before the facts are actually determined." He emphasized that a presumption of innocence should apply when pupils were charged with law violations.

School Competition Scored

Panel participants noted that discrimination and prejudice could not be eradicated without "changed attitudes" in the home.

They deplored stress on competition and marks in secondary schools as not valid indications of a good education. They urged "a good general high school" on the West Side, rather than "the present situation which results in severe anxieties over competition for admission into the special high schools." They referred to the Bronx High School of Science and the High School of Music and Arts.

The panelists critciized emphasis on science courses at the expense of the humanities. They recommended the creation of a pupil exchange program with Puerto Rican secondary schools. They urged also improvements in recreation center programs.

Morris C. Finkel, assistant superintendent of schools, reported that the school population in the area from Fifty-ninth to 110th Street, from the Hudson River to Central Park, totaled about 17,540. Of these, 47 per cent were identified as Puerto Rican in origin, 38 per cent white and 15 per cent Negro.

A stabilization of the area's population in the last three years was noted, reportedly bringing a halt to the flight of middle-class families to the suburbs.

In housing a rehabilitation study is going forward in the area bounded by Eighty-seventh to Ninety-seventh Street, Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue. A Federally aided slum clearance project is in the preliminary planning stage for the area bounded by Eighty-third to Eighty-sixth Street, Riverside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue.

945 Students Suspended In NYC

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — The school system has reported it has suspended 945 pupils since it started cracking down on troublemakers Feb. 7.

It also announced it is opening two special schools Monday for the gradual return of most of the 813 still under suspension.

Supt. of Schools William Jansen told a news conference that 87 of the suspended pupils have been permitted to return to regular classes and that 47 have left the schools.

The 47 have either moved from the city, transferred to private schools, got married, or obtained working papers.

There was no breakdown of the figures by race.

Both white and Negro children were involved in disorders and hoodlumism that led to the crackdown by the board of education. The school troubles included two rape cases and the suicide of the principal of one of the schools involved.

The school board has contended that less thar one per cent of the city's almost one million public school children are in the troublesome category.

The special schools for the hard core cases will be located in school buildings now vacant.

Board of Education today held out hope of reinstatement to some of 644 public school students suspended as trouble makers in last week's classroom purge. All will get hearings.

After an emergency City Hall conference, an announcement said the Board of Education did not rule out the possibility that some of the cases presently under suspension might be returned to the regular school.

"Severity of the offenses, attitudes of the individual child and the measure of cooperation which the home is able and willing to provide will be important determining factors in such cases," the announcement said.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner meanwhile scheduled a Wednesday conference with Gov. Averell Harriman on additional institutions for incorrigibles among the city's nearly one million public school students.

These could take the form of temporary "600 schools," the numerical designation for a small group of city schools that concentrate on problem students. In addition, the city seeks added state custodial institutions for trouble makers beyond the control of the school system.

The mayor and the governor are Democrats. Sitting in with them will be top aides in the fields of education, social welfare and youth activities.

Harriman said yesterday he is willing to work with the city in a "crash" program against lawlessness in the city schools.

N. Y. Offers Constitution Hearings to 644 Students

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The

New York School Problems—

New York's Social Problem Equals Anything South Faces

By AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The people of New York City have a social problem that equals anything the South faces in that region's agonizing struggle over race relations.

You cannot in honesty find that actual racial conflict is causing the rampage of juvenile delinquency in the schools of the nation's largest city.

You cannot but admit that Negroes, white children and Puerto Ricans get along amiably in their classes.

It's certainly apparent that the administration of Mayor Robert Wagner is determined to make this even more of an "open city" for all races and that he has no serious opposition in his plans.

Real Trouble

But there is trouble here, real trouble, and the race issue is at least partly to blame. You find that out by simple arithmetic. The non-white population of New York has increased 41 per cent in seven years. For Puerto Ricans the gain is 97 per cent.

Most of these people live under sub-standard to poverty conditions. Most of the crimes are committed in these neighborhoods by the inhabitants therein. Figure it out for yourself.

One of this city's foremost school officials—one incidentally who favors continuation of integrated schools—expressed the feeling privately that the Negro leadership is "failing miserably" to improve the moral and social standards of the Negroes.

Is New York trying to "cover up" race friction as the real trouble in its public schools? The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager, a Southerner born and reared, to New York to try to find an objective answer. This is the first of three articles.

This factor is one you hear repeatedly in the South — that Negroes are not ready for integration culturally or socially. But it was the first time I had heard it expressed here.

Other Side Is Grim

New York's 910,000 Negroes and 550,000 Puerto Ricans include thousands who have found good jobs and are making a contribution to the city's economy. More than 100 public school teachers, for example, are native Puerto Ricans. The garment industry would be seriously hurt if all the islanders here returned home. The restaurant, entertainment and hotel businesses employ Negro and Puerto Rican workers in droves.

But the other side of the picture is grim.

A considerable area of metropolitan New York is a ghetto populated by Negroes and Puerto Ricans of low economic status and high reproduction rate.

There is no waiting period for welfare department relief in New York. This is a sore point in the minds of taxpayers who object to paying the bills for care, and later the education, of these products of the slums who have migrated here from distant places.

I had a lengthy discussion with the mayor of New York.

Wagner is not one to blame the city's juvenile crime wave—which incidentally he feels is exaggerated — on the influx of non-white groups. He believes the trouble is due mainly to family breakdown and crowded housing conditions.

He also thinks the city is fortunate to have its huge Negro and Puerto Rican population.

"The size of New York requires that we have a tremendous work force," Wagner said. "In former years other ethnic groups provided that force—Germans, Poles, Irish. Today most of those have moved up the economic ladder and I feel we are fortunate that other groups have come to the city to take their places. Now, it happens to be Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

Product of Schools

Wagner himself is a product of the New York public school system and grew up in a section where the gangs were fighting. But he, too, moved up the economic scale and now his two sons go to private schools.

I asked him about this in view of some caustic feelings in the South about liberal Northerners who pay only lip service to integration.

He said his youngest son attends parochial school—Wagner is a devout Catholic—and the older boy goes to a private school "which he selected because his friends are there." He insisted it had nothing to do with race problems or the trouble in the New York schools.

Dr. William Jansen, New York public school superintendent, attributes the city's much publicized school problems to the theory that "New York has more of the best and more of the worst because it just has more of everybody."

BIRTHPLACE OF TROUBLE—In settings such as this throughout Harlem, Manhattan's Lower East Side and in Brooklyn the germs of juvenile delinquency are nurtured. New York youngsters seem to prefer alleyway gatherings like this to organized youth groups.

—UP Teleph

Dr. Jansen and his assistant, Clare C. Baldwin, are in charge of the education of almost one million children. Both men deny that the integration of races is a deterrent to good education.

"Negroes go through the top of the IQ (intelligence quotient) tests and they go through the bottom—just like every other group," Jansen said.

"New York is no different from any other city. Our areas of low economic standards produce most of our crime and most of our school delinquency. But we have found that retardation among those in similar economic status, regardless of race, is almost identical."

Subway Poster

New York is trying to do something about its child delinquency problem. Right now, to the tune of 4.5 million dollars, a highly efficient City Youth Board is blanketing the city with rehabilitation programs, contacts with schools, personal help to straying youngsters.

One of the first things I saw when I came here for this assignment was a subway poster put there by the youth board. It read: "Are you too old to listen to kid stuff? When family life stops, delinquency starts." Under prodding of Baldwin, a four-year study was conducted to determine what the schools can do to help culturally deprived children to compensate for their environmental handicaps.

The study was made of an equal number of Negro and white children. It determined that most of those observed had never experienced many normal childhood patterns, some didn't even know when they were born, they questioned their own self worth, were distrustful of adults and responded "with trigger-like reactions to apparently minor frustrations."

TOMORROW: A visit to a "problem" school.

NEGROES, PUERTO RICANS LIVE IN POVERTY

NY School Problem Aggravated By Race Issue, Southerner Finds

Constitution Atlanta Ga
Feb 2-25-56

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UP) — The people of New York City have a social problem that equals anything the South faces in that region's agonizing struggle over race relations.

Editor's Note: Is New York trying to "cover up" race friction as the real trouble in its public schools? The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager, a Southerner born and reared, to New York to try to find an objective answer. First of three dispatches.

You cannot in honesty find that actual racial conflict is causing the rampage of juvenile delinquency in the schools of the nation's largest city.

You cannot but admit that Negroes, white children and Puerto Ricans get along amiably in their classes.

By AL KUETTNER

It's certainly apparent that the administration of Mayor Robert Wagner is determined to make this even more of an "open city" for all races and that he has no serious opposition in his plans.

But there is trouble here, real trouble, and the race issue is at least partly to blame. You find that out by simple arithmetic. The non-white population of New York has increased 41 per cent in seven years. For Puerto Ricans the gain is 97 per cent.

Most of these people live under sub-standard to poverty conditions. Most of the crimes are committed in these neighborhoods by the inhabitants therein. Figure it out for yourself.

One of this city's foremost school officials — one incidentally who favors continuation of integrated schools — expressed the feeling privately that the Negro leadership is "failing miserably" to improve the moral and social standards of the Negroes.

This factor is one you hear repeatedly in the South — that Negroes are not ready for integration culturally or socially. But it was the first time I had heard it expressed here.

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P 6
Constitution

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Atl. 2-25-56

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Tomorrow: A visit to a "problem" school.

New York Teacher Lives In Fear After Anonymous Threat On Life

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP) — A white teacher claimed today that a handful of trouble-makers have spread lawlessness through a virtually segregated Negro junior high school. He said he, himself, has received a death threat.

The school, P. S. 40, is in a run-down, crime-infested Negro section of South Jamaica in Queens. Its 1003 students are 98 per cent Negro, since the school draws from an almost solidly Negro area.

The teacher, Robert Barbarash, said he lives in fear of young toughs in his classroom. He added that conditions would be worse except that Principal Sherwood P. Friedman is a strict disciplinarian.

Barbarash showed police an anonymous letter mailed to him at school. Printed on it in immature hand was the following:

"Don't go to school Feb. 17 if you want to stay alive."

There also was a scribbled message "BB equals head equals death," and a Feb. 7 clipping from the Long Island Press.

Barbarash said he hasn't decided yet whether to defy the warning and go to school Monday. He added that he, his wife and his baby daughter have been promised police protection.

The newspaper clipping and the BB reference pertain to an incident last month. Barbarash said a hidden sniper nicked him in the ear with an air rifle outside P. S. 40.

The 27-year-old teacher brought charges against four Negro students he accused of having a hand in the shooting. Three of them were cleared in Children's Court and the other is free pending a June hearing.

In the clipping, Barbarash was quoted by the press:

"The fact that those kids were cleared means that the young toughs in the school will think they can get away with just anything. Conditions will get worse. You can't help feeling that they're plotting something new to gain revenge for my pressing charges."

Barbarash said he believed he was shot at by a boy whom he flunked last year. He added that the death threat is an apparent outgrowth of the prosecution of the four boys.

N. Y. Schools Head Asks Outside Aid

Defending Ouster Of Hoodlums, Board President Would Call On Foundations

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, proposed today that the city enlist the aid of private foundations to help solve the troubled public school situation.

Silver, in a speech before the Jewish Teachers Assn., at the same time defended the suspension a week ago last Friday of 644 unruly pupils from the schools.

The action, Silver said, "was intended to protect the innocent from the violent," adding: "We realize that this action and the future care of this 'hard core' group in custodial facilities is only the first step in the direction of the eventual solution to the board problem of juvenile delinquency."

In connection with foundation aid, Silver said: "I propose that we enlist the aid of foundations interested in education to collaborate with us in conducting whatever further studies are necessary to uncover the roots of the problem and to recommend the measures required."

Rapes, knifings, assaults and general lawlessness by about 1 per cent of the city's one million school children led to suspension of the problem children and the stationing of police in about 40 schools. Both Negro and white younsters have been involved in crime in the city's integrated school system.

Silver's suggestion for foundation help was similar to a proposal made a week ago by State Sen. Walter J. Mahoney, Republican majority leader. Mahoney said he was considering legislation to provide matching funds with the city for a survey of the school problem by a private agency such as the Carnegie Foundation.

An agreement was reached last week to renovate four old school buildings and put them to use as special schools. According to Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Gov. Averell Harriman, these schools will be ready in about a month. The city already has five special schools for problem children.

In discussing New York's school problem today on a television program Stanley H. Lowell, administrative assistant to Mayor Wagner, said rumors have been circulated among city officials that a planned Senate subcommittee hearing "may be out to prove that we have a Spanish problem or a Negro problem in our schools."

If such proves to be the case, Lowell said, "we are going to invite them out."

Also on the program was Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.). Should the committee try to pinpoint any local problems, Celler said, "I am going to do everything I can to stop it in Washington."

Celler said such committees lack the authority to probe local situations unless the federal government is planning to give federal aid.

Death Note Revealed by N.Y. Teacher

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HANDFUL TROUBLESOME

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Barbarash said he believed he was shot at by a boy whom he flunked last year. He added that the death threat is an apparent outgrowth of the prosecution of the four boys.

The teacher claimed acts of violence almost every day are sparked by a handful of troublemakers who harass teachers and other students.

GENERAL LAWLESSNESS

Rapes, knifings, assaults and general lawlessness by a small minority of the city's one million public school children have thrown New York into a turmoil in recent weeks. They involved both Negro and white students in the 900-school integrated public school system.

Police have been stationed in about 40 schools, and last week 644 troublemakers were turned out of classrooms in a mass suspension of delinquents.

A Brooklyn grand jury is probing the school situation, which hitherto has appeared most serious in that borough. A junior high school principal committed suicide last month after the grand jury called on him for information about his trouble-beset school.

A series of city and state conferences are under way to arrange for more special schools for problem children and more correctional space for juvenile lawbreakers.

GEROSA QUESTIONS PLAN FOR SCHOOLS

With Many Not Filled, Why Build New Ones? He Asks

Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa advocated yesterday that the city's school construction program be reviewed, because "a lot of schools are not crowded."

"That has worried me a long time," he said. "I admit there are crowded schools, but we're building a lot of schools and finding vacancies in a lot of other places. I want to know why."

He added that "pressure groups are the people that come in and say they must have another school when there is a near-by school that has vacancies." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Gerosa reiterated his opposition to Mayor Wagner's proposal—now before the Legislature—to give the city power to borrow $500,000,000 outside its debt limit to build new schools.

Mr. Gerosa pointed out that in 1937 there was a registration of 1,141,268 in the city's schools, while in 1957, the figure was 940,000. Since 1946, he said, 314 schools were built or modernized.

If a study of the school construction program were proposed before the Board of Estimate, he would vote for it, the Controller declared.

He said the program required careful planning because of population shifts. Areas needing more schools today might not need them in years to come, he declared.

Mr. Gerosa was interviewed on the television program "Citizen's Searchlight" over WRCA-TV.

"One study I've made," he said, "and it shows that what we need are more teachers and textbooks."

Asked about the 1958 Cadillac limousine the city has ordered for him Mr. Gerosa said:

"I would use a small car myself, but if all the officials have new Cadillacs, I would be out of line."

To a question whether he would favor the use of second-hand Cadillacs, he replied: "You're in a first-rate city. You'd look terrible with a second-hand car."

He said he would favor the use of small cars, "but not right now," adding: "What are they going to do with all those big cars?"

After the program, Mr. Gerosa said that although he might disagree with the Mayor on some matters, they were "the best of friends."

Trouble Grows In Brooklyn . . . No. 3—

Racial Aspects Minimized In School Violence

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—What can be done about the terror gripping many Brooklyn schools?

Though scores of schools have been untouched by the wave of violence and delinquency, there have been many instances of teen-age hoodlums beating up fellow pupils, assaulting teachers and turning classes into nightmares.

Seeking suggestions to cure the situation, reporters for the New York World-Telegram and Sun interviewed numerous teachers, principals, parents, police and pupils themselves.

Their suggestions generally followed these lines:

—The schools should enforce stricter discipline. A high police official expressed this view privately. His words were echoed by parents and persons whose homes and stores are near schools.

—The schools should be given more money to provide additional facilities for the handful of real troublemakers among students. Principals and teachers generally backed this view.

—The Police Dept. should be given at least 4000 more men so that additional officers can be assigned to trouble neighborhoods.

—More correctional institutions should be set up. Teachers said scores of delinquents are sent back to classrooms because detention facilities are so overcrowded that judges have nowhere else to send them.

—Any crackdown on delinquent youngsters must be accompanied by stepped-up efforts to prosecute adult offenders. Some teachers saw little chance for increased respect for law and order as long as leaders of the Mafia and other gangsters can hold conventions and carry on their rackets with apparent impunity.

Racial aspects of Brooklyn's delinquency picture were generally minimized by both educators and police.

One white patrolman conceded that white policemen lean over backward to avoid bias charges over undue toughness to Negro youths. Negro officers, however, "won't take any guff from a Negro child," he said.

"The children know it and move along when they see a Negro policeman coming."

But teachers and police say that in the few instances where crime follows racial lines, it is merely reflecting tensions among adults in changing neighborhoods.

Some steps already have been taken by school officials, but one junior high school principal said the following steps would be basic to any genuine improvement in troubled schools:

—Improve teaching personnel by higher salaries that will attarct more and better teachers.

—Remove dved-in-the-wool troublemakers from their regular schools and put them in "special" schools where they can be handled. (The School Board reversed its former policy and expelled all students accused of violence until such time as they are cleared in court.)

—Find a way to hold parents legally responsible for a child's misdeeds.

—Tighten up relief laws to end a situation in which boys of 17 and 18 who dislike school remain there anyway because this permits their parents to collect relief money which they would not get if the boy were working.

School officials say the delinquents constitute only one per cent of the population of Brooklyn schools. But teachers say even that amount is more than enough to "disrupt our entire balance."

One principal explained:

"This is because the delinquents require so much administrative and guidance time that little attention is given to the normal children."

There are stirrings in Brooklyn now, fortunately, that should lead to vastly improved conditions.

2d Girl, 13, Is Raped At a Brooklyn School

Another thirteen-year-old has been raped on school grounds in Brooklyn, and a sixteen-year-old youth was arraigned yesterday as her alleged assailant.

The latest rape victim—the second in a week—was att acked about 8:15 o'clock Tuesday evening on an outside stairway leading to the open rear courtyard of P. S. 20, an elementary school at 225 Adelphi St., in the Navy Yard section.

This is several miles from John Marshall Junior High School (P. S. 210) at Park Place and Rochester Ave., in the Crown Heights section, where a thirteen-year-old student there was raped on Jan. 21 during school hours. A fifteen-year-old truant was picked up and then released in that crime, which is believed to have contributed toward the suicide on Tuesday of the junior high school's principal.

Late yesterday Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, saying "There is no change in our policy," announced that policemen have been stationed outside thirteen Brooklyn public schools and on an "in-and-out" basis at two other Brooklyn public schools.

The two where the officers will work in and out of the school are John Marshall Junior High School and, as of yesterday, Junior High School 258, at 141 Macon St.

The commissioner was asked if there was any change in department policy, or any compromise with the special Kings County Grand Jury's demand that police be assigned to "difficult schools. He said:

"There is no change in our policy. It is the same as in the past. A rekuest was made and we acceded to it. We have done this before on a local basis."

Standard department procedure, it was explained, is to assign a policeman to duty outside a school on the recommendation of a precinct captain, and to inside on the request of a school principal.

The thirteen schools which now have a fixed outside police post—with the officer making an occasional visit inside—are:

Mark Twain Junior High School (P. S. 239).
James Madison High School.
Lafayette High School.
George Washington Vocational High School.
Tilden High School.
Thomas Jefferson High School.
Junior High School 263.
Junior High School 166.
Junior High School 57.
Junior High School 73.
Public School 87.
Public School 90.
Public School 111.

Neither the latest rape victim nor her alleged assailant are students at P. S. 20, it was emphasized. They were there Tuesday evening for extra-school activity operated by the Board of Education's Bureau of Community Education to keep children off the streets and out of trouble. The school is only six and a half years old and not considered a problem school.

A policeman on fixed post outside the school heard the girl's screams. Patrolman John Capobianco, of the Classon Ave. Precinct, ran into the courtyard and at the bottom of a stairwell leading to a rarely used basement he collared strapping Peter White, of 384 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, a third-year student at Boys High School, Brooklyn.

The girl, near by, was hysterical. She was rushed to Cumberland Hospital, where doctors reported that she had been raped and that she was suffer- White was held in $10,000 bail in Brooklyn Adolescent Court by Magistrate John R. Starkey for a hearing Monday.

Miss Dolores Chitraro, the school's principal, who has nothing to do with the evening activity at the building, said "it was a good thing" that the police officer was on the outside of the school and not inside at the time of the attack.

Not Heard Inside

Otherwise, she noted, the chances were good that nobody would have heard the girl's creams. Se pointed out that either the teacher in charge f the evening activitv, identified as Boston Chase, and four civilian adults assisting him, had heard any commotion. They were all in the school at the time along with thirty children.

Miss Chitraro, who supervises 1,430 students in the day classes which go up to the sixth grade, emphasized that the crime did not occur in the school proper, although on school grounds. She said that she had received innumerable phone calls yesterday from parents of students at the school, wondering whether it was safe to send their children to classes. The Kings County grand jury has raised that question for "difficult" schools, demanding a police officer in each.

Miss Chitraro advised parents that what had happened had nothing to do with the school proper—at least its day program—and as a result attendance yesterday was considered normal.

The latest rape victim was said to attend a public school a short distance from P. S. 20, which is a neat, exceptionally clean school, with a mixed student enrollment.

The rape was only one of several untoward incidents in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

Windows Smashed

At P. S. 12, another elementary school at 123 Adelphi St., only two blocks from P. S. 20, fifteen windows were broken between 4 p. m. Tuesday and 8 a. m. yesterday. Police believed that young hoodlums from the neighborhood were responsible, using rocks. Nobody was arrested immediately.

At 9 p. m. Tuesday, police, acting on a tip, descended on two gangs of youths preparing for a rumble at Classon Ave. and Lincoln Place, on the fringe of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. They picked up twenty-one youths on charges of unlawful assembly.

Police found thta these boys' activity consisted of carrying an array of weapons ranging from wrenches, link chains, clubs, bottles and auto antennas, which are also good for conversion to zip guns.

Find 8-Inch Bread Knife

Fifteen of the hoodlums were held in $5,000 bail each in Brooklyn Adolescent Court, and six, under the age of sixteen, were referred to Children's Court for investigation. One of the fifteen, James Kehoe, sixteen, of 820 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, was also charged with possession of a dangerous weapon—an eight-inch bread knife.

In the same court yesterday, record bail of $50,000 was set for two teen-age boys arrested on Tuesday immediately after the stabbing and attempted robbery of two high school girls at Fulton St. and Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. The boys were Robert Lamar, seventeen, of 39A Irving Place, and Samuel Finlayson, sixteen, of 86 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

They were charged with attempted robbery. The victims of the attack, students at Bishop McDonnell High School, were reported in good condition in Kings County Hospital. Three other boys who figured in this crime were under sixteen and were referred to Children's Court.

The two girls, Sharon Gallagher, fifteen, an Katharine Guilfoyle, seventeen, suffered superficial back wounds.

2 BROTHERS HELD IN SCHOOL ATTACK

Times P. 18

Assistant Principal Beaten on East Side While Trying to Stop Brawl by Pupils

New York N.Y.

Two brothers were arrested yesterday on charges of assaulting an assistant principal who tried to break up a fight near his school.

Thomas Caetan, 50 years old, is assistant principal of Public School 97 at 135 Mangan Street, on the Lower East Side. He was on his way to lunch yesterday when he stopped to intervene in the fight.

Students from his school and from near-by Public School 188, a junior high school at 133 Lewis Street, were battling in a lot. Mr. Caetan sent a pupil to summon the police and broke into the fight.

1-22-58

The interrupted battlers rushed at Mr. Caetan and hit him with snowballs. He lost his footing in the snow.

"They beat me, knocked me down, kicked me in the stomach and shins and ponded me," Mr. Caetan said.

Vivaldo Roman, 17, at home from Haaren High School because of a cold, saw the fight from his apartment window, and ran downstairs.

"I looked out of the window and I see the principal hitting Victor, and he's my brother, so I go down and help him," Vivaldo said. He did not know Mr. Caetan was a principal, he said.

Police arrived as Vivaldo, trying to free his 14-year-old brother from Mr. Caetan's grasp, pushed the assistant principal into the snow. The two boys were arersted and taken to the Clinton Street station.

Vivaldo was booked for felonious assault and held overnight for arraignment today in Adolescent Court.

Victor said he was just passing the group when Mr. Caetan slapped his face and grabbed him.

Mr. Caetan's right leg was bruished and he received a deep scratch on the left hand. He refused medical aid.

The police are looking for other boy involved in the fight.

15-year-old Negro boy raped a 13-year-old white girl in the basement of a Brooklyn junior high school today.

The girl, an eighth grade student at John Marshall High School, was taken to a hospital in a state of shock.

Police seized a youth, believed to be a student also, shortly after the incident and held him at the hospital for possible identification by the girl when her condition permitted.

Police withheld their names because of their ages.

A Board of Education spokesman said the girl was sent by her teacher to the cafeteria on the school's ground floor for a bottle of milk. She was accosted by the youth who forced her at knifepoint to accompany him to the basement.

Br[illegible]n School Sa[illegible]l Attack By Negro Youth

Wed 1-23-58

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — A

STATE AID STUDIED IN EFFORT TO EASE CITY SCHOOL CRISIS

Governor Says Money and Work Program May Be Needed to Curb Crime

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Governor Harriman announced yesterday that he and other state officials would examine New York's school needs to see whether additional state aid was required to help the city out of its current school crisis.

With Mayor Wagner sitting beside him and occasionally speaking, the Governor explained agreements reached at a conference at his town house.

The conference lasted two and a half hours. It was attended by eighteen other state and city officials, including the state Commissioners of Education, Welfare, Labor and Mental Hygiene.

Mayor Wagner said that four additional schools for problem children would be opened within a month in buildings now vacant or nearly vacant.

To Have Special Staff

"They might be a little makeshift at the beginning," he said, "but they will be euipped with shops and special staff."

Abraham D. Beame, city Budget Director, who attended the meeting, said afterward that the city would "just have to find the money" for the new special schools. "It is the most important objective the Mayor has at the moment," Mr. Beame added.

Governor Harriman said there might have to be a special appropriation or supplemental budget to provide the city with additional school funds.

He declined to comment on the decision of the Board of Education to suspend more than 644 pupils charged with violence or insubordination last Friday.

Issue Not Discussed

"That is the city's affair," and was not discussed at the conference, the Governor said.

The conference was called to explore ways of helping the city to cope with a wave of juvenile violence that has been under investigation by a Kings County Grand Jury. The situation reached a climax with the mass suspensions Friday.

Among the proposals advanced at the meeting, and reported afterward by Mr. Harriman, was a "work-activity program."

Such a program might be developed with the cooperation of the Department of Labor and with unions, under the supervision of the State Department of Education, the Governor said.

He emphasized that he was opposed to lowering the age limit for education or changing the Child Labor Law.

He quoted State Education Commmissioner James E. Allen Jr. as believing that a new school-work program in which a student might be permitted to work part-time could be prepared without changing the law.

"Whatever would be done would be within the school law and under the supervision of the schools," Mr. Harriman said.

He added that Commissioner Allen and the city's Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen, had agreed to try to develop a work activity program.

Dr. Jansen, who attended the conference, is to meet with Commissioner Allen and other state education fficials Friday.

Governor Harriman said it was possible that the city was entitled to state aid for its special classes for problem children.

Special Cost Noted

He said Dr. Jansen had reported that the cost was $600 for a student in the special schools, against $400 in regular schools.

The Governor said he would explore whether "it is appropriate for the state to bear a share of that cost."

Mayor Wagner said it would probably cost the city $125,000 to get each of four special schools in shape, "and we may have to use more money for rehabilitation of the buildings."

He said it had been agreed at the conference that Ellis Island, which has frequently been proposed for the special schools, "is not appropriate" and would be too expensive to remodel.

The four additional schools would accommodate 600 to 800 students, the Mayor said.

Staff Is Available

An official of the Board of Education said later that the staff could be recruited quickly from among the 40,000 regular staff teachers. Many with special training for handling problem children are teaching classes that do not require that special skill, he said. They would receive a bonus of $480 annuall for teaching the special classes.

Mr. Harriman said the state had agreed at the conference to review the need for an increase in facilities at state training schools to which delinquents are sent by court order.

Local officials have maintained that much of the violence in the schools is perpetrated by children who belong in state training schools but who have not been sent there because there was no room.

It has also been maintained that many children are released too early from the state institutions and immediately get into trouble again.

Governor Harriman said yesterday that there was a difference of opinion about how long the children should be kept in the institutions.

Expansion to Be Studied

The state will investigate the possibility of leasing or purchasing additional facilities, as well as the possible expansion of existing training schools, Mr. Harriman promised.

STATE WARNS CITY IN SCHOOL CRISIS; CALLS A MEETING

Allen Asserts Board Must Provide Instruction for All Students It Suspends

3 AIDES TO SEE JANSEN

Albany Official Notes Law on Compulsory Education 'Cannot Be Rescinded'

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

The State Education Department moved into New York's troubled school situation yesterday.

Dr. James E. Allen Jr., State Commissioner of Education, designated two assistant commissioners and the department's legal counsel to confer early in the week with Dr. William Jansen, City Superintendent of Schools.

At the same time he let it be known that the city school board was still legally responsible for instruction of the students that were suspended en masse on Friday.

Dr. Allen telegraphed Dr. Jansen yesterday requesting the conference to determine "what the state can do to assist in expediting a constructive solution to your suspended pupil problem."

No Inquiry Planned

In a telephone interview, Dr. Allen said at Albany that no "investigation" was contemlated.

"This is just an exploratory move to see what can be done," he said.

The State Commissioner declared emphatically, however, that "the state's compulsory education law is still in effect and cannot be rescinded by them any more than by me."

That law, he warned, requires the Board of Education to provide some alternate instruction program for the more than 644 pupils who were suspended Friday.

The pupils were suspended under a new policy adopted by the board on Thursday. Aroused by criticisms of a recent wave of adolescent violence, the board ordered the suspension "forthwith" of any pupil "charged with a violation of law involving violence or insubordination."

Because of inadequate special training and detention facilities, it was conceded by all concerned that many of the pupils barred from the schools would be thrown into the streets.

The board said, however, in announcing its new policy on ...sday that "it is the duty ...her public agencies to provide for custody of pupils having violent tendencies."

Dr. Allen said yesterday that the board had a right to suspend the delinquents, but that to do so did not relieve it of responsibility for them.

The only situation in which the board is freed of its duty to provide training for all under 17 years old, he said, arises when a court orders a pupil committed to an institution on the basis of his acts.

If the city should fail to provide an educational program for difficult pupils who are suspended but not committed by the courts, it would be the Commissioner's duty to order the board to comply with the education law, Dr. Allen said. No such step is being contemplated now, he added.

The State Education Department has financial, administrative and legislative interests in the city school administration.

About 40 per cent of the schools' cost is contributed by the state. The Department of Education is the executive arm of the Board of Regents, which sets standards and policy for all education, public and private, in the state, except at West Point. The department also presents the education budget to the Governor and the Legislature and sponsors legislative action.

Commissioner's Powers Cited

The Commissioner of Education also has judicial powers. Civic groups or parents who might appeal any of the recent suspensions could choose to be heard by the Commissioner instead of the courts, and his decision would be final.

Dr. Allen referred yesterday to section 3214 of the State Education Law in reminding that the board retained responsibility for instructing the suspended pupils.

That section provides that the Board of Education may send school delinquents to special day schools, "parental" schools that provide twenty-four-hour-a-day custodial care. Or, by agreement, delinquents may be sent to private institutions.

The law states further:

"In the case of a minor who is suspended as insubordinate or disorderly, immediate steps shall be taken for his commitment, as provided in this section, or for his attendance upon instruction elsewhere; in the case of a minor suspended for other cause, the suspension may be revoked whenever it appears to be for the best interest of the school and the minor to do so."

The Commissioner said that lowering the age at which youths might leave school to go to work would not free the board of responsibility.

Age Must Be Considered

"As long as they are of school age, the board has responsibility for them," he said.

The board may permit pupils to work before they reach 17, but it must see that "it is the right job and an educational experience," Dr. Allen said.

Peter Campbell Brown, City Corporation Counsil, and an assistant, Leo Larkin, were invited to attend a meeting last Tuesday at which the Board of Education adopted a plan to remedy violence in the schools. Mr. Brown said yesterday he had not been invited to attend the meeting Thursday at which the decision was made to suspend unruly insubordinate children beginning Friday.

A spokesman for the Police Department said yesterday that the Board of Education had not given the police a list of the pupils suddenly suspended Friday. He added that there was liaison between school principals and precinct captains.

The "hard core of troublemakers" is already known to the police and is under observation," he said.

Two Queens Republicans announced they would introduce a resolution in the Legislature to set up a joint legislative "sweeping investigation" of the "general mess" in certain city schools. The sponsors are State Senator Walter McGahan of Bayside and Assemblyman Charles T. Eckstein of Ridgewood.

Why Is Eisenhower Silent About N. Y.?

Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

We all remember when General Eisenhower landed in the United States fresh from the victorious World War II. The Republican Party besieged him and urged him to run for President. He said he didn't know whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, that he was a soldier and not a statesman.

Well, we soon found out he was no part of a statesman. The Republican Party continued to urge, and the general was as cute, coy, and embarassed as a 16 year old who had her first proposal of marriage.

Nevertheless the Republicans took him over, secured his appointment as president of Columbia, gave the general a black and tan ointment shampoo, placed a perpetual smile on his visage, and handed to him a political token, "I like Ike." He received in the South a greater number of votes than any Republican I know of.

Did he appreciate it? Evidently he did not.

He did fairly well during his first term. It was his second term when he began his cutting up, and vividly displayed what was really pent up in the man.

His first act was to secure a unanimous vote by the United States Supreme Court to hand down an unconstitutional decision on integration. President Eisenhower held before Earl Warren, then governor of California, the glittering temptation of appointing him chief justice and this temptation caused Warren to turn a political somersault. Above his signature, as governor, appears this statement, "Local problems, however, whether they are on this or any other subject, should be dealt with by local government. We cannot hope or expect to have a vigorous democracy in America unless this is our firm policy." Warren was too weak to resist.

In view of what is happening in the New York city schools, I ask why has Mr. Eisenhower been as silent as a tombstone? Where are his federal guns and bayonets and why is he not using them as he did in Little Rock where only nine Negroes are involved?

Just why Eisenhower hates the South I do not know. But I say that any chief executive who is so narrow, and so little as to hate part of the American Union is not fit to be President of our great nation.

Those Northern Democrats and Northern Republicans, members of the House of Representatives were too dumb to look to the future. It is they who handed the North this problem. They were aiming their guns at the South but they were poor marksmen. Eisenhower and the Supreme Court are responsible for all the trouble that lies ahead.

L. B. RAINEY,
Gadsden.

640 Suspended Pupils Roam Streets

Delinquency Soars in N. Y. Schools; Debate Rages on Cause and Remedy

First of a Series

By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—While more than 640 school children suspended on charges of "violence or insubordination," roam the streets of New York, educators and municipal officials search feverishly for means of coping with the crisis of juvenile delinquency in this city's schools.

New "crash programs" are proposed—and opposed—daily in the face of unprecedented public demand that "something be done."

Those who favor drastic steps against teen-age offenders and potential offenders are castigated for "hotheadedness" and "hysteria." Those who plead for an understanding approach to delinquents' problems find themselves characterized as "sob sisters" and "do-gooder."

The debate rages amidst new daily reports of violence in the schools—reports which now make front-page news across the country; complaints that education has virtually ceased in many classrooms paralyzed by "troublemakers"; sharp comments on New York schools in the halls of Congress, and preparations for a Senate investigation of the situation.

The spotlight fell on New York's education system late last month, when the principal of a Brooklyn junior high school leaped to his death after testifying before a special grand jury investigating violence in the schools. A week earlier a 13-year-old girl had been raped in the basement of a school by a 15-year-old youth.

Contributing to the sudden skyrocketing of public concern were blunt charges by the grand jury and its mentor, outspoken Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, that school officials had been remiss in their duty—had failed to protect the innocent from the vicious.

But school teachers and administrators, now harassed as much by the public outcry as by the situation which brought it about, say the new wave of concern is somewhat overdue.

The "emergency" in the schools, they insist, is not of last month's making—or last year's. It has been developing for decades, during which pleas for public interest and support fell on deaf ears.

The emergency, they add, is not unique in New York. It exists in the nation's largest city on the largest scale. But it exists to a greater or lesser extent in every urban center, ready to erupt into headlines at any time under a combination of incidents similar to those which occurred in New York.

Reacting to the first wave of public indignation, the New York Board of Education took a drastic step 10 days ago. It summarily suspended more than 460 students who had been charged with violence or insubordination.

"It is the duty of other public agencies to provide for custody of pupils having violent tendencies," the Board declared—but almost immediately it began to retreat from that position.

The State of New York pointed out that the city still had the responsibility of providing for the education of the suspended students, and added that hearings would have to be held in every case to validate the suspensions. More than 30 assistant school superintendents were assigned to the task.

Two days ago the Board announced that the policy of suspending students first and deciding what to do with them later would end on April 1. The emergency is expected to have passed by then, the Board intimated.

But no one concerned about New York's schools expects the emergency to pass of its own accord—and few believe the suspensions have accomplished anything except focus public attention on the crisis.

Said Joseph C. Noethen, an assistant superintendent in the Brooklyn schools:

"The mass suspensions were a treatment of the symptoms and not the causes of the problem."

Monday: The causes and their treatment

SENATORS TO STUDY NEW YORK VIOLENCE

Federal Aid Possible In Ending School Trouble

STAFF SETS UP SHOP

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A special Senatesubcommittee on juvenile delinquency laid the groundwork Wednesday for an investigation of New York schools to determine whether the nation's biggest city needs Federal help in fighting classroom terror.

James Sullivan, chief counsel for the subcommittee, and a staff of four set up shop in offices in the Brooklyn Federal Courthouse. They kept a close watch on the turbulent school situation and arranged interviews with school officials, police, teenagers and parents of troublemakers as potential hearing witnesses.

Year Of Rampage

The committee moved in after the year-long rampage of juvenile delinquency in the schools reached a climax last Friday with the suspension of 644 of the most unruly pupils. The suspensions came after a series of criminal outbreaks in schools, including robberies, beatings and rapes, and the suicide of a principal who had been called to testify before a Grand Jury investigating schools.

Sullivan said the Senate is empowered to move in and help solve the crisis because a bill now is before it providing for the allocation of Federal funds to help states and communities fight juvenile delinquency.

The hearings here, probably to begin late this month, will help determine how much Federal help and what kind of help New York City needs, he said.

Detailed plans for the subcommittee's program here will be announced by Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.), chairman of the group, who also conducted brief hearings on juvenile delinquency here last December.

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), who won fame as an investigator here in 1951 hearings on adult crime, will sit with Senator Hennings, Sullivan said. Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), also a member of the subcommittee, may attend, he said.

Will Listen To Judge

Sullivan said committee staff members would go to Judge Samuel S. Liebowitz' courtroom next Monday to listen to the noted authority on school problems sentence convicted juvenile delinquents.

"He has told us the number of problems arising in the schools is quite extensive," Sullivan said. "We want to see for ourselves."

Sullivan, asked about reports the subcommittee would investigate racial tensions and the possibility of racial segregation in New York schools, replied:

"I am not of the view that the school problem is in any way tied in with racial integration."

To Segregate 'Problem Pupils,' New Violence

NEW YORK (UP)—The board of Education pressed today for speedy segregation of juvenile delinquents as part of a newly adopted six-point program to cut crime and violence in New York's harried public schools.

At the same time the board defended the great majority of pupils with a declaration that problem children total "less than one per cent" of the city's nearly one million students.

BEGINS IN FAMILY

It said a solution to youthful lawlessness is up to the entire community, and added pointedly, "Discipline does not begin and end at the school door . . . proper respect for law and order is the responsibility of the family" as well as of authorities concerned with children's daily living.

Every point of the program, drawn up by a special mayor's committee and adopted Tuesday night by the board has been under long previous consideration.

Shortly before the board's statement was issued, two more incidents of violence involving teenagers were reported:

Three 13-year-old school girls attacked a public librarian in Brooklyn who accused one of them of using a "forged" library card, one of a pack stolen earlier. The librarian, Miss Rose Polsunas, 22, received neck and wrist injuries. One girl, a Negro, accused of instigating the attack, was arrested. During the melee several boys in the library stole $1.50 from the librarian's desk, she reported.

In the High School of Music and Art in Manhattan, a Negro youth estimated to be about 18 robbed a 16-year-old student of his wristwatch, shoes and 70 cents. In a similar case last week a student was robbed of his $75 watch and $3 cash. Both robbers escaped.

Other developments:

Kings County (Brooklyn) Judge George J. Joyce sentenced five members of a youth gang convicted of assault and said the traditional "three r's" now have a fourth—rape—and warned: "The time is coming fast when some jury or authority must take drastic action if this city does not want some of its schools run and operated by the law of the jungle."

Young Punks Stir Crisis In N.Y. Schools

Teachers Subjected To Indignities Amid Crime And Violence

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP) — In James Hilton's classic tribute to teachers, Mr. Chips has his finest hour soothing student fears while the bombs fall on Britain.

Today, his real-life counterpart on this side of the ocean, whom a hard core of teen-aged terrorists scorn as "Mr. Chump," enjoys no such finest hour. But he does have his moments — swallowing his own fears when a stink bomb erupts in the closet or a bomb scare empties out the building.

Like Mr. Chips, he still hears his name fall from youthful lips as he arrives at school in the morning, or heads for home at night. Only it's not quite the same. There's a sneer in the air now.

NO DISCIPLINE TODAY

In confidential interviews with dozens of teachers, administrators policemen, janitors and others touched by the problem, it is apparent that times indeed have changed since Mr. Chips presided at the blackboard.

Dedicated men and women, willing to reconcile a teacher's pay with teaching rewards, have seen their college dreams of opening the doors of knowledge to some backward child dissolve into a nightmare struggle for discipline.

Said a janitor in a junior high school: "The teachers just seem to have lost control. They're on the run."

Last year New York City spent more than a half-billion dollars educating some 950,000 children in its 918 public schools. In the same year, by police department figures, it counted 3,495 incidents of crime and violence on school property. Of these, 515 were felonies.

Nearly two out of every three schools counted at least one criminal incident, but some 50 schools, located in what sociologists call "culturally deprived" areas — usually Negro, Puerto Rican or racially changing neighborhoods — monopolized the list.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

With the 1958 spring term barely underway, the list already includes three rapes, two knifings, a school gang caught plotting a bank robbery, a teacher fleeing to a closet from club brandishing youths, a monitor beaten unconscious in a cafeteria fight, an assistant principal assigned to other duties because a gang threatened his life, exposure of a smut ring peddling pornography in the classroom.

The Board of Education estimates that only about one per cent of the students in its schools can be classified as hard-core trouble makers. But in a city the size of New York this means nearly 10,000 rough, tough customers.

The disciplinary problem moved presiding Judge John Warren Hill of the Domestic Relations Court to remark that "the Progressive Education system in the city's schools has gone haywire."

The issue stirred widespread attention when Principal George Goldfarb of Brooklyn's John Marshall Junior High School—where a 13-year-old girl had been raped —jumped to his death from his apartment house roof on the morning he was to appear for the third time before a special Brooklyn Grand Jury investigating school crime. The jury's recommendation that a policeman be assigned to every school was vigorously opposed by the Board of Education, but on the night before he died, Goldfarb had written a letter asking that his school be added to 40 others already under police protection.

With the board and the grand jury in sharp conflict over school crime, most teachers were extremely reluctant to talk, lest they be summoned before either body.

VARIETY OF CAUSES

But in confidential interviews they blamed New York's woes on a variety of causes: broken homes, working parents, backpatting children's courts, a state law requiring school attendance until age 17, "starry-eyed educators" who think all children are capable of being educated, a "continuous progress" policy that promotes and even graduates children of low ability and performance, wishy-washy principals who would rather ignore crime than back up a teacher so as not to "spoil their record over at 110" 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, headquarters of the Board of Education), a tendency to wink at everyday insubordination until "a whole school gets out of hand," diminishing student respect for teachers who have learned to live with insult, and the constantly shifting racial patterns in a city that last year gained 311,000 Negroes, 304,000 Puerto Ricans and lost 320,008 whites.

"Nobody mentions race, said a teacher in a school that is undergoing rapid racial change, "but there definitely are discipline cases that can be laid to a Negro youth taking out his racial resentment on a teacher."

RACIAL TENSIONS

Other teachers cited fist fights at a gymnasium dance over a Negro trying to dance with a white girl, or a Negro and a white boy making cruel sport of a Puerto Rican's accent or even complete inability to speak English.

Said one: "Almost every teacher can tell you of case after case where the races get along fine together, but there are very few in the rough schools who can't tell of opposite examples."

These views were sharply contradicted by Asst. Supt. Joseph Noethen of the Bedford-Stuyvesant district, one of Brooklyn's roughest neighborhoods. "My best integrated school is for delinquent boys," he said. "There is no racial conflict at all."

City Supt. Dr. William Jansen said not race, but economic factors were involved in the school problem.

Teachers also complained that over the years, through various laws and policies, they had been stripped of almost all disciplinary weapons. "They know we can't do anything to them," said one teacher. "What can you do? Pink slip them to the office and they bounce right back. Give them homework and they don't do it. Keep them after school and they don't show up. Send for their parents and no one shows either. Sometimes you can't even flunk them. You're glad to get rid of them."

Added another, "above all, you can't hit them. Not only is it against the law but it's just what some of them would like you to do so they can belt you back and have the rest join in."

'FRONT OFFICE' POLICIES

Two teachers told of being advised "by the office" to pass a larger percentage of their students "so the school doesn't get a bad name."

To this, Dr. Jansen replied, "nonsense." Jansen said that last year more children were left back than in the previous year. He also emphatically denied that principals who reported disciplinary problems to the police jeopardized their chances of promotion.

Some teachers complained about authorities failing to crack down on teen-aged gang members who parade about the schools in bright silk jackets, embroidered with a gang name and emblem, making life miserable for non-members.

"Sometimes I think the only thing they ever got out of my class," said a Queens County history teacher, "was the name of their gang. They called it the Ostrogoths. We spent a lot of time on the Romans that year."

Almost every teacher interviewed cites cases of equipment stolen or wantonly smashed, of finding obscene drawings on the blackboard or concealed in a pull-down map, of lighted cigarettes dropped into the vent of a locker or stuffed in a roll of toilet tissue to make a smoke bomb, of firecrackers tossed down a stair well, of pencil marks and knife cuts down the length of a corridor, of dirty notes passed to girls and sometimes by girls, of teen-aged extortioners shaking down younger pupils for their lunch money.

"Some of these things may just be pranks," admitted a science teacher, "but let them go unpunished day after day and see how funny it gets."

NOT ALL PRANKS

And there were cases that no stretch of even youthful imagination could fit into the prank category: plumbing fixtures yanked out for sale to a junkman, girls pawed and manhandled by young hoodlums, glass partitions kicked out of stairways, teachers and bus drivers punched and kicked, discovery of a blackened, bent spoon —the tell-tale sign of the heroin user—in a desk or locker, tires slashed on a teacher's car, teachers having unlisted phones or putting the phone in their wife's name to prevent abusive calls, good-looking teachers brazenly asked for dates by leather-jacketed Lotharios, filthy-minded youths exposing themselves in a classroom.

As the controversy over school crime continued to make headlines, the Board of Education suddenly suspended 644 known trouble makers and Gov. Averell Add take two 34a Young --- --- - Harriman, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and other officials worked out a crash program to accelerate the building of more special schools and reform schools to handle the rowdy element.

There was talk at the State Legislature in Albany of lowering the compulsory school attendance age to 15 or even 14, which Harriman opposes. and of rewriting the State Education Act to expel immoral, insubordinate and chronically disruptive students.

MOST TEACHERS SILENT

Teachers for the most part kept silent about these various plans but most of those interviewed shared the determination of teacher George Ehrlich of Long Island City High School that Principal Goldfarb need not have died in vain.

Wrote Ehrlich in a moving letter to a New York newspaper:

"We have pledged our efforts toward a fitting memorial—a better school system where children can learn in peace and security and where teachers can walk with dignity and pride in the pursuit of their chosen profession."

Ban on 644 may be lifted—

Seven robbed in fresh N.Y. school violence

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—(AP)—The order for immediate suspension of public school pupils accused of violence or insubordination may be rescinded by April 1, a school official said yesterday.

Dr. Clare C. Baldwin, an aid to School Supt. Willian Jansen, said the "intolerable situation" which led to the crackdown on student trouble-makers should be "more or less" resolved by that date.

Meanwhile, there was further violence in the schools.

Two intruders, described as Negroes between 16 and 18 years old, invaded Macombs Junior High School in the Bronx yesterday and robbed seven students, including a girl, of four wrist watches and $6.

The victims, all white, were herded to a fourth-floor landing after two youths pushed past a student monitor to enter the building. One of the invaders was armed with a knife.

Principal Harry Flaum, saying this was the first such incident in his school, which has 1790 students, added angrily: "These weren't juvenile delinquents; they were adult hoods."

SCHOOL OFFICIALS said the end of the problem-student ouster policy was predicated upon the city's plan to open four more schools to accommodate maladjusted children. An announcement Wednesday by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Gov. Averell Harriman said the additional special schools would be opened within a month.

These schools would take in the 644 students suspended last Friday in a drastic move to cut crime in the city's integrated school system after a series of rapes, assaults and other violence involving both white and Negro students in several of New York's 900 school buildings.

For several months a Brooklyn Grand Jury has been probing crime in the schools.

IN ANOTHER development yesterday, James L. Sullivan, chief counsel of a special U. S. Senate subcommittee investigating juvenile delinqpency, said he was conferring with city and schoool officials on the advisability of conducting public hearings on the situation.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People attacked the Grand Jury probe, saying it has furnished "grist for the propaganda mill" of opponents of mixing white and colored children in the schools.

N.Y. Mayor Gets Plan To End School Crime

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A draft of a program designed to wipe out crime in the city's schools was submitted today to Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The 3-page draft represented views pooled at a special meeting of educators and other city officials last night.

There was no immediate indication of the program's contents.

The calling of the meeting was Wagner's first direct intervention in a crisis which heightened in recent weeks as teen-age violence flared anew in Brooklyn schools. So far this week, the violence has subsided.

The violence touched off a heated controversy between the Board of Education and a Brooklyn grand jury over methods of fighting juvenile crime.

The Board accused the jury of "harassing" school officials and making a threatening statement to George Goldfarb, a Brooklyn school principal who committed suicide last week. The jury foreman, A. George Golden, accused the Board of telling "deliberate lies" and said the charges were an attempt to divert the jury from its course.

William Peer, the Mayor's executive secretary said the "general situation" in the schools, including the program of special schools for problem children, was discussed at the special meeting.

Peer was asked whether "racial integration" was discussed, and he replied that he could not give details of the session.

There have been continuing efforts to give schools a mixed racial character.

Talmadge, Javits Clash In Senate Over Schools

Associated Press

Sens. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) clashed verbally in the Senate yesterday over outbreaks of violence in Brooklyn schools.

Talmadge told his colleagues the people of Georgia "are deeply sympathetic with the citizens of Brooklyn in the difficulties they are experiencing in maintaining the integrity and independence of their public schools."

Javits said Talmadge was "shedding crocodile tears." He said Talmadge seemed to be voicing the position of those in the South who "presevere in working against the mandates of the Supreme Court" in ruling against racial segregation in the schools.

"The people of Brooklyn see no relation between the violation of the law of the land (in the South) and an effort to suppress disorder (in Brooklyn)," he said.

SEGREGATE TROUBLE MAKERS?

Crowded Public Housing Blamed In School Trouble

By ALBERT MCCOLLOUGH

NEW YORK (UP) — A junior high school principal flings himself to death from a rooftop.

He has headed a school where in the past few weeks:

A white girl has been raped by a Negro boy in a corridor.

Two Negro boys attack another with a knife and a shovel handle.

Two Negro boys fight a policeman who ordered them to move away from the school grounds.

Two other Negro boys beat up the school's white recreation director.

The school is John Marshall Junior High in Brooklyn. It has 1,214 students—45 per cent white, 45 per cent Negro and 10 per cent Puerto Rican.

SOUTHERN REACTION

The violence leads a Mississippi congressman to demand that President Eisenhower federalize New York's National Guard to restore order. It draws from Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus the caustic query of what similar behavior at Little Rock's Central High School would have provoked.

Is this specific New York school case, then, an indictment of the evils of trying to integrate the public schools? Or is it a manifestation of vicous juvenile crime that is plaguing every large city in the nation regardless of race problems?

One significant fact is this: In conversations with teachers, students, parents, police and small shop merchants in the neighborhood, the race question is seldom mentioned as a reason for the violence. This has long been a melting pot area in a city that is a melting pot.

It so happens that Negroes were involved in most of these incidents. And the grand jury now investigating Brooklyn schools was called because a judge was angered by the case of a Negro boy who walked into a classroom and threw lye into the face of a white boy.

PLAYING HOOKEY

What's more, most of the youths involved in the incidents at John Marshall were not from that school. They were involved in what has become a favorite trick for young hoodlums—playing hookey from their own school and raising trouble in another where they are not known.

One proposed remedy is segregation—not by race but segregation of the juvenile delinquents and troublesome students into "problem schools" apart from the others.

A visit to John Marshall disclosed teachers shocked at the suicide of Principal George Goldfarb, a dedicated educator only two years from retirement. Parents are worried, some pupils are tough and belligerent, some just plain scared. Few teachers will talk with reporters.

Mothers, members of the PTA, for a long time have helped keep order in the halls. After Goldfarb's suicide, they checked students in and out, barred entrance to adults without business there. No policeman patrols inside the school—as do officers in 40 New York public schools.

SUDDEN CHANGE

Step into a luncheonette across from John Marshall, while you wait for classes to end, and listen:

"It's changed," a man says. "we were happy when we first moved here.

"It seemed to happen overnight, though it really started 10 years ago, I guess, when they started the projects. (Public housing projects built a few blocks away in what was a neighborhood of one-family homes.)

"But three years ago was when the troubles relly began. The muggings, robberies, rapes. They happen all the time now. It isn't safe here anymore. You don't go out at night—and you worry in the daytime, too. My wife, my daughter, they're afraid. . . ."

The school bell rings, children surge out.

The luncheonette proprietor wipes his counter nervously.

"Well, here they come," he mutters. "I wonder what it will be like today?"

(Tomorrow: What is New York doing about it?)

Ousted-Pupil Plan Adopted By City, State

To Provide 4 More '600' Schools Within Month, 2 More by Autumn

By Judith Crist

Gov. Harriman and Mayor Wagner yesterday announced an "immediate" four-point city-state crash program to solve the city's critical juvenile delinquency problem. After a two-and-a-half-hour conference at the Governor's town house at 16 E. 81st St., attended by ten city and eight state officials, the Governor and Mayor reported on the results. Their program called for:

1. The opening of four "600" schools, with specialized programs, to accommodate between 600 and 800 maladjusted youngsters, "within a month," in existing buildings, to be financed by a $500,000 immediate appropriation by the city, and two more such schools to open by September.

2. A study by the State Education Department, to be started Friday morning, to determine the Board of Education's needs for special classes and consideration of additional state aid, and, if necessary, its appropriation.

3. Consideration of a work-study program for certain students, under the aegis of the Board of Education and to be developed with the cooperation of labor leaders. "Under no circumstances" is there to be any change in the child-labor or compulsory-education laws.

4. An inmmediate search in the state or city for custodial facilities to provide 200 to 250 "beds" for delinquents who need training - school care, to be provided for, if necessary, by an additional appropriation in the state budget.

"Wide Range" Covered

At the conference, the Governor said that a "wide range of subjects of concern to city and state officials" were dis-

cussed. He said:

"We began with the problems of the guidance services in the schools, and agreed that there should be intensified study of these problems between city and state education officials."

Mayor Wagner announced that the Board of Education would be prepared to open the four new "600" schools "in buildings to be made available" within a month and two more by September. These six "600" schools have been requested in the Board of Education's 1958-'59 budget, but the $500,000 necessary to get the four staffed and started will be provided by the city.

City Budget Director Abraham D. Beame said the money would "probably not" come from Board of Education funds, adding, "We'll find it somewhere in the city budget, though."

Students Screened

The Mayor noted that the board is presently screening the more than 544 troublesome students suspended Friday, and that some will be returned to school if parental co-operation is offered, some will be assigned to "600" schools and others will be found to need custodial care.

The four "600" schools will accommodate between 600 and 800 pupils, he said, and will therefore not only accommodate some of the suspended students, but also other youngsters who are on the waiting lists of the over-crowded existing "600" schools.

The Mayor conceded that the new schools would be "makeshift at the beginning," but will get all the necessary facilities for a fully specialized program. As to getting the money, he said:

"If the buildings were available tomorrow, the city would appropriate the money immediately. It will take a little time, though. The work on these and other aspects of the program will start tomorrow or the day after at the latest.

As to the second point, Gov. Harriman said that State Education Commissioner James E. Allen jr. has agreed to study the city's needs in special classes "to see if it is appropriate to consider the matter of further state aid." He said that at present the state is providing about $8,800,000 for such classes, and the city is spending $300,000 more than that. He noted that Superintendent of Schools William Jansen had said that while the average child's education costs $400 a year, it costs $600 to $800 to educate a youngster in a specialized class.

Commissioner Allen and Dr. Jansen will meet on this matter on Friday, the Governor said.

As to a work-study program, Gov. Harriman said that Commissioner Allen believed that such a program—involving part-time study and part-time work—could be developed under existing law. The program, he emphasized, would be conducted under the supervision of educational authorities and be developed in consultation with labor leaders. He said:

"There is no question of reducing the age of which children can leave school. A work-study program can play a healthy role in a child's education. It would not be undertaken without the co-operation of labor unions.

"Let me emphasize that I will veto any bill that would attempt to change the child labor law or that would alter the compulsory education law, which requires schooling to the age of seventeen."

Mayor Wagner said:

"That's also the position of the city."

State Labor Commissioner Isador Lubin noted that in several counties, including Rockland, such programs have been worked out by the school authorities in conjunction with labor groups, churches and social agencies. He said, "The youngsters work outside the school hours, then attend school part-time. It's like the Antioch system." He was referring to the work-study program at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The fourth point, Gov. Harriman said, involved a review of the question of increasing state training-school facilities which are custodial institutions for juvenile delinquents. He said:

"It was pointed out that, with the expansion of the past few years, there are about 60 percent more beds available than there were in 1955, and the increase provided in our current budget requests would be about 85 per cent.

"But there is a need for an immediate program for 200 to 250 beds. It takes time to build such facilities, and so we are going to find existing facilities that we can buy and convert to immediate training school use."

These facilities, he said, could be leased or purchased, and temporary buildings would also be considered to expand existing state facilities.

Sites in City Sought

Mayor Wagner said there would also be a search for such facilities within the city, although it had been generally agreed that Ellis Island, which had been suggested by some persons, would be inappropriate for such a purpose.

City Administrator Charles F. Preusse, Mr. Beame and State Welfare Commissioner Raymond Houston will start an immediate search for such facilities.

Gov. Harriman said there could be no estimate at this point of what these facilities might cost, but that they might well call for an additional appropriation to be added to the state budget.

Other state officials at the conference were Correction Commissioner Thomas J. McHugh; Mark McCloskey, chairman of the State Youth Commission; State Mental Hygiene Commissioner Paul Hoch; Jonathan Bingham, secretary to the Governor, and Charles Van Devander, the Governor's executive assistant.

Others at Meeting

Other city officials present were John Warren Hill, Presiding Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations; Ralph W. Whelan, Co-Ordinator of the city's anti-delinquency program; Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education; Assistant Superintendant of Schools Clare Baldwin, an aid to Dr. Jansen; Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald; Harold F. Hay, secretary of the Board of Education, and William R. Peer, executive secretary to the Mayor.

The Governor pointed out that the conferees had been told there has been a 100 per cent increase in the commitment of children to state hospitals, with the number currently at 1,200. Of the 600 increase, he said, "80 per cent are juvenile delinquents who are being taken care of by the state."

Gov. Harriman, in response to questioning, said "there is a difference of opinion" on the number of "beds" the city needs in state institutions providing custodial care for children, with the number ranging from 400 to 600. "But it is agreed that there is an immediate need for the 200 to 250."

He said there is also "a difference of opinion" on how long children committed to such institutions should be kept there, whether they should be "released in six months or a year and a half." The Governor noted, "That's not the issue at the moment."

Move Not Discussed

The conferees, the Governor said, "did not discuss" the Board of Education's move in suspending the more than 544 troublesome students in a sudden crackdown. Mayor Wagner noted, "It's a fait accompli at this point, anyway." But, the Governor added, "the state people indorsed the board's plans for expanding special facilities to handle them."

Asked for an estimate of what the program might cost the state, Gov. Harriman said:

"We'll have to find out the costs first. We might have to have a special appropriation. We'll have to provide extra money to go into special services."

While the state and city officials met at the Governor's house, investigators for the Senate subcommitee on juvenile delinquency yesterday established headquarters in the Brooklyn Federal Court House to start to study the delinquency situation. James Sullivan, chief counsel of the subcommittee which held hearings here briefly early in December, said the subcommittee would try to determine whether the city needed Federal aid in its fight on delinquency in the schools.

Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

CONFERENCE ON THE SCHOOL PROBLEM—Gov. Harriman and Mayor Wagner as they met yesterday at the Governor's town house at 16 E. 81st St.

Chief Racial Rivalry in New York City Involves Negroes and Puerto Ricans

The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager to New York to get a Southerner's viewpoint on whether race friction is causing the violence in schools and on the streets. Last of three dispatches.

By Al Kuettner

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (U.P.)—For the price of a $52.50 plane ticket, you can get to New York from Puerto Rico in less than six hours. What's more, you can get a "refund" for part of the fare by applying for relief the day after arrival.

This situation has brought to the sidewalks of New York and swarming into its already crowded tenements a tremendous number of islanders—550,000 at latest count. Planes from San Juan haul them in at the rate of about 1000 per week.

Many come to the United States jobless and with large families. You don't have to walk the streets of the Nation's biggest city for long before you discover that New York thus has a type of racial problem that is entirely unknown in the deep South.

I have spent a week here studying juvenile problems that have led to all sorts of violence and school troubles. Many of those engaged in knifings, rape and assault are Puerto Rican. My mission was to determine if possible to what extent racial troubles are involved.

The Spanish Harlem

There are whole sections of this city, but notably a huge area of Manhattan, that are populated by Spanish-speaking people ranging in appearance from Caucasian to Negroid.

Their abode in the main is a section roughly bounded by the East and Harlem Rivers, 5th ave. and 110th st. This is Spanish Harlem or, as most Puerto Ricans now call it, El Barrio de Nueva York.

In this teeming area with the population of many cities is located every type of dwelling from squalid tenement to comfortable quarters. The crime and juvenile delinquency rate is high, the cost in welfare payments is huge and the children are numerous.

It is estimated that one out of five Puerto Ricans in New York gets some form of welfare payment. The other 80 per cent have secured good jobs and are reliable and sometimes prosperous citizens. They are the backbone of such industries as the garment factories, hotels and restaurants.

Puerto Ricans bring a special kind of racial problem to New York because they have a language difficulty and are unfamiliar with local customs. Particularly in the lower economic groups, they tend to explosive excitements. This has contributed to their high crime rate.

The Language Problem

The youngsters swarm into the schools and run smack into the language problem and the inability to read and write English. This makes them self-conscious, often rebellious.

In an effort to learn more about these new residents, the New York school system has financed workshops in Puerto Rico where teachers observed and studied local customs and manners. More than 100 New York teachers are Puerto Rican natives, and instructors who have a knowledge of Spanish are sought after.

The real racial tension affecting the Puerto Rican element is between them and the Negro population, rather than the white race. This stems from jealousy mainly, plus economic concern. The two groups are bidding for many of the same type jobs.

Until the Puerto Ricans came, Negroes were on the low rung of the economic and social status ladder. They feel they should now be moved up and the Puerto Ricans, many of whom are as dark-skinned as Negro arrivals from Charleston, S. C., should be low man.

Racial feelings have not, however, broken out into warfare between Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Some of the toughest juvenile gangs of the city, such as the "Dragons," are a mixture of Puerto Rican, Negro and white. Seven members of the gang now are on trial for murder. Two are Puerto Rican, two Negro, two white and one from the Dominican Republic.

Ralph W. Whalen, executive director of the New York Youth Board, which has a $4,500,000 budget to aid problem children, recognizes the Puerto Rican problem as a severe challenge. but is not ready to pin the main responsibility for the city's juvenile delinquency on this group alone.

"You just can't put this problem at the feet of any one racial group," Whalen said. "Given better housing and the privilege of living a normal childhood, I feel that Puerto Ricans and Negroes would show up much better."

N. Y. C. Locates New Schools To Assure Integration

EDITOR'S NOTE: Scripps-Howard Staff Writer Dickson Preston covered last Fall's events at Little Rock for readers of The Post-Herald. In the following dispatch he describes an integration problem as it affects New York City.

* * *

BY DICKSON PRESTON
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Segregation in New York State public schools has been illegal for 74 years.

Yet today there remain a number of all-Negro and all-white schools particularly on the elementary level.

These schools are not, of course, legally segregated. They are a happenstance of New York's "neighborhood" school districting system which assigns pupils to schools in their own neighborhoods with few exceptions.

Thus, in all-Negro areas such as Harlem and parts of Brooklyn, a school is unlikely to have any white pupils simply because there is none to assign it to. By the same token, many New York neighborhoods have no Negro residents.

Today Negro groups argue that the experience of mingling with children of other races should be an integral part of a child's education.

A case pending in New York County Supreme Court seeks a legal mandate to transfer a Negro girl to a racially-mixed junior high school outside her Harlem home neighborhood.

In this case, Mrs. Mae Mallory contends that her daughter, Patricia, 12, will "suffer educationally" if forced to stay in the Harlem school. She "will not have an opportunity to interrelate with children of other racial groups," according to the petition.

Some groups, among them the NAACP and the Urban League, have asked the New York Board of Education to transport children out of their home neighborhoods by bus in order to give them the experience of integration.

The board has granted this request in a few instances. In the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, for instance, it permits high school children to choose among three schools.

Jansen and the board have agreed that, in building future schools, they will seek locations which will provide natural integration.

Thus, instead of putting a new school in the heart of a Negro district they will try to put it midway between neighborhoods which are white, Negro or Puerto Rican.

They are firm in rejecting requests by parents for transfers designed to avoid integration. One result of this has been a steady climb in the percentage of white pupils attending private or parochial schools. Another has been such an exodus to the suburbs that New York City proper has lost 5 per cent of its white population since 1950.

The School Board recently approved wording of a resolution stating that integration should be "a cardinal principle" of school zoning. But it rejected proposed wording that it be considered "the cardinal principle."

The whole situation is complicated by New York's vast influx of Puerto Ricans in recent years. They are classed neither as white nor Negro.

Veteran observers believe there is more racial tension between the Puerto Ricans and Negroes than between Negro and white. But nearly every one here agrees that racial clashes as such are not a major factor in the wave of juvenile crime which has stirred this city in recent weeks. What produces delinquents, they insist, is poverty and ignorance. not race.

Q.—Mr. President, when you went to Oklahoma City——

A.—Yes.

Q.—You made an appeal at that time to the people on the boards of education——

A.—That's right.

Q.—In the communities around the country. That's right.

Q.—Do you plan to carry that on with other speeches to the people of the country?

A.—Well, I'll say this, Mr. Reston: I certainly will make no effort to keep from—my views from being known and, on the contrary, I will try to make them known. But when you come to say "making speeches," I am not one that believes that a person's convictions are made very much stronger by just repeating and repeating and repeating speeches. I just don't happen to be built that way.

But, I'll say this: I am for the whole idea of getting these good communities, and, as a matter of fact, I've had letters from many of them where they are really doing something about it.

Mr. Smith—Thank you, Mr. President.

Teen-Agers Give Views On Problems

By Daniel S. Greenberg
Staff Reporter

Fifty-two members of that relatively unnoticed group—the Nation's 15 million unde linquent teen-agers—took time out from a tour of Washington yesterday to comment on problems plaguing their elders.

"I'm from South Carolina," said Christe McCoy, 17, "and I know about the problems that can make integration difficult. But I think most teen-agers actually are for integra-

tion and it would work if adults and politicians would get out of the picture."

Christe said her own school, at Rock Hill, isn't integrated, "but if it were, there wouldn't be any violence. Some parents might take their children out of the school," she added, "but most of the students would accept integration."

Christe and her fellow tourists, representing each state, the District, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, are on a 4-day all-expense tour of Washington as winners in the 11th annual Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest.

They were selected on the basis of a 3-to-5-minute broadcast on the subject of "I speak for Democracy."

"Since the sputniks," said Suzanne Buhrer, 17, of Dallas, Tex., "a lot of pressure has been put on students to go into science. I think science is being overemphasized. We need scientists," she said, "but we need people with other training, too."

John Chioles, 17, a native of Greece, who is studying at Danville, Ohio, and awaiting naturalization, blamed juvenile delinquency on "lack of stability in family life and lax educational standards."

"Some students," he said, "pursue sports to the exclusion of almost everything else. School policies that permit this aren't good for the students."

"Science studies should be expanded," John said, "but so should all other studies, especially language. And above all," he added, "we shouldn't be in a panic about the Russians. I don't think they are ahead of us, but I can't seem to convince anybody of that."

Richard Weinig, 17, of Farmington, N. M., laid the blame for juvenile delinquency squarely on parents. "When parents don't care what their kids are doing," he said, "juvenile delinquency is the result."

Putting social and educational problems aside, Jean Albright of Angola, Ind., Lynn Gustafson of Great Falls, Mont., and Rennard J. Strickland of Muskogee, Okla., voiced an opinion shared by their fellow tourists: Washington was a mighty cold place yesterday.

The 4-day tour ends Tuesday with presentation of $500 scholarships at a luncheon at the Willard Hotel to four grand winners.

The contest is sponsored by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, The Electronic Industries Association and the National Association of Broadcasters.

CRISIS NO. 4:

Compulsory Attendance Is Nagging

By ROBERT E. BASKIN
Fourth in a series
Written for Jackson Daily News and Dallas Morning News

NEW YORK (Special) — Morris Kaufman is a mild-mannered man in his 40's whose job takes him to the very heart of New York's racially mixed areas that spawn juvenile crime.

He is one of about 400 attendance officers who enforce the compulsory school laws in New York City.

Failure to attend school is one of the first symptoms of juvenile crime, and the State of New York decrees that every child between the ages of 7 and 17 shall go to school.

Every effort is made to enforce this law to the utmost.

As an attendance officer, Kaufman has a vast area of Manhattan to patrol. Some of it is in the time-worn environs of the Bowery. Some of it is in the middle-class apartments of the huge Peter Stuyvesant apartment project.

It was a raw, wet day when we set out with Kaufman on his rounds.

ROBERT E. BASKIN
Looks Closely at New York

He carried with him a 2-inch thick stack of cards, each containing student's failure to attend school.

The route carried us quickly into the Bowery where human derelicts sought spots of warmth in New York's unusually severe winter.

Then we walked along streets of sagging apartment buildings. The ancient structures, narrow 4- and 5-

(See Story on Page 12)

story walkups were grimy and on the restricted sidewalks smelly garbage cans stood like ill-kempt sentinels before each doorway.

Kaufman's first place of call was a 4-story red-brick building.

Inside there was little light. The walls of the first-floor hall were dirty and peeling.

It took a great deal of door-knocking to arouse the caretaker, who turned out to be a bristling-haired Negro man who appeared to be preparing his breakfast.

Did he know the family? After some thought, he said he believed they were on the fourth floor. Then the long trudge up the iron stairs, our progress noted from time to time by occupants peering from barely opened doors.

Finally, the door was found and Kaufman rapped authoritatively on it. A short, dark man appeared, wearing heavy woolen pajamas.

HITS LANGUAGE BARRIER

Kaufman, who speaks six languages, tried them all in vain. But it was possible to establish that the family was Greek and the man did not know where his truant 13-year-old daughter was.

Then down, down the narrow stairs again. It would take another visit—with someone who spoke Greek fluently.

The next apartment building was much the same. On the third floor lived a Puerto Rican family. Inside was an elderly woman and a small red-cheeked girl of 3.

Three rooms, cluttered, but with a few Puerto Rican decorations.

Where was the 12-year-old boy who had not been attending school? Kaufman asked the woman in Spanish.

He was with relatives, the woman said. He could not go to school because he had no clothes. Besides, his head hurt. Could clothes be provided for him by the school? Kaufman, noting the family's income on his card, explained that they were not eligible for such help. But the boy must be found and returned to school. He was firm about that. If the boy needed medical care, he would get it.

There were more calls in similar homes, all of a depressing dreariness.

This, a person could not help reflecting, was the New York that was a mecca to millions from all over the world. Negroes from the South, Puerto Ricans from sugar plantations, Greeks from mountain villages had flocked here in the hope of improving their condition.

After the round of visits, Kaufman talked about New York.

"We can't put up roadblocks to keep the people from coming here," he said. "But when they get here we must do all we can to see that they get an education and other opportunities. There is the dignity of man to remember."

This phrase is one that is heard frequently in talking to school and social workers here.

MILLIONS FOR WELFARE

To maintain the dignity of man New York pays out millions annually in welfare funds. There is no residence requirement, and a family arriving fresh from Puerto Rico can immediately obtain these payments—rent, groceries, pocket money.

Kaufman is an educated man, holder of a bachelor's degree and now pursuing his studies at Fordham. He feels keenly his duty to help children receive an education.

He believes that only a small minority of students are causing the trouble in the schools. Despite the slums and the conditions that contribute to delinquency, he feels that some gains are being made.

He turned the talk to Texas. He had read Edna Ferber's "Giant" and had found it an interesting study of social conditions there. Why, he asked, did the state not do something about the King Ranch? What about the plight of the Mexicans in Texas?

It would have done no good to explain. Texas was far away, New York was right here, in all its squalor and ugliness.

(NEXT: Some comments and suggestions for stopping the juvenile crime wave.)

2 NY Boys Hospitalized By Attacks

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — One school boy was stabbed today and a second beaten up in a new flare-up of public school lawlessness. The robbery of two other students also was reported.

Both of the assaulted boys were on monitor duty, with authority over other students during a particular phase of school activity. Both victims are white, their assailants Negro.

Frank Sloan, 16, was beaten by three Negro youths in the fourth-floor lunchroom of George Washington High School in Upper Manhattan. He was taken to a hospital with a possible brain concussion.

SLOAN GAVE ORDERS

Police said Sloan directed his assailants to pick up paper they had thrown on the floor and also barred them from the girls' section of the cafeteria. The three, one 16 and the other two 15 years old, then jumped him. The trio were arrested by police.

Victim of the stabbing was Phillip Romano, 15, white, on monitor duty at an entrance to Henry Hudson Junior High School. He was supposed to keep students out until the opening class bell.

Police said James Whitney, 14, a Negro, questioned Romano's authority and stabbed him with a letter opener during a scuffle. Romano was reported in satisfactory condition after an operation at Jacobi Hospital.

WHITNEY PAROLED

Whitney was charged with juvenile delinquency and paroled in the custody of his mother.

In Manhattan, a 6-foot-1 Negro teen-ager was seized by police while entering the High School of Music and Art by a seldom-used rear door.

The youth, Robert Ashby, 19, was identified by police as the individual who robbed one of the school's white pupils, Jan. 27 and a second one yesterday. He was accused of taking their watches and small amounts of cash while pretending he held a gun in his pocket.

Ashby was quoted by police as saying he was on dope and needed money to buy more.

A rash of rapes, assaults, knifings and general juvenile lawlessness has swept through some of the city's nearly 900 public school Although only a small percentage of the city's one million pupils have been involved, a Brooklyn grand jury has been aroused by the crimes.

As a result of jury pressure, policemen now are posted at 41 public schools.

One of the crime-beset schools has been Brooklyn's John Marshall Junior High School. Its principal, George Goldfarb, committed suicide last week after two appearances before the Brooklyn grand jury.

(In Chicago, nine Negro youths held in the stripping, beating and cutting of an 11-year-old white girl underwent stiff questioning and lie detection tests tonight.

(All insisted, according to detectives, they were innocent of the assault last night on Carol Foss in a basement areaway near her home on the South Side.

(Englewood Hospital reported the girl in fair condition. Doctors said she was too weak to view any of those held in connection with the case.

(Carol told police a gang of Negro youths stripped off her clothing — a Brownie Scout uniform — beat her and slashed her with either a knife or a broken bottle).

How the press in New York City handles the school violence story. A survey, Page 6.

2 N. Y. School Boys Attacked; 2 More Robbed

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TOLD TO CLEAN UP

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Victim of the stabbing was Phillip Romano, 15, white, on monitor duty at an entrance to Henry Hudson Junior High School. He was supposed to keep students out until the opening class bell.

QUESTIONS AUTHORITY

Police said James Whitney, 14, a Negro, questioned Romano's authority and stabbed him with a letter opener during a scuffle. Romano was reported in satisfactory condition after an operation at Jacobi Hospital.

Whitney was charged with juvenile delinquency and paroled in the custody of his mother.

Principal Harriet Byrne said the stabbing was the first violence at the Bronx School within her memory. She added that it has a reputation of being a quiet school.

In Manhattan, a 6-foot-1 Negro teen-ager was seized by police while entering the High School of Music and Art by a seldom-used rear door. The school draws talented pupils from throughout the city.

The youth, Robert Ashby, 19, was identified by police as the individual who robbed one of the school's white pupils, Jan. 27 and a second one yesterday. He was accused of taking their watches and small amounts of cash while pretending he held a gun in his pocket.

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GOTHAM SCHOOL YOUTH STABBED

Another Beaten in New Flareup of Violence

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STUDENTS IDENTIFY

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Boy Stabbed, One Beaten In N. Y. Schools

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726 PUPILS OUSTED, JANSEN DISCLOSES

New Total Gives Total Since Feb. 7 in First of Planned Weekly Meetings With Press

219 EXPELLED EARLIER

Hearings Conducted for Half —80 Returned to School on Promise to Behave

By LEONARD BUDER

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen disclosed yesterday that 726 pupils had been suspended in the crackdown on youthful troublemakers.

The figure was the first official total given out since Feb. 7, when the Board of Education started its policy of suspending pupils charged with a violation of law involving violence or insubordination.

Dr. Jansen said that 219 pupils were already under suspension when the new policy went into effect, raising the total of recent suspensions to 945.

Of the 945, the Superintendent said, 811 were still under suspension as of last Friday.

Dr. Jansen relased the figures at a press conference at school headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. It was the first of a series of weekly press conferences that the Superintendent is planning to inform public.

[illegible] report showed th[illegible] had been held for [illegible] of the 945 suspend[illegible] After the hearings, eig[illegible] returned to their regular sc[illegible] were assigned to other schools on promise of good behavior.

Disposition Listed

Seven youngsters were transferred to "600" schools, which are intended for pupils who pose disciplinary and behavior problems. Fifty-five other pupils were continued on suspension while awaiting the opening of special "700" schools.

Dr. Jansen said yesterday that two such schools would be opened on Monday. They are intended to be temporary facilities to be used until the pupils can be accommodated by the 600 schools.

The 600 and 700 schools receive their names from their numerical designations.

Forty-seven other pupils, the report showed, have been dropped from the city school system. Some were over the compulsory school attendance age or had obtained working papers and a few had moved from the city or enrolled in nonpublic schools. The disposition of other cases that have been heard is still pending.

Dr. William A. Hamm, associate superintendent in charge of the division of child welfare, told the conference that the system was having trouble finding suitable abandoned school buildings for 600 and 700 schools. He indicated that because of this and other factors, the system might not be able to open six new 600 schools during the 1958-59 school year as planned.

Welcomes State Aid

Turning to the subject of increased state aid to the city in the fight against juvenile crime, Dr. Jansen said that he welcomed the promise of support made Tuesday by the State Education Commissioner, Dr. James E. Allen Jr.

But Dr. Jansen would not comment on the specific proposals made by the Commissioner because he said he had not yet read the text of Dr. Allen's statement.

In addition to Dr. Jansen and Dr. Hamm, others who took part in the conference included Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, associate superintendent in charge of the high school division, and Dr. Clare Baldwin, assistant superintendent who serves as an aide of Dr. Jansen.

Meanwhile, another incident involving crime in a school was reported yesterday. A 10-year-old pupil at Public School 28 in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn was beaten and robbed of $11.12 by an unidentified boy believed to be about 13 or 14 years old.

The victim, James Ford of 2123 Dean Street, had collected the money from teachers as payment for newspaper subscriptions. The robbery took place in a stairwell of the school at 1001 Herkimer Street.

Recognition Of Danger Signals Helps Preserve Race Relations

The ugly, tragic incidents at John Marshall Junior High School in Brooklyn are part of the price the citizens of New York City must pay for ignoring the proportions of crime and racial tension in their city.

In New York, policemen, educators and public officials maintain that the violence accompanying massive racial integration is the work of a "few individuals" or "outsiders." It is easy for Southerners to see how deluded are the poor people of New York City. Southerners should take care not to become victims of the same delusions.

In Charleston, public officials have offered assurances that racial relations here are good. They say that recent crimes involving conflict between white people and colored people are "isolated incidents." We accept the opinions of these officials as authoritative. Policemen and magistrates are in an excellent position to know the truth about race relations. They should be trusted to give timely warning of serious trouble.

Nevertheless, the citizens of Charleston should take care to keep themselves informed on the precise nature of "isolated incidents" involving the white and colored races. Occurrences so far include an attack by Negro teen-agers on a white policeman. They include attacks on white passersby by groups of Negro boys. They include fights between white and Negro youths in a motion picture theater.

Time will tell whether these incidents within a few weeks of one another were genuinely "isolated."

In the meantime, we see evidence that Charlestonians are concerned about the growth of crime involving teen-agers in Charleston. Recently a committee was formed to develop a plan for dealing with juvenile delinquency. The committee was not specifically charged with finding ways to improve race relations. The character of recent racial incidents, however, shows that preservation of good race relations depends in part at least on keeping juvenile hoodlums in check.

In handing down recommendations for dealing with juvenile crime, the committee offered no suggestions that we recognize as cures. As the committee knows, what is needed to halt juvenile crime is aroused public opinion. If the public grows sick and tired of having juvenile hoodlums running the streets, it will take steps to drive them from the streets.

New Yorkers should have grown sick and tired of juvenile crime long ago. Their leaders and their newspapers did not care to arouse them to its seriousness and they did not arouse themselves.

Juvenile crime and race relations are as much of a problem for Charleston as they are for other cities. We are not saying that Charlestonians are not alert to them. In fact there is evidence to the contrary. When a policeman was beaten by Negroes on a downtown street a few months ago, Negro citizens tipped authorities to the identity of the offenders.

There have been other cases in which citizens of both races have cooperated with police in tracking down persons responsible for violations of the public peace.

All we are saying is that race relations will not prosper in times of tension unless Charlestonians are aware when tension exists. The best way we know of to keep trouble to a minimum is to recognize each sign of friction for what it is—a danger signal—and try to deal with it before it gets out of control.

PRINCIPAL'S DEATH IS LAID TO THREAT BY A GRAND JUROR

Top School Officials Charge Goldfarb Suicide Followed Indictment Warning

ACCUSATION IS DENIED

Foreman Says Officials Lie —Mayor Will Confer With Jansen on Discipline

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Board of Education officials charged yesterday that George Goldfarb, principal of John Marshall Junior High School, had committed suicide because a grand juror had told him he might be indicted.

The foreman of the gran jury denied the charge and called Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, a liar.

Mr. Goldfarb plunged to his death from the roof of his apartment in Brooklyn Tuesday morning at the time that he was scheduled to appear for the third time before a special Kings County grand jury that has been investigating juvenile violence in the borough's schools.

The accusation against the grand juror was made by Mr. Silver and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. They said Mr. Goldfarb had reported the threat to the board last Thursday, a few hours after he had appeared before the jury for the second time.

The charges were made to reporters yesterday as the two officials arrived to attend funeral services for Mr. Goldfarb at the Riverside Chapel, Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

Grand Jury Denied

A vehement denial was immediately issued by A. George Golden, foreman of the special grand jury.

"We have never threatened anybody since the jury was impaneled on Nov. 6 last," he asserted. "We have treated every official with respect and courtesy. We are not dealing with hoodlums and roughnecks, but with highly respected educators.

"We are trying to help the Board of Education. We are not trying to indict them. Mr. Silver's remarks were lies made to befuddle the public. In everything we have thus far done, the board officials have deliberately lied and cast remarks against the members of this grand jury. It is a cry of witch hunt reminiscent of former Mayor O'Dwyer."

The reference to former Mayor William O'Dwyer concerned the statement he made in 1951 after a police captain had committed suicide during a grand jury investigation of gambling graft in Brooklyn.

Mayor Backs Board

The exchange of accusations was the latest development in a controversy between school officials and the grand jury as to whether policemen should be stationed in the city's schools. The jurors have urged the step and the Board of Education has opposed it. Mayor Wagner and Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy have supported the board's stand.

Mr. Wagner repeated his opposition to police guards when he returned to City Hall yesterday after a trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. However, he said he planned to confer with Dr. Jansen about the school troubles and to ascertain whether trouble-makers were being "coddled."

In reference to the police, he said:

"We don't want to run an education system with a policeman standing over it."

The grand jury will resume its inquiry into the Brooklyn school system today. It is scheduled to question Dr. Samuel M. Levenson, assistant superintendent of schools in the Crown Heights district, where John Marshall Junior High School is situated. The request for Dr. Levenson's appearance was made by J. Kenneth McCabe, chief assistant district attorney of Kings County.

Disorders Studied

The John Marshall school had been the subject of a grand jury inquiry because of disorders there. Mr. Goldfarb was to have been examined Tuesday for the third time mainly as the result of the reported rape last week in the school of a 13-year-old girl by a 15-year-old youth.

Another rape case involving a Brooklyn school girl went before the authorities yesterday. It involved an alleged assault Tuesday night by a 16-year-old youth on a 13-year-old girl on the stairway leading to the basement of Public School 20, at 225 Adelphi Street, in the Hill section of the borough.

Peter White of 384 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, the youth who was accused, was arraigned in Brooklyn Adolescents Court before Magistrate John R. Starkey. He was held in $10,000 bail for a hearing next Monday. The alleged assault occurred while an evening recreation program was being held at the school under the auspices of the Bureau of Community Education.

Meanwhile, at John Marshall yesterday a policeman was stationed inside the building for the first time since the school became involved in youth violence.

The assignment resulted from a letter Mr. Goldfarb had written to the police Monday night requesting the policeman. A patrolman had previously been stationed outside the building.

Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm said that the policeman would do continuous patrol duty inside and outside the school, with the halls, stairways and basement of the building as part of his beat.

Mothers Patrol Lobby

There was an emotional atmosphere in the school yesterday. Pupils' mothers were on duty in the main lobby to help keep order, and teachers discussed Mr. Goldfarb's death with pupils in their official classes.

Youngsters said Acting Principal Benjamin M. Martin had informed them at the seventh-grade assembly that Mr. Goldfarb had died "because he worried for you." Mr. Martin urged them to be good children for the rest of the school year. The pupils reported that teachers wept while the morning prayer was read in the assembly.

Violence nearly erupted, however, when the children were dismissed at 1:30 P. M., earlier than usual, so that those who wanted could attend Mr. Goldfarb's funeral. A group of youths menaced Edward Hausner, a news photographer for The New York Times. One of them thrust a note into his hands. It said it was from the Corsair Lords, a teen-age gang.

"If the cops come in our school, we will make them move out," it read in part. "If you want the school improve, keep the flat foots out and keep people from out of territory

Raped Girl's School Head Dies in Fall

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — The principal of Public School 210 in Brooklyn where a girl pupil was raped last week, fell or jumped to his death today when he was supposed to be testifying before a Kings County grand jury.

George Goldfarb, 55, plunged to his death from the roof of a six-story apartment building, his home, in Brooklyn.

He had appeared twice last week before a grand jury investigating conditions in Brooklyn schools and was due to appear again. His school had been the scene of other incidents requiring police attention.

CALLED OUTSTANDING

Supt. of Schools William Jansen issued a statement calling Goldfarb one of the outstanding junior high school principals in the City of New York.

Goldfarb was a graduate of New York University and holder of a master's degree. He taught commercial subjects in Madison High School and Long Island City High School until 1954. His wife works in the registrar's office of Brooklyn College.

Goldfarb administered a school of 1,214 pupils of which 45 per cent is Negro and 10 per cent Puerto Rican. There are 595 boys and 619 girls.

A 13-year-old white girl was raped in the basement of the school after a youth described as a Negro forced her to accompany him at knifepoint.

CASE UNSOLVED

The case has not been solved. Several boys were taken into custody for questioning but all subsequently were released.

In other school incidents since then, the school's recreation director was assaulted by a youth and another boy was arrested for refusing to leave the school yard on orders from a policeman.

The rape of the girl brought a renewed demand from a Brooklyn grand jury, which has been probing school crime, for stationing of officers at all city schools.

School authorities and police officials had rejected a similar demand made earlier by the grand jury.

Head of School Beset By Hoodlums Kills Self

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—The principal of Brooklyn's hoodlum-beset John Marshall Junior High School killed himself Tuesday as a grand jury awaited his latest testimony on violence in his school.

Principal George Goldfarb leaped to his death from the roof of his six-story apartment building. The district attorney's office labeled the death a suicide.

Goldfarb, 55, was called before the grand jury twice last week after a 13-year-old John Marshall white girl was raped in the school by an unidentified Negro teen-ager.

The January 21 rape incident was followed two days later by an assault on a policeman stationed outside the school and on a recreational director inside. Three Negro youths, none a student at the school, were arrested.

Enrollment 45 Pct. Negro

The violence put John Marshall and its 1,200 white, Negro, and Puerto Rican students under the spotlight of a Brooklyn grand jury, already incensed by violence that has swept certain New York public schools.

John Marshall is one of nearly 900 city schools, which handle about a million pupils a day. Its student body is 45 per cent Negro, 10 per cent Puerto Rican, and the rest white.

These percentages make it one of the most evenly integrated schools in the city. There is no official segregation in New York's school system.

The Brooklyn grand jury demanded some time ago that policemen be stationed in troublesome schools. The jury renewed the recommendation after the rape incident at John Marshall.

Suggestions Refused

In both cases the Board of Education refused the suggestion. Such a policy, it said, would not prevent criminal activity in schools.

Goldfarb was supposed to have testified before the grand jury for the third time Tuesday morning.

He was a graduate of New York University. He held a master's degree. His first assignment as a principal was to John Marshall.

School Superintendent William Jansen called Goldfarb "one of the outstanding junior high school principals in the city of New York."

14k 1958

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Rape-Case School 'Okay,' Pupils Tell Reporter in Interviews

By Judith [illegible]

John Marshall Junior High School, at Rochester Ave. and Park Place, in Brooklyn, was in the news last week because of the alleged rape of a thirteen-year-old student by an unidentified teen-ager on a school stairway and the subsequent arrest of three teenagers, not enrolled in the school, one for assaulting a patrolman in the schoolyard and two for attacking an after-school recreation leader in the school basement.

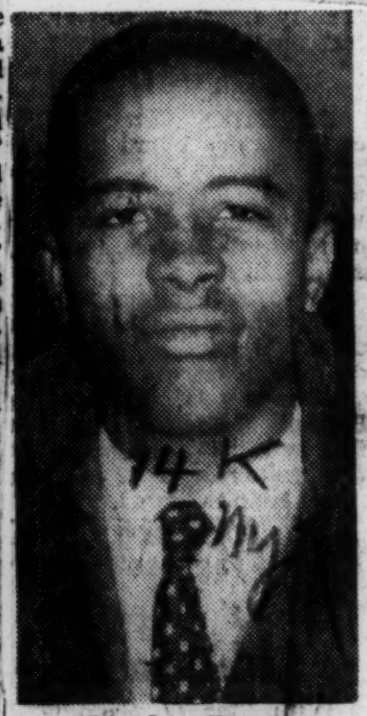
To some outsiders the school may seem to be a "trouble spot." To schoolmen and parents it reflects the "problems" of a neighborhood that is changing in economic status and population. To its students, the school rates from "very good" to "okay," with its recent notoriety attributable to "some bad kids you find anywhere" or "kids from the outside."

That the community is "sensitive" about the school situation was evidenced yesterday when this reporter and a photographer arrived outside the school at 3 p. m. when classes were dismissed. Within minutes, with the hunger for publicity and after-school enthusiasm normal for teen-agers, a friendly mob of about 200 students was milling around, pushing, shoving and shouting for attention.

Within fewer minutes two patrol cars, a police sergeant and a plain clothes lieutenant were on the scene, ordered the photographer to move his car and park it several blocks from the school, dispersed the crowd and enabled the reporter to continue individual interviews.

Meanwhile faces were pressed to windows of neighboring apartment houses, several women had called the station house to report a riot, a few more even telephoned the Herald Tribune to vow vengeance and some even came into the street to harangue the reporter and the photographer.

But when one woman berated the reporter with "It's you people who are causing all the trouble around here. The cops told you to get out and now I tell you to get out," a small unstudious-looking boy in the remaining crowd turned to her and said, "They did not. She can stay. That's freedom of the press!"



Hurley Davis

Fifteen, seventh-grade, of 131 Utica Ave., Brooklyn:

"The school is okay, a right nice school and the kids are okay. It's my first term here. I came from the Thomas Walker School, that's a segregated school in Virginia. I sure like it here. I've made a lot of friends, white, colored and Spanish. I read in the papers about all the trouble here. It doesn't bother me, not one bit. I had nothing to do with it."

Bernice Nekrutman

Twelve "next month," seventh grade, of 1453 Prospect Place, Brooklyn:

"The school is okay. I like the teachers very much. Those things that happen—boy, it gives a school a terrible reputation that it doesn't deserve. It's only a couple of bad kids who do something and people think we're bad and even the neighborhood gets a bad reputation. A lot of kids are afraid to walk in the halls. They're crazy. You just have to mind your own business."

Rebecca Pitt

Thirteen, eighth grade, of 1616 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn:

"The school's not too good and it's not too bad. I'm not warried about children getting raped: Like the principal said, if you mind your own business nothing will happen. Sometimes that's true. We have nice teachers and a nice principal and the school has been made nice. We have clubs and friends. Only thing I really don't like is social studies, sometimes."

Carlos Pile

Thirteen, eighth grade, of 1679 Prospect Place, Brooklyn:

'It happens in every school but just because things happen here they blame us. This school isn't bad. It's the people who come around it. They try, like having policemen around here. They can't do any good. The people who are real bad, the policemen pass them by. But you step out of line just once and boom, they got you. This school has a lot of good. Some of the best teachers are my teachers."

Richard Siegel

Thirteen, ninth grade, of 881 Washington Ave., Brooklyn:

"I think it's a very good school. The faculty's excellent and the principal does a very good job. The trouble is that once in a while people get a little out of hand and then the school gets unfavorable publicity. It doesn't represent the school or the pupils the way they are all the time or even when there's trouble."

Herald Tribune photos by Don Rice

Robert Fishman

Twelve, seventh grade, 1530 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn:

"There are certain kids here get in lots of fights and then the other kids, from outside the school, come in here to start trouble. It's not the kids from this school. A lot's been done to make this school very nice and we should be very happy. It costs plenty to paint a school like this, but still you get kids writing on the walls and marking up furniture. I enjoy all my teachers very much."

School Aides Ask Power For Ouster

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

High school teachers and principals protested yesterday against the forthcoming loss of their recently acquired power to suspend incorrigible pupils.

They were granted the power suddenly by the Board of Education on Feb. 6. The board issued the order that evening after a long session at which recent violence in Brooklyn schools was discussed.

That violence had been under investigation by the Kings County grand jury since November and is now under scrutiny of city, state and Federal officials.

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, issued a circular last Tuesday returning suspension power to assistant superintendents as of April 1.

Dr. Jansen's modification of the board's new policy was protested yesterday by the High School Principals Association and the High School Teachers Association.

Emil H. Tron, president of the teachers group, declared that the "backsliding, rescinding deadline set for April 1 is creating a dismaying effect."

"The delinquency crisis extends far beyond the 644 suspended students," he continued.

"Reports from high school principals and deans of boys and girls indicate," he said, "that several thousand insubordinate, chronically disorderly and emotionally disturbed students must receive special attention in separate facilities. Incorrigibles must not be permitted to disrupt the high school education of the 99 per cent who value it."

'Wholesome Effect' Cited

The new suspension order, Mr. Tron said, gave principals "an enforceable weapon of discipline against chronic anti-social behavior."

Dorothy Bonawit, president of the principals association, also commended the "wholesome psychological effect" on both parents and pupils of the directive strengthening the principal's power.

She urged that the power be left in the hands of the head of the school in order that he might "better carry out his necessary school functions."

Under the normal procedure for suspension, the principal obtains permission from an assistant superintendent.

That procedure, according to some teachers, delays the final suspension so long that its effectiveness is weakened.

"Meanwhile," according to Mrs. Concetta Roy," the incorrigible pupil is still in school, interrupting classwork, harassing the teacher, contemptuous of the principal, the idol of his admiring classmates. Sometimes it takes months of red tape before the suspension finally comes through."

Mrs. Roy is dean of girls and acting administrative assistant in charge of guidance at Flushing High School in Queens. She said of Dr. Jansen's modifying circular, "why April 1? Will there be no more incorrigibles after that?"

She expressed the opinion that there would have been "thousands more" suspensions in the academic high schools had they been informed more promptly of the new power accorded principals.

"By the time we heard of it," Mrs. Roy asserted, "Dr. Jansen had already begun to modify it, and now the principal's power to suspend is being taken away."

On the day the new policy went into effect, Dr. Jansen's office reported that 544 pupils had been suspended that day in elementary, vocational and junior high schools. Incomplete figures from one-third of the academic high schools indicated that they had suspended 100 pupils that day.

Races Found on a Friendly Basis In One of New York's 'Worst' Schools

The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager to New York to get the viewpoint of a Southerner on whether race friction is causing the violence in the schools and on the streets. Second of a series of dispatches.

By Al Kuettner

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (U.P.)—Let me take you to a school in Brooklyn so plagued by violence and insubordination that 38 of its students have been kicked out in the past two weeks.

One out of five of the pupils here is Negro. Another 15 per cent are Puerto Rican. Thirty per cent are Jewish, including some children from European refugee families who only recently came to the United States.

It is one of the worst schools in the city for disciplinary problems. The 38 suspended under a recent city edict permitting such drastic steps against troublemakers represent 6 per cent of the city-wide total of suspensions.

It Has No Playground

It is Eastern District High School, a four-story stucco building with no playground. It sits in the midst of endless rows of ancient brownstone houses, now split into apartments, their stoop steps littered with open garbage cans.

This is a critical slum area and the school is on the front line of this big city's harrowing efforts to educate its children under trying conditions.

Threading through cluttered and narrow streets, the cab driver gave me as fervent a lecture on behalf of racial segregation as I've ever heard from Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin.

"This was once a beautiful and peaceful section," the cabbie said. "Now it is filled up with Negroes and Puerto Ricans and your life isn't worth 25 cents on the streets at night."

With the combined gloom of the driver and the surroundings in mind, it is quite a shock to swing open the great doors of what was identified to me as "one of our problem schools."

No Segregation for Years

Classes are just at the period change and well-lighted and wide corridors are jammed with chattering teen-agers. There has been no racial segregation here for years. Negroes move with seeming self-confidence among fellow students.

There's one point, however, that cannot escape notice—except for strictly school operations, Negroes and other racial groups tend to gravitate toward their own people at the school.

In the gymnasium, mixed groups are shooting basketballs at the six backboards, but the tendency is for Negroes—by choice—to line up together.

There was nothing apparent during a lengthy and unconducted tour of this school to indicate any group was being discriminated against. Yet in the corridors and in those typical after-school gatherings, this tendency of racial groups to cling together persisted.

Negro boys and girls, questioned at random, told me that relations with white pupils are cordial and friendly, that there are no interracial fights.

A white girl called out cheerily to a Negro as they left the building: "Have a nice weekend."

The place, in fact, seems like any high school the country over, except for the mixture of races. Where, then, are the troublemakers?

Well, 38 of them are out on the streets. Each will get a hearing to see whether he is to be permanently expelled. The others are under the determined thumb of Principal Louis K. Wechsler.

Wechsler has been principal of Eastern District High for six years. He has three characteristics that make him a valuable administrator for a school in such a neighborhood as this. He is a strict disciplinarian, he knows his job and he loves children.

Before coming here, he brought into line within a month a junior high school that had a history of rape, stabbings and theft, where a teacher was pitched headlong down the stairs by a pupil.

"You ask me if the problem in the New York school system today is racial, and I can tell you it is not and I mean it," Wechsler said.

"Newcomers" Problem

"This problem is not because Negroes are Negroes," he said. "It is because they are newcomers. They are often at the bottom of the economic scale. They have not been recognized. And it is a sociological truth that until a person finds his place in society he is rebellious.

"We must learn not to get sentimental over race, but to get sentimental over people."

"We are reaping the product of 15 years of misdirected humanitarianism in our schools and we have done everybody, including the children, a disservice," he said.

"The disregard of the group for the sake of the individual is wrong," he said. "We have no more right to expose a class of pupils to a person who cannot be taught than we have to expose society to a person who cannot be cured of a disease.

"We are neither psychiatrists nor prison keepers. We are in school to teach and to learn. It is about time New York and the Nation recognize that there are certain children in any city who retard that goal and should be dealt with swiftly."

New York is preparing to open a special custodial high school for youngsters of a troublesome nature and Wechsler says the lack of such schools has been at the bottom of the trouble.

(Tomorrow: Puerto Ricans, a bigger problem than the Negroes?)

Powell Blasts Suspension Of 644 Troublesome Pupils

Adventurer Montgomery, Ala.
Mon 2-10-58
2-10-58

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) denounced today the ouster of trouble-making students from the city's schools as "a form of Nazism forced upon the people of New York City" by Mayor Robert Wagner and top school authorities.

2-10-8

Powell, also pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, told his Harlem congregation the "current outbreak of crime and violence in the New York City Public School System" derived in "the stupidity and indifference of Wagner, Silver and Jansen."

He referred to Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and William Jansen, superintendent of schools, whose conferences with Wagner last week led to the board's crackdown on juvenile delinquency in the schools.

At least 644 pupils considered chronic trouble-makers were suspended from the city's schools Friday. The mass suspensions followed a series of rapes, knifings and other disorders involving white and Negro students on or near school property this year.

The Board's suspension policy immediately ignited a round of protests from parents' associations and groups concerned with public education.

Powell, a Negro, said the suspensions of children "not convicted but merely charged" with being disturbed or incorrigible was "no way to meet the problem."

Terming the Board's action "illegal," he added:

"Kicking them out into the streets, not only from 3 o'clock on, but the entire day will only help to make them into full time criminals."

The Negro congressman declared his opposition to "hooliganism" and "coddling criminals," but said the suspensions should be removed immediately and a conference called at City Hall with leaders of groups and agencies involved in youth work.

Meanwhile, city officials sought a solution to the problem of what to do with the suspended pupils.

N.Y. Readies Program On School Crime

By FRANK VAN DER LINDEN
A Special Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — Mayor Robert F. Wagner and city school officials met for more than two hours late today and indicated that they will announce tomorrow a new program to combat the rising wave of crime in New York's integrated public schools. Wagner declined to tell reporters exactly what was in the plan, but there have been requests for taking trouble-making teen-agers out of classrooms and segregating them in separate schools.

The problem of crime was highlighted here dramatically in the past few days when two 13-year-old school girls were raped and the principal of one of the schools involved committed suicide.

The board of education charged that the principal, George Goldfarb, leaped off his apartment roof because a member of the grand jury had threatened to have him indicted. The grand jury foreman, A. George Golden, called this charge a lie.

STEPS INTO FEUD

Mayor Wagner finally stepped into the feud between the grand jury and board of education, by calling 18 school officials, including the board, to meet at his official residence, Gracie Mansion.

His executive secretary, William Peer, told reporters afterward, "Many suggestion and proposals were presented to cope with crime in the schools."

A task force of five men met late tonight to draw up the proposals in writing and Peer indicated the program would be announced tomorrow.

BECOMING AWARE

New York newspapers, most of which advocated racial inteegration bills, are now becoming aware of school problems on their own doorsteps.

Also, Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, a civil rights bill sponsor, was quoted today as saying the school situation in New York City is "deplorable."

The grand jury, under direction of Judge Samuel Leibowitz, is recommending that policemen be stationed in all schools having trouble with teen-age criminal.

RESISTS PROPOSAL

Supt. William Jansen has resisted this proposal, but has finally allowed policemen to be stationed in 41 schools. Jansen complained that Judge Liebowitz called him an "arrogant, pompous, swellheaded—." Liebowitz has denied saying this.

While the committee was drafting proposals tonight, Mayor Wagner was scheduled to be the guest of honor at a "victory champagne party" given by the N. Y. State Committee on Discrimination in Housing to celebrate the recent passage of a New York City ordinance against segregation in privately owned housing.

This bill stirred up great resistance among New York real estate owners and was modified to remove jail penalties for those who refuse to rent to minority groups.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS are wondering why troops weren't sent to Brooklyn, Page 2-A; Gov. Clement says it's time for North to stop pointing at South, Page 8-B.

Text of School Board Plan on Crime

Following is the text of the Board of Education's statement yesterday on juvenile delinquency in the schools. It is an outgrowth of two meetings held Monday at the request of Mayor Wagner between city and school officials.

Publicity given to recent incidents within and near our schools has made it appear that our children are lawless and irresponsible. The fact is that the number of children who create problems is less than 1 per cent of our total school pipulation. They constitute a hard core of young people who require special attention, guidance, treatment and, in some cases, custodial and corrective care. The Board of Education recognizes and accepts its responsibilities to these children.

At the same time, it points out that delinquency among the young is not a modern phenomenon, that it springs from no one cause and is susceptible of no one cure. No level or group of our society is immune from it. While it is perhaps more apparent in a big city such as New York because of the large numbers of people and the relatively small areas involved, it is evident in substantially equal intensity throughout the nation.

Problem Outlined

In its basic elements it is a reflection not of the schools but rather of the society in which it exists. The problem, and its solution, are the joint responsibility of the entire community: the family, the churches, the school, the Government at al levels, the social agencies and of every individual citizen. Together these can solve the problem provided there is full recognition by the whole community that there is no substitute for the principles of religion and morality.

The primary concern of the Board of Education is, of course, the pupils and in this framework, it is our responsibility to set forth the role which our schools can play in helping t meet the problem. Our schools have almost 1,000,000 pupils. In a system of this size there are, of course, some who are in need of greater personal assistance than can reasonably be made available in every school. They require a considerable amount of service from guidance counsellors, psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists, as well as remedial teachers and close cooperation with the home.

Separation of Pupils

At the same time, some of the these students are a disruptive influence in the regular classroom. Clearly, for the good of both, they should be separated from the normal group of children. It is believed that many of these students can be handled in special day schools with adequate facilities, and at the same time return to their respective homes at the close of school each day.

There are others, who, in the opinion of school officials, cannot be rehabilitated unless they are removed completely from their home environment. For such students, custodial institutions must be provided. It is recognized that the present available facilities are inadequate, and the judges in the various courts are now making a survey in order to report on the amount of additional facilities that must be provided as quickly as possible.

The board has repeatedly pointed out that discipline does not begin and end at the school door and that proper respect for law and order is the responsibility of the family and of all authorities who have to do with the daily life of the child. As the result of the Board of Education's meeting on Monday, Feb. 3, with Mayor Robert F. Wagner on the subject, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The Board of Education will proceed as rapidly as possible to provide six additional special schools, appropriately staffed, to which it can assign those pupils who are serious disruptive elements in the normal school situation.

The Mayor has already been in contact with the Governor and his representatives in an effort to ecures promptly additional correction facilities for those who require removal from normal society. Analysis of the magnitude of the problem is already under way. The Board of Education will support the Mayor, the Governor and the courts in this effort.

3. Pending the availability of these facilities, the Board of Education will give immediate consideration to the problem of the disposition of offenders currently in school. If necessary, changes will be recommended in existing laws.

4. The Board of Education will expand its attendance bureau staff and its counseling, guidance and similar facilities in the field so that these may be readily available at individual schools.

5 The Board of Education will join with the several other bureaus and departments of the city in a continuing effort to bring the full influence of the community to bear in those schools and localities where the problem is most acute.

6. The Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education will assure teachers and staff of their continuing full support in the strict enforcement of reasonable disciplinary measures.

Mayor Supports Plan

The Mayor supports these proposals and is ready to recommend them for such support and approval as may be required to implement them.

We know that the Board of Estimate is deeply concerned over these problems and can be depended upon for the fullest cooperation in supporting our proposals and actions.

In making these proposals the board is ever mindful of its long-range program for the expansion and improvement of the total educational establishment and the betterment of the compensation and working conditions of its staff.

PANEL ON SCHOOLS NAMED BY MAYOR TO HALT VIOLENCE

Suggestions Due Tomorrow —Jansen, Theobald and Adams Among Group

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Mayor Wagner yesterday commissioned a group to draft a program for dealing with crime in the schools.

Stepping into a heated controversy between the Board of Education and a Brooklyn grand jury, the Mayor met for two hours with school officials.

After the meeting at Gracie Mansion it was announced that the group would meet later last night and again today at City Hall to put the proposals discussed into preliminary form. A statement detailing the steps that were under consideration was expected to be issued from the Mayor's office some time tomorrow.

Members Listed

The Mayor named as members of the group Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools; Francis W. H. Adams, former Police Commissioner and now a member of the Board of Education, and Deputy Mayor John J. Theobald, who will succeed Dr. Jansen in September.

Also in the group are William R. Peer, executive secretary to the Mayor, and Harold F. Hay, secretary of the Board of Education. Others may be called into the group tomorrow, it was announced.

Eight members of the Board of Education, Dr. Theobald, Dr. Jansen and ten members of his staff attended the Gracie Mansion meeting yesterday. Mr. Peer said the meeting discussed the "general situation" in the schools, including the program

of special schools for problem children.

Extra Schools Asked

The Board of Education now has five of these schools and has asked the Mayor and the city to provide funds for six more, at a cost estimated at nearly $500,000.

Mr. Peer said that "many suggestions and proposals" had been made in the two-hour meeting. The job of the group, he said, would be to "draft the first phase of the program discussed" and present it as a series of proposals.

Mayor Wagner called the meeting with school officials after the Board of Education had adopted a statement accusing Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz of "grossly" misrepresenting its operations and of "gross abuse and personal attack" on its members.

The board also charged in its statement that George Goldfarb, a junior high school principal who committed suicide last week, had been threatened with indictment on unspecified charges.

A Kings County grand jury, on instructions of Judge Leibowitz, has been investigating juvenile violence in the Brooklyn schools, particularly at the John Marshall Junior High School, where Mr. Goldfarb was assigned.

Incidents at that school have included the reported rape in the basement of the school of a 13-year-old girl.

The grand jury defended its action in a statement denying it had threatened Mr. Goldfarb and saying it was being "maligned" by the Board of Education officials.

In calling the meeting with the school officials the Mayor said the "rough talk" between the board members, Judge Leibowitz and the grand jury would have to be ironed out among them. The meeting, he said, was only to discuss the "general situation" in the schools.

Ministers Pledge Aid

Thirteen Negro and white ministers serving in and around the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn sent the Mayor a telegram at Gracie Mansion while the meeting was going on.

The ministers pledged their cooperation with the Mayor and with the Board of Education to make the schools "better and safer planes in which to educate our children."

They deplored, however, "headline-seeking adventurers who would disrupt our schools —and who by innuendo are attempting to place a racial connotation on recent unfortunate events in our borough."

Children of various races were among the victims and the perpetrators of crimes in the area, the telegram said, but there was no evidence that the crimes were conected with racial tensions.

"We hope that at your meeting today," the telegram ended, "there will be common agreement that a school budget much larger than that requested by the Board of Education be agreed upon to give our children the guidance, teaching, smaller classes, remedial facilities and community center activities which they so desperately need."

Teachers Give Views

Another telegram was sent to the Mayor during the meeting from Abraham Lederman, president, and Rose V. Russell, legislative representative, of the Teachers Union of the City of New York, independent.

That message also urged more funds for the city's schools—$30,000,000 for teachers' salary adjustments and $20,000,000 for more personnel, services and supplies.

The telegram deplored the "ostrich attitude" of Superintendent of Schools Jansen and "his self-serving boast" that the city's schools were now better than ever before.

"There is grave danger that in the feud between supine school authorities and a sensation-seeking grand jury the children and the schools will be forgotten," the telegram said.

"In your confidence this afternoon we urge you to bear in mind that the problem of wayward pupils and what to do about them is part of the larger problem of what our city must do for all its children," the union officials said.

"In coping with crime in the schools," they added, "we ask you not to forget the overwhelming majority of the children in our schools who are being cheated daily of their educational birthright by short-sighted, penny-pinching budgets."

The grand jury, which has been investigating violence in Brooklyn schools since Nov. 6, was not in session yesterday. Since November it has been meeting twice weekly. The grand jury is headed by a real estate broker and composed mainly of business men and merchants.

Board members who attended the conference with the Mayor yesterday, besides President Silver and Mr. Adams, were Charles F. Rank, Cornelius J. Walsh, Mrs. Cecile Ruth Sands, Andrew G. Clauson Jr., Vito F. Lanza and Charles J. Bensley.

The only member of the board who was not present was the Rev. John M. Coleman of Brooklyn, the board's only Negro member. Mr. Coleman was not present, either, at the board meting Jan. 23 when Dr. Goldfarb reported that he had been threatened with indictment, or at the meeting Jan. 31 that "fully endorsed" Dr. Jansen and Mr. Silver.

Members of Mr. Silver's staff who were present at the meeting, in addition to Mr. Hay, were Dr. William A. Hamm, associate superintendent of child welfare; C. Frederick Pertch, associate superintendent of the high school division; Dr. Joseph Loretan, associate superintendent of the junior high school division; Dr. Claire Baldwin, assistant to Dr. Jansen.

Also Morris Krugman, assistant superintendent of the guidance division; Dr. Frances Wilson, assistant director of the guidance division; Arthur Clinton, director of attendance; Charles Gilman, administrator of business affairs, and G. Gary Sousa, law secretary to the board of superintendents.

Violence in the Schools

Times — New York

An Analysis of Pupil Delinquency And Steps Taken to Cope With It

2-13-58

P. 13

By LEONARD BUDER

The recent outbreak of violence in the public schools has caused harried city officials, worried parents and others to ask: What can be done about the problem of crime in the schools? The Board of Education yesterday offered one answer. The board said that starting today all pupils arrested on charges of violence or insubordination would be suspended from school. The schools have previously had to accept pupils who have been placed on probation by the children's courts, pending disposition of the cases.

A News Analysis Article

This major change in policy is intended to put some teeth in the board's program, announced on Tuesday, for coping with pupil delinquency. Other changes in school policy are reported to be under consideration.

The new measures, as well as other steps previously announced, are aimed at the hard core of delinquent pupils. Their number has been estimated at less than 9,500—but their harmful influence is said to exceed their size.

School officials have long recognized the need for special measures to handle difficult pupils. The important thing, they have said, is to remove them from regular classrooms where they disrupt the education program and, even worse, sometimes menace the safety of other pupils and the teachers.

Other Steps Studied

The new policy will give the schools the means for expelling, at least temporarily, the most serious disciplinary cases. For other delinquents, whose actions may not be serious enough to warrant commitment to correctional institutions, the board is making further provisions.

Funds have been asked for six new schools for problem pupils. These schools would have facilities for 1,200 to 1,500 pupils. At present, the city now has five such special schools with a combined enrollment of 1,200.

The schools—called "600" schools—have been criticized in recent months. Two officially commissioned reports—one by the Mayor and the other by the school board—are divided on the question of whether any more 600 schools should be opened. Both reports agree, however, that the existing 600 schools must be improved and strengthened.

Many persons concerned with the problem are advicating still another measure for dealing with hard-core delinquents. They favor lowering the age at which those youngsters who have no interest in education, and are disruptive influences, can go to work.

Children are now required to attend school until they are 16 years old except for those who are severely disabled either mentally or physically. The new ing the compulsory attendance age insists that permitting these youngsters to quit school may make matters easier for the schools but it would not solve the over-all problem of juvenile delinquency. In fact, the argument holds, these youngsters might cause even more trouble because they would be entirely free of supervision.

Opponents of plans to lower the school age declare that 14 proposal is that the age limit be lowered to 14 or 15.

The argument against lower- and 15 year olds would have difficulty in obtaining employment, assuming that they would want to go to work.

"If legislation were passed enabling these young people to leave school," the National Child Labor Committee says, "we think it would result in children out of school and out of work. Wouldn't these idle young people be even more prone to delinquent behavior?"

But there are other aspects to the problem of violence in the schools. Many of the most serious incidents have been committed by "outsiders" who invade school premises—offenders who are beyond the control of the discipline of the school system.

Police Patrols Backed

The special Kings County grand jury investigating lawlessness in Brooklyn schools has recommended the stationing of policemen in difficult schools to cope with this particular problem. The Board of Education, while opposed to the general idea on the ground that the schools would be surrendering their authority over their pupils, has left the matter up to the individual principals. A total of forty-one principals so far has requested police assistance.

Another suggestion that has been advanced to meet this problem would establish a special school police force—similar to the women traffic guards. The special force would be composed of retired policemen and firemen who would serve for a few hours each day at schools in their own neighborhoods.

Another major aspect of the delinquency problem in the schools concerns the prevention of crime and the maintenance of effective discipline among the 99 per cent of the children who are not regarded as hard-core offenders.

This is regarded as the long-range need by many civic and educational groups in the city. It can be accomplished, they say, not by emergency measures aimed directly at delinquency but by a comprehensive plan to improve school programs, services and staffs.

A basic feature of such a plan would be to provide salaries high enough to attract competent teachers and to end the current teaching shortage. A good teaching staff, these organizations say, would be able to maintain discipline in the classroom by constructive educational means.

Negro Children Finish First Year In Mixed N. C. Schools

By THE ASSOCIATED RESS

The words probably did hurt a little but there were no sticks and stones for the handful of Negro children who broke the public school color line for the first time in North Carolina history last fall.

Mostly disregarded, occasionally welcomed, jeered by a few—they finished in a calm that contrasted sharply with the storm aroused by their entry last year.

One girl, 15-year-old Dorothy Counts of Charlotte, withdrew after a week of spitting and heckling from her white classmates at Harding High School.

But the other youngsters in Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, stuck to their lonely paths. Several did very well. Most were described as average students by their school principals.

"It was fairly easy for me to go to school," said Gustavus Allen Roberts, the only Negro student among 1,600 white pupils at Charlotte's Central High School.

"I didn't have much trouble. I would rather go there. I learn more than I would the regular way. I'll be better prepared for college. I want to be an electrical engineer."

In the "regular way," Gus would have attended Second Ward Negro high school where he was a B student his sophomore year. He did not make a C average his first semester at Central although he pulled his grades up to C in the second half.

"Central was harder," he said.

Gus, who cannot remember how many times he has been called "black boy" at Central, is going back next fall for his senior year.

"He was a student at Central High School just like any other student," said Principl Edward Sanders. "I never did see him engaged in any social activities. He always seemed to be alone. But then, I saw him in the halls between classes when everybody was hurrying."

Sanders said he had not heard anyone say anything "out of the way" to Gus since the first days last fall.

Asked if he had made any close friends at Central, Gus replied:

"I wouldn't say that. I spent most of my time studying. I was working too hard for school activities and I couldn't have done them anyway. I didn't have a C average.

"No, it wasn't lonesome. I wasn't nervous. There was nothing to be nervous about."

Gus' younger sister, Givaud, was not home to comment. She has been reassigned to Piedmont Junior High where she was in the eighth grade this past year, the only Negro among 600 students.

"She's doing okay. I imagine her grades fell between B and C plus — an average student. We didn't have a bit of trouble," said Principal Donald Newman.

At Alexander Graham Junior High, Delores Huntley attended the seventh grade as the only Negro among 400 students. The last week, she walked past an eighth grade boy in the hall.

"Hi, Nigger," he said.

The day before, it was an eighth grade girl who greeted her:

"Hi, Buckwheat."

She heard such greetings almost daily for a year, but was offered no physical abuse. Some classmates were kind.

"She was about average," said Principal Frank Motley. "She had no incidents at all. She played on the girls softball, volley ball and basketball teams.

"She ate in the school-cafeteria with her own homeroom group and seemed to get along well with the others.

"When I told her she had been reassigned to Second Ward (a Negro high school) next fall, she seemed happy."

Alexander Graham is being abandoned and the school will be farther from Delores' home than the Negro high school.

Charlotte School Supt. Dr. E. M. Garinger said the Charlotte school year was peaceful.

"I have nothing to tell you. We treated them as we would any other children. We've had nothing unusual since that one case last fall (the heckling of Dorothy Counts at Harding High School.)"

At Winston-Salem, Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey completes her junior year Tuesday at Reynolds High School as the only Negro.

"She is getting along well. Her grades are very good," said Principal C. R. Joyner.

At Greensboro, where the largest number of Negroes were integrated, Josephine Boyd graduates Tuesday from Greensboro Senior High School. She is the only Negro among 1,900 students.

Josephine has been on the school honor rolls for several months. Neither she nor her principal could be reached for comment.

Greensboro's Gillespie Park School has had five Negroes attending classes among its 800 students. Its principal refused to comment on their standings.

The five are Brenda Florence, fifth grade; Jimmy Florence, sixth grade; Russell Herring, seventh grade; Elijah Herring Jr., ninth grade; and Harold Davis, eighth grade.

Court Rejects N. C. Negro's School Bid

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 1 (AP).—A Federal district judge today rejected a fourteen-year-old Negro boy's suit to break segregation barriers in Raleigh's public schools, but left the door open for further court action.

Judge Edwin M. Stanley said that Joseph Hiram Holt jr. and his parents had failed to exhaust their administrative remedies under North Carolina's pupil assignment act.

The youth applied more than a year ago for admission to Raleigh's all-white high school. The Raleigh school board rejected his application, and the Holts filed a Federal suit.

Judge Stanley said the youth would have to go back to the Raleigh board and exhaust his administrative remedies before coming back to Federal court with his plea.

Burn 2 Crosses On School Lawn

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 5 (AP).—Two crudely constructed crosses were burned on the lawn of the R. J. Reynolds High School here last night. Earlier in the day the school admitted a Negro student for the second year.

Police Chief Jim Waller said the crosses apparently were the work of pranksters.

24 Negro Pupils Seek Admission at Havelock

By J. GASKILL McDANIEL.

NEW BERN—Individual typed and signed applications from 24 Negro students residing in the Craven Corner section of Craven County have been submitted to the County Board of Education here requesting reassignment to the white Havelock High School.

Most of the applying pupils have been attending Queen Street Negro High School in Beaufort. Exceptions are elementary students entering high school, after attending a private school at Craven Corner during the past year.

Negro children in the Craven Corner and Harlowe area, near the Carteret County line, have long attended the Queen Street High School, while white children living in the same area have attended the white Beaufort High School.

Two Years Ago

Havelock white high school, opened two years ago, had a student body of 231 last year, and was badly overcrowded with children living in the immediate Havelock area. A similar jam is expected in September.

Robert L. Pugh, superintendent of Craven County Schools, said Thursday that he had no comment to make on the 24 applications, pending the next meeting of the County Board of Education on the first Monday in July.

A number of Jones County pupils attend school in Craven County at Dover, while some of Beaufort County's students attend school in Craven County at Vanceboro.

It is considered probable here that the mass reassignment request is an outgrowth of discontent voiced by Negro families in the Craven Corner Community when consolidation affected their Craven Corner Elementary School last year.

The Craven Corner school had eight grades until the consolidation. The first four grades were retained. Craven Corner pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades were reassigned to the newly built Negro Godette School, constructed at a cost of $150,000.

Unhappy about this transfer to the nearby Godette School, parents of approximately 20 Negro children started their own private school at a Craven Corner church.

There are 4,767 white children in Craven County schools and 2,514 Negro children. This is the first time that a Negro pupil in the county has sought admission in a white school.

North Carolina Graduates Its First Integrated Negro

GREENSBORO, N.C. (AP) — Josephine Ophelia Boyd, who wanted to do what couldn't be done, Wednesday night became the first Negro to graduate from an integrated public school in North Carolina.

The 18-year-old honor student discounted the eggs that were thrown at her the first week, and said, "It was the most valuable year of my life."

"I found," said the poised, petite girl, "that if you don't pay any attention to people they soon get tired of being silly.

"I was frightened the first day," the only Negro among the 1,900 students at Greensboro High School said in an interview, "but two or three weeks later it was like going to any other school. There were very few unpleasant instances and I thank God for it."

At the beginning of this school year, three of North Carolina's largest cities admitted a handful of Negroes to previously all-white public schools. Greensboro admitted six, Charlotte five and Winston-Salem one. Catholic schools, which have been integrated for a number of years, have graduated Negroes previously.

"I had no idea I would be accepted," Josephine said, "but I had wanted to go ever since seventh grade. I'd always heard it couldn't be done. I wanted to do what couldn't be done."

Josephine has taken the college board examinations and has been accepted at Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

Negro Quietly Gets Diploma

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—To an 18-year-old honor student graduating Wednesday night from Greensboro Senior High School the words of City School Supt. Ben L. Smith had a special meaning.

He told the graduates to be ready to stand for what they thought was right, no matter what it cost them materially.

Then, with the others, Josephine Ophelia Boyd received her diploma.

She thus became the first Negro to graduate from an integrated public high school in North Carolina.

There were no incidents. The girl was the target of eggs last fall in the first week of school.

Negro Students Seek Transfer

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Reliable sources told United Press International Tuesday that "a number" of Negro students have requested reassignment to white or predominently white schools here for the school term starting this fall.

But Greensboro schools officials declined to confirm the report. Schools Asst. Supt. Phillip J. Weaver said no announcement "of the number of types" of reassignment applications would be made until all such have been processed.

A source who declined to be identified said "there have been a number of applications" by Negroes for reassignment to white schools. He added that he did not have the exact total.

The source said at least four applications by Negroes have been filed with the School Board asking that the students be reassigned to predominently white senior high school here. "There may be more," he added.

Tuesday was the deadline for reassignment applications in Greensboro. But school officials said some such applications may have been mailed at the last minute and that they might arrive at the School Board office as late as Thursday.

For this reason, officials added, no announcement of applications was made at the school board meeting here Tuesday.

One board employe said "All the reassignment applications haven't been tabulated yet."

A total of six Negroes were admitted to previously all-white schools here last fall — five to Gillespie Park Junior and Elementary schools, and one to Senior High. The Senior High Negro, Josephine Ophelia Boyd, became the first Negro to graduate from an integrated public school in the State when she received her diploma at the end of the past school year.

A total of 36 Negroes already have applied to Charlotte, Mecklenburg county and Winston-Salem school boards for reassignment to white schools this fall.

Negro Girl Receives N.C. High Diploma

GREENSBORO, N.C. (AP) — Josephine Ophelia Boyd, who "wanted to do what couldn't be done," became the first Negro to graduate from an integrated public high school in North Carolina Wednesday night.

The 16-year-old honor student discounted the eggs that were thrown at her the first week and said "It was the most valuable year of my life."

"I found," said the poised, petite girl, "that if you don't pay any attention to people they soon get tired of being silly.

"I was frightened the first day," the only Negro among the 1,900 students said in an interview, "but two or three weeks later it was like going to any other school. There were very few unpleasant instances and I thank God for it."

At the beginning of this school year three of North Carolina's largest cities admitted a handful of Negroes to previously all-white public schools. Greensboro admitted six, Charlotte five and Winston-Salem one. Catholic schools, which have been integrated for a number of years, have graduated Negroes previously.

"I had no idea I would be accepted," Josephine said, "but I had wanted to go ever since seventh grade. I'd always heard it couldn't be done. I wanted to do what couldn't be done."

Josephine has taken the College Board examinations and has been accepted at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. She plans to attend that school unless she gets a scholarship to Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Durham Segregation Trial Delayed

Negro Pupil's Request Denied

Federal Judge Rules in Raleigh, N. C., Case

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The South's tinderbox of litigation over racial integration of public schools flared briefly Monday at Raleigh, N.C., a new spot.

U.S. Judge Edwin M. Stanley denied Joseph Mirath Holt Jr., 14, a Negro, an order for admission to the all-white Needham B. Broughton High School.

He said that when the school board more than a year ago refused to assign Holt to the school and set a hearing on its action, Holt and his parents should have appeared with evidence to support his application.

Instead, the judge noted, a lawyer represented the Holts before the school board and they appealed to the federal court.

NOT EXHAUSTED

Hence, Stanley held, all state measures for gaining admission to the school had not been exhausted as required under legal procedure.

The court delayed entering its decree for 10 days to allow a written notice that remaining state remedies will be tried. Resulting legal processes would extend well beyond Wednesday's school opening in Raleigh and leave the North Carolina capital's school fully segregated for the new term.

The white school is two miles nearer the Holt home than the Negro school which the youth would attend.

Limited integration already has taken place without conflict at the other major North Carolina cities of Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem. A total of 13 Negroes has been accepted for white schools in these cities for terms beginning this week compared with 11 last year.

OMINOUS QUIET

Elsewhere on the integration-segregation front there was quiet, although a bit ominous in places.

At Norfolk, Va., police were alerted against agitation by outsiders. This is a critical point in the integration conflict since 17 Negroes are scheduled for assignment to white schools on Sept. 8 — a step that under state law means the automatic closing of the schools.

There were no developments in Arkansas, where like Virginia, a showdown is in the making.

At Gulfport, Miss., Clennon King, a Negro minister, announced that he would attempt Tuesday to enroll his 6-year-old daughter in an all-white school. Gov. J. P. Coleman said the effort would be blocked and that King, who has been embroiled in racial disputes elsewhere, should know it.

Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr. said no outside help would be accepted in dealing with King, indicating state intervention was not wanted. The mayor said Gulfport racial relations are good and nobody, white or Negro, wants integration

From Wire Dispatches.

DURHAM — A federal court showdown on the legality of North Carolina's laws and attitudes concerning the school segregation issue was postponed Friday until at least the beginning of next year.

The hearing, originally set for Friday in Durham's Middle District courtroom, was put off when Negro attorneys presented interrogatories, or requests for information from their opponents, the Durham City School Board and the State Attorney General's office.

The long delay resulted from the heavy schedule of federal court Judge Edwin Stanley, hearing cases both in his own Middle District and in the Eastern District.

It appeared likely the suit, brought by two Durham Negro mothers on behalf of their student daughters, would come up for trial after the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals rules on a Raleigh segregation case involving local administration of the state's pupil assignment law.

This was considered favorable by Judge Stanley, who said, "I imagine those fellows down there will settle a few legal points."

Holt Case Cited.

Stanley asked attorneys if they thought the Joseph H. Holt Jr., case, in which Stanley denied a Negro student's request for admission to a white high school in Raleigh, had any bearing on the Durham case.

Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, state general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who headed a battery of five attorneys for the Negroes, said "the Holt case does not enter into this matter."

But, Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Moody, representing the State, said the Holt case involved a "very pertinent" question of administrative remedies which would have a "direct bearing" on the Durham case.

Stanley, in denying the Holt boy's request, ruled that the Negro had not exhausted his administrative remedies before filing federal suit.

In bringing their suit against the Durham schools and the State, the two mothers, Mrs. Evelyn McKissick and Mrs. Rachael Richardson, challenged directly the school assignment law and other laws enacted by a special session of the General Assembly in 1956.

The laws, commonly lumped together under the term, Pearsall Plan, speeches by Gov. Hodges on the integration question and statements by the State Advisory Committee on Education which framed the laws all come under fire in the Durham case.

Long Conference.

Most of Friday's morning-long session was spent in a conference between opposing attorneys to settle the question of legal stipulations, facts which are agreed on by both sides to avoid the tedious presentment of evidence on obvious issues.

The requests for information as presented by the NAAC attorney of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People either will have to be answered or ruled irrelevant by Judge Stanley.

School Board Attorney Marshall Spears said he would object to some of the questions because, he contended, they were irrelevant.

"They want a great deal of information we couldn't stipulate to," he explained, "because we believe it is irrelevant or incompetent and goes back three years. What we have in this lawsuit is the failure in 1957 of the Durham City School Board to assign these plaintiffs to white schools."

Pearson earlier had said the information sought is relevant and competent because it is essential to his case.

When this matter is settled, the hearing of the case on its merits will be held, with this basic question at the forefront:

Why were the two Negro girls denied admission to white schools?

North Carolina School Enrolls 4th Negro

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 8 (AP)—A fourth Negro student enrolled Wednesday at a previously white Charlotte public school under the City's program of limited desegregation.

When Fannie Waterman, 10th-grade Negro student, reached Central High School this morning two or three white girls greeted her cordially. One opened the door for her and she walked in without incident. Central seated its first Negro student last year.

Little sixth-grader Nathaniel Abraham entered Shamrock Gardens Elementary School Tuesday, becoming the first Negro to enter a White elementary school here.

Another Negro is at Piedmont Junior High.

Negro Loses Fight To Enter All-White Carolina School

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

A 14-year-old Negro boy failed to win a Federal court order for admission to an all-white Raleigh, N. C., school today in the widening Southern fight over integration.

Judge Edwin M. Stanley refused to direct the enrollment of Joseph Hiram Holt Jr., in Needham B. Broughton High School on the grounds that all state measures for gaining admission had not been exhausted.

Before entering his decree he allowed 10 days for written notice that remaining state steps will be taken toward enrollment. This was taken to mean that at best weeks of further legal procedure might result, extending far beyond Wednesday's school opening and leaving all Raleigh schools fully segregated.

The young Negro more than a year ago had been refused assignment to the all-white Broughton school, which is two miles nearer his home than the nearest Negro school. Instead of appearing with his parents at a school board hearing on the refusal, he was represented by an attorney.

Judge Stanley held that instead of appealing directly to the courts, he and his parents should have presented evidence before the board that his assignment to the school would be in keeping with the state's pupil assignment law.

Limited integration is under way in some other North Carolina cities. Schools open at Charlotte and Greensboro tomorrow and at Winston-Salem Thursday. A total of 13 Negroes have been accepted at white schools in those cities compared with 11 last year. No trouble is expected.

In another sector of the integration vs. segregation front, Police Chief Harold Anderson of Norfolk, Va., alerted his force against racial agitation by outsiders. He said he had under observation two persons who had come in from other cities.

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Marshall said he knew of no time "when Vice President Nixon has varied from his forthright stand on individual rights."

INTEGRATION TALE OF TWO CITIES—A curious student turns to look at Negro schoolmates (top, left) as class assignments were given at Gillespie Park School in Greensboro, N. C. Outside, a Ku Klux Klan member (right) carried a banner in protest over admission of five Negroes to the school, but the children had no trouble during the session. In Charlotte, N. C., Giraud Roberts, 13, arrived alone to greet classmates (bottom, left) for her second year at Piedmont Junior High.

North Carolina School Enrolls 4th Negro

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 8 (AP)—A fourth Negro student enrolled Wednesday at a previously white Charlotte public school under the City's program of limited desegregation.

When Fannie Waterman, 10th-grade Negro student, reached Central High School this morning two or three white girls greeted her cordially. One opened the door for her and she walked in without incident. Central seated its first Negro student last year.

Little sixth-grader Nathaniel Abraham entered Shamrock Gardens Elementary School Tuesday, becoming the first Negro to enter a White elementary school here.

Another Negro is at Piedmont Junior High

Negro Loses Fight To Enter All-White Carolina School

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

A 14-year-old Negro boy failed to win a Federal court order for admission to an all-white Raleigh, N. C., school today in the widening Southern fight over integration.

Judge Edwin M. Stanley refused to direct the enrollment of Joseph Hiram Hoit Jr., in Needham B. Broughton High School on the grounds that all state measures for gaining admission had not been exhausted.

Before entering his decree he allowed 10 days for written notice that remaining state steps will be taken toward enrollment. This was taken to mean that at best weeks of further legal procedure might result, extending far beyond Wednesday's school opening and leaving all Raleigh schools fully segregated.

The young Negro more than a year ago had been refused assignment to the all-white Broughton school, which is two miles nearer his home than the nearest Negro school. Instead of appearing with his parents at a school board hearing on the refusal, he was represented by an attorney.

Judge Stanley held that instead of appealing directly to the courts, he and his parents should have presented evidence before the board that his assignment to the school would be in keeping with the state's pupil assignment law.

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High School For Negroes In Jeopardy

By BOB LYNCH.

The State Highway Commission planned a four-lane highway across the grounds of a Wake County school without bothering to notify county school officials, school superintendent Fred Smith said Monday.

"I don't know why they didn't pay us the courtesy of letting us know," Smith told the Wake Board of Education Monday.

The Wake County schools superintendent produced maps that he obtained from the State Department showing that the Highway U.S. 1 bypass will cut directly across the grounds of Berry O'Kelly High School for Negroes off U.S. 1 west of Raleigh.

It was the consensus of board members that if the Highway Commission proceeds with its plans, loss of the land to the school would force the School Board to abandon it as a school site.

Smith told the board that he learned of the Highway Commission's plans to build the four-lane highway across the school property quite by accident.

Additions Planned.

The school board has been planning certain additions to the high school, which has an enrollment of 219, for some time. Smith said he learned of the Highway Commission's plans while visiting school premises in connection with proposed school expansion.

Smith pointed out Berry O'Kelly School has only 10 acres of land and would have less than eight after the highway cuts across it.

"The right-of-way of the highway would be only 60 feet from the proposed site for a new building," Smith said. The board plans to build a physical education and cafeteria building or buildings on the school property.

"We need to buy property, not lose it," Smith said.

Smith said he took the matter before the State Board of Education's Division of Schoolhouse planning and that body agreed that cutting across the school yard with the four-lane highway would render the site useless.

He told the board he hadn't time to get a ruling from the State Attorney General's office on whether the Highway Commission has the right to take school property for a highway.

To Request Hearing.

The board voted as one to have school attorneys write to the Highway Commission and register the board's opposition to the proposed taking of the school property and to request a hearing on the matter.

Board Chairman, C. V. Whitley of Zebulon said he didn't suppose the Highway Commission would buy the entire school site and enable the board to move the school.

Smith said he felt sure the Highway Commission wouldn't do this. "It would cost them too much," he said.

"I have been told and have reason to believe they can acquire other land," Smith said. He added, "In order to keep from buying Herring Sash and Door property, they moved to one side on to Meredith College property and on Berry O'Kelly School."

Construction of new buildings at the school the board said, will have to be postponed until after something definite is settled on the highway matter.

Board members expressed the opinion that the highway also would jeopardize the safety of school children.

School Named For Red Springs Principal

By NAN BULLOCK.

RED SPRINGS—J. T. Peterson who has been the efficient principal of the Red Springs Colored School and one of the town's valued citizens for the past 26 years, was honored by the Board of Education of the Red Springs City Schools recently when the name of the school was changed to Peterson High School.

"Professor Peterson," as he is known to all, has been one of the town's best citizens during his life here. In addition to his valuable contribution to the education of the children and young people of his own race, and the constant upbuilding of the standards of his school, he has been a leading factor in promoting and maintaining the excellent relationship which exists between the two races.

When he came to Red Springs in 1932, there were seven teachers, six classrooms, and 231 students in his school. Today there are thirty classrooms in a modern plant which includes high school and primary buildings, an up-to-date cafeteria, gymnasium with adequate dressing room facilities, and a modern agriculture building, all with complete and adequate equipment. The school has 32 teachers and an enrollment of 942 students, and is rated as one of the best schools in southeastern North Carolina.

Professor Peterson was honor guest at a special surprise program in the school auditorium recently—a program which had as its theme, "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." Red Springs' Mayor, R. D. McMillan, Jr., welcomed the guests, who included a number of leading white citizens of the town.

J. T. PETERSON

NEGRO STUDENT FINISHES WORK

Greensboro Girl First to Graduate From Integrated Secondary School

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Josephine Ophelia Boyd of Greensboro wrote another page in North Carolina history Wednesday night by becoming the first Negro to graduate from an integrated secondary school in the State.

The 18-year-old girl who withstood jibes and egg-throwing last fall when she lowered the color barrier stood alongside her white classmates in cap and gown to receive her coveted high school diploma in ceremonies at senior high school here.

The slim, quiet-spoken Negro girl was one of 11 of her race to be admitted to previously all-white schools in Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Charlotte last fall for the first time. She was the only one scheduled to graduate this year.

Her entrance last fall into the school alongside 1,900 white students was hardly peaceful, although there was no violence. She was subjected to many jeers and catcalls, and became the object of an occasional egg-throwing incident, during the early weeks of the term.

But things gradually settled down and the remainder of the school year passed uneventfully. It was a happy Josephine Boyd who received her diploma Wednesday night—happy for having done "what some said couldn't be done" and happy for having had the chance to gain valuable first-hand experience she feels will be of value in her later life.

Eight Negro Pupils Seek Winston-Salem Transfer

WINSTON - SALEM (UPI) — Eight Negro students Friday requested reassignment to white or predominently white schools in Winston-Salem for the school term starting next fall.

The announcement was made by Winston-Salem schools, supt. A. Craig Phillips.

Phillips said five of the Negro pupils asked for transfer from Negro Atkins High to predominently white Reynolds High School here for the coming year.

Three others, he said, requested transfer from Negro Diggs Elementary School to White Easton School.

Phillips declined to release the names of the Negro students. He said school authorities will examine the reapplication requests and decide whether to grant them later.

One Negro student was admitted to white Reynolds High School here last year to mark the first time that racial barriers had been lowered in Winston-Salem schools.

At the same time, six Negroes were admitted to white schools in Greensboro and four to white schools in Charlotte.

Charlotte and Mecklenburg County school officials already have received at least 28 applications from Negroes wishing transfer to white or predominently white schools in the city and county. However, no such applications had been received to date by the Greensboro school system.

Negro Graduated From Integrated Carolina School

GREENSBORO, N. C., (AP). —To an 18-year-old honor student graduating last night from Greensboro Senior High School, the words of City School Supt. Ben L. Smith had a special meaning.

He told the graduates to be ready to stand for what they thought was right, no matter what it cost them materially.

Then, with the others, Josephine Ophelia Boyd received her diploma.

She thus became the first Negro to graduate from an integrated public high school in North Carolina.

There were no incidents. The girl was the target of eggs last fall in the first week of school. She said she was frightened the first day to be the only Negro among 1,900 students, but she added:

"I found that if you don't pay any attention to people, they soon get tired of being silly."

Greensboro was one of three large North Carolina cities to admit a handful of Negroes to previously all-white public schools.

Catholic schools have graduated Negroes previously.

MILESTONE IN NORTH CAROLINA—Josephine Ophelia Boyd, 18, receives her diploma from Ben L. Smith, city school superintendent, in graduation ceremonies at Greensboro, N. C.—AP Wirephoto.

Local Integrated School Graduates Three Negroes

By BILL WOMBLE

Three Negro students, the largest number yet to graduate in a single class, received their diplomas Sunday night in Raleigh's only integrated high school—Cathedral Latin Roman Catholic High.

The trio brought to four the number of Negroes who have finished here since integration was ordered in 1955. Last year, one girl was in the Senior Class, the first of her race to graduate at Cathedral.

The three this year, all girls, were: Claristeen Blackwell, Charleen Marie Keck and Delores Ann Smith. In all, there were 16 in the graduating class.

Waters' Order

The Most Rev. Vincent S. Waters, Bishop of Raleigh, was the second Catholic prelate in the country to order desegregation in his parochial schools. He limited it to high schools. The Catholics have three other schools here, all elementary, and there is no integration in any of them. One is all-Negro, the other two all-white.

Saint Monica's is the Negro school, located on New Bern Avenue at Tarboro Road. The white schools are Sacred Heart, located on the same grounds with Cathedral Latin, and Our Lady of Lourdes, in Anderson Heights, a new and handsome plant which includes the school, church and a quarters for sisters teaching there.

As is customary, Bishop Waters himself presided last night at Cathedral Latin's commencement. He handed out diplomas as the graduates, one by one, filed before him, knelt, and kissed his ring.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Herbert A. Harkins, pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral and head of the two schools there, presented the graduates.

Integration of Cathedral Latin was accomplished with but few early incidents, none of them serious, and Negro students have since been accepted by fellow white students with no protests.

Other 1958 graduates: Arthur C. Ball Jr., Fran Marie Birch, John T. Bode, Paul W. Brant, Whitney H. Diggett Jr., Darrow Ransdell Johnson, Annie Marie Jonas, Susanna Mary Kulash, Marilyn Alicia Pleasants, Mary Ann Reinmiller, George Earl Spencer, Henry J. Sullivan and Alexander J. Synowiez Jr.

WATERS BLACKWELL KECK SMITH

Two Negro Pupils To Return To Charlotte White Schools

CHARLOTTE (AP) — Two Negroes, among four who broke the color line in Charlotte city schools this year, will return to white schools for the coming year.

The city school board, which met Friday, assigned almost 30,000 students to schools for next year along racially segregated lines except for the two Negroes.

A Negro boy, Gustavus Roberts, who attended white Central High School and his sister, Girvaud, who attended white Piedmont Junior High School, will attend those same schools during the 1958-59 year.

A Negro girl, Delores Huntley, who attended white Alexander Graham Junior High School was reassigned to a Negro school. The junior high will be abandoned this summer and all its pupus were reassigned.

The fourth Nergo, Dorothy Counts, assigned to a white school for 1957-58, dropped out under student harassment after the first week of classes.

limited integration.

Two Negro children entered the white schools they previously attended without the minor demonstrations which accompanied the start last year. Four Negro youngsters began classes in white schools then.

Police Patrol Area

Gus Roberts, 17, walked to Central High school, entered a side door, and went to his 12th grade home room. Most of his white fellow students already were inside. Several plainclothes policemen and one uniformed highway patrolman were in the area. No one spoke to the tall, slender boy.

His sister, Girvaud, 13, entered 9th grade at Piedmont Junior High at the same time, also without incident.

Another Quits

One of the other two Negro children who attended white schools here last year was reassigned to a Negro school when the white school was abandoned. The other quit after student harassment.

The school board refused to assign additional Negroes to white schools this year, but further hearings are scheduled.

At Greensboro, N. C., five Negro children assigned to the white Gillespie Park school attended Wednesday's brief opening session without difficulty.

Show KKK Banner

A small group of demonstrators displaying a Ku Klux Klan banner and a Confederate flag gathered in front of the school. When the five Negro children arrived a white man carrying the KKK banner followed them a few steps up the walk and one by-stander heckled them briefly.

Otherwise their entrance and departure was without incident.

The demonstrators included the Rev. George Dorsett of Greensboro, the chaplain of a Greensboro Klan group.

Three of the five Negro children who entered Wednesday attended the Gillespie Park school last year, the first year of integration here.

City School Supt. P. J. Weaver said two other Negro children who attended the white school last year and were assigned there again this year were reassigned to Negro schools at the request of their mother, Mrs. Howard Florence. She gave no reason for the request.

He said the children, Brenda and Jimmy Florence, were reassigned and attended Negro schools Wednesday.

Several uniformed men were directing traffic and there were a few small groups of adults gathered across the street, apparently merely curious.

MIXED SCHOOLS OPEN QUIETLY IN N. CAROLINA

Brother, Sister Arrive for Second Year

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 3 (AP) —Charlotte schools opened quietly Wednesday for the second year of classes with

NEGRO STUDENTS RIOT

Hundreds Join In Disorders At Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 29.—(AP)—Hundreds of students at Booker T. Negro Junior High School rioted at noon Thursday, it was the last day of school.

Fifteen police, scout cars and several fire companies were called to quell the 20-minute disturbance. Firemen turned water hose on the students.

No one was hurt. The students threw bricks, ballbats, broken desks, chairs, books and other objects.

The riot apparently started during an assembly. Principal William W. Johnson could give no cause for the outburst. He called police as the students got out of hand.

Oklahoma Has Only 35 All-Negro High Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY. — (UPI) — Only 35 all-Negro schools remain in Oklahoma and 20 of these are in all-Negro districts, a state report shows.

Dr. Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of public instruction, said 8,350 Negroes are now attending school with whites in 190 high schools, 101 junior high and 168 elementary schools.

This is more than one-fifth of the state's Negro school children.

Integration is now in effect in 62 of the state's 77 counties.

When the U. S. Supreme court handed down its historic decision in May, 1954, there was no integration in Oklahoma except on a college level. There were 96 high schools, 15 junior high and 229 elementary all-Negro schools.

Today, all that remain are 35 high schools, seven junior high and 135 elementary schools.

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There are 1,700 more Negroes attending integrated schools this year than last, and 24 Negro schools have been abolished in the past year.

Since the U. S. Supreme court decision, 94 Negro elementary, 8 junior high and 57 high schools have been closed as the result of integration.

Hodge said this has resulted in 344 Negro teachers losing their jobs, 46 of them in the past year.

Negroes now attend school with whites in 353 of the state's 1,499 districts.

Of the remaining 35 Negro high schools, only 15 are segregated by choice of local authorities. The remainder are in all-Negro districts.

Hodge estimated that from 37,000 to 40,000 of the state's 522,000 children of school age are Negroes. He said an accurate figure is not available, because the state no longer keeps a separate count on white and Negro children.

Pupils Unaware Of Bomb Hunt

Thirty-six hundred students at Olney High School went about their scholastic routine yesterday morning unaware that detectives were making a feverish search for a bomb, which was reportedly "planted" in the building at Front st. and Duncannon ave.

The search followed a telephone call at 10:05 A. M. to the police radio room in City Hall by a "John Zachary," who gave a nonexistent address of Clarkson ave. near 2d st.

Sgt. Elwood Sickenberger, of the Northwest Detective Division, rushed to the school with a group of detectives and searched the building from "top to bottom" for an hour and a half before deciding that the call was a fake.

Sickenberger said the search was conducted quietly to avoid possible panic among the students. It was the first bomb scare in the city since Feb. 4 when two bombs were reported hidden in City Hall, police said.

NEGROES LOSE SCHOOL CASE IN PENNSYLVANIA

(WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday denied a hearing to a group of Negroes in Darby, Pennsylvania, who object to the location of a new $1,887,000 junior high school.

Darby constitutes a single junior high attendance area. Most of the township's Negro population is concentrated in the lower section where the present inadequate junior high school is located.

The complainants have already lost in two lower Federal Courts in a lawsuit to bar further action of any kind in connection with the proposed new school.

They contend Negro children would have to ride two miles or so by bus to get to the new building. But Federal District Judge J. Cullen Ganey, of Philadelphia, said some one was going to have to travel by bus no matter what site was chosen.

Darby is separated by the boroughs of Collingdale, Sharon Hill and Folcroft.

Ganey's judgment dismissing the complaint was affirmed Feb. 5, 1958, by the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Both courts pointed out that when the township school district board chose the site in 1952, all members present were Negroes.

The Negro complainants also objected to a school administration plan for Delaware County. The plan carried Darby Twp. and Darby Borough in a single unit, even though they are separated from each other, with Collingdale, Sharon Hill and Colyn in another unit. The first has a large Negro population, while the second is predominantly white.

The plan is now being revised and is not at present a factor in the lawsuit.

Negro Group Hears Needs In Schooling

ORANGEBURG (AP) — The United States must re-orient its educational concept and revamp its education program to meet a current crisis, Negro high school counselors and school officials were told Friday at the seventh annual State College guidance conference.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commissioner and chief of the Adult education section, U. S. Office of Education, said the crisis in education has resulted from failure to keep pace with changing times, especially in scientific and technological developments.

One of the major characteristics of these changes, Caliver said, is the increase "in the gap between material progress and social and moral development."

He said the crisis has resulted in a rude awakening to the "real fundamentals of education."

The conference got under way this morning with an address by Mrs. Alberta Grimes of Sterling High School at Greenville. She spoke on "Current status of guidance services in the schools of South Carolina."

Dr. Boyd D. Lyles, state supervisor of guidance services, discussed guidance trends in South Carolina at the afternoon session.

Police Keeping Eye On Trouble Spot

By COYTE WHITE
News and Courier Staff Writer

Charleston Police yesterday put a trouble spot near a city high school under close surveillance but discounted reports of mob violence.

Police Chief William F. Kelly said only two Negro teen-agers were arrested in the wake of an incident at King and Grove Streets Wednesday night.

Said Chief Kelly: "We have no evidence that a mob attack was involved." Instead, the chief said police believed only several Negroes were directly involved in a disturbance in which two white teen-agers were roughed up.

Chief Kelly said reports to police indicated three Negroes girls were involved in the beginning of the row. Later, he said, several other youths joined them.

NUMBER PRESENT

He said detectives reported a total of 10 to 15 Negro youths present during the ruckus but that several of them were spectators, and not involved directly.

The two white youths, identified as Dreyfus and Nancy Browder, reported they were attacked about 8 o'clock as they returned from a school pep rally.

Chief Kelly said both were given emergency room treatment at Roper Hospital and released.

The chief said earlier reports that neither of the Browder teenagers required hospital treatment were in error. He said he was "misquoted" in a newspaper account of the row yesterday.

Kelly said the two arrested Negroes were James R. Cummings, 16, and Dorothy Cummings, 17, of Page Court. Both were sentenced to $50 fines or 15 days in city police court after being convicted of disorderly conduct and assault.

The police chief said eight Negro youths were rounded up after the incident. However, only two were charged. They were identified in a line-up at city headquarters.

Chief Kelly flatly denied that a "gang war" situation existed. He said the incident appeared to have erupted from agitation on the part of both white and Negro youths as a result of a previous incident.

"I'm not going to minimize this incident," said Kelly, "but I'm certainly not going to allow it to be magnified beyond all proportion.

"My detectives tell me there was nothing organized about this incident, and that it was apparently spontaneous, and as an apparent result of a disturbance which occurred Tuesday in front of the high school.

DISPERSE GROUP

"Several policemen dispersed a group which had gathered during that incident. However, no one was arrested."

Chief Kelly said he believed such rows sometimes orginate from minor incidents occurring outside school hours in the city.

The chief said he planned to confer with city school officials concerning the situation.

'Pennies' offered for bombed school—

Clinton board charges White House heave-ho

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 10 — (AP) — An Anderson County school board member has accused White House officials of proffering pennies instead of dollars to help the board repair dynamited Clinton High School.

R. G. Crossno pondered another trip to Washington, this time to see no one less than President Eisenhower.

Iks's assistants, he said, gave the Clinton County officials a "run-around, heave-ho, pass-the-buck."

The criticism of federal attitudes typified the board's stand since the school was integrated under federal court orders in 1956, which is that the board will obey the law, but the federal government must accept the responsibility for what happens.

Crossno recommended to fellow board members at an emergency session Thursday night that they return to Washington and try again to talk face-to-face with the president.

CROSSNO LED a delegation of four county officials who flew to Washington Wednesday. They conferred with presidential aids and came away with the promise of limited federal aid for the restoration of the building. The promise came from U. S. Education Commissioner Lawrence Derthick.

The men did not, as they had hoped, see Eisenhower himself.

Crossno said, "They are offering us pennies. What we need is dollars. What we can expect from their proposals is chicken feed. It looks like we'll need at least $300,000."

Contacted at Kirksville, Mo., where he had a speaking engagement today, Derthick said no funds were promised the board, but "we are trying to find a way to help."

"WE HAVE SENT a representative from the Atlanta regional office to make an on-the-spot survey of the situation," he said. "We hope we can find a way legally to help them. We couldn't go beyond the laws concerned."

Derthick said Clinton School now receives about $100,000 a year in federal aid under a law providing aid for operation of schools having federally connected children as pupils.

Three pre-dawn dynamite blasts caused that much damage Sunday to the racially integrated school.

Board Member O. C. Mayes said:

"INTEGRATION OF OUR schools by court order has caused the building to be blown up, and it is the responsibility of the federal government."

Francis Moore, board chairman and Clinton police chief, said this expressed the sentiments of the entire board.

Moore said the county carried $73,000 insurance on the building and a claim for that amount has been filed.

"We were country boys who got their experience when we went to Washington," Crossno declared. "When we go back, things will be handled a little different."

It was disclosed in the meeting that private donations, some with strongly pro-integration or anti-integration letters, are pouring in from all parts of the nation. But Crossno advised the board to be cautious in accepting them because of the sentiments they may express.

HE IS UNALTERABLY opposed, he said, to rebuilding the high school as "a memorial to integration or to segregation or to preserving law and order by enforcing integration under court order."

In Washington, Rocco Siciliano, presidential aid who met with the Clinton delegation, said he was astonished by Crossno's complaint.

"It was a very friendly meeting and there was no indication whatever at the time that the group was in any way dissatisfied with the outcome," Siliiano said.

FBI To Assist Clinton Probe

Agent On Scene In Tennessee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI) —The FBI has launched an investigation into the explosions which blasted the integrated Clinton, Tenn., high school, Director J. Edgar Hoover announced tonight.

Hoover said J. C. Gearthy, agent in charge of the FBI's Knoxville office, has arrived on the scene to take charge "of all investigative efforts that may come within the jurisdiction of the FBI."

The Knoxville office covers the Clinton area where pro-segregationists were blamed with touching off the blasts.

Hoover also said he had extended to local Tennessee authorities the full facilities of the FBI laboratory in an effort to track down the persons who touched off the explosions.

Clement Rushes To School's Aid

Says Classes Will Resume Tomorrow—Huddles With County Authorities

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5. — Gov. Frank Clement and Anderson County officials conferred here Sunday to assure students at explosion-torn Clinton High School they can return to their studies Monday.

Following a 45-minute conference with state and county authorities, the Governor told newsmen: "Monday is when children go to school and the children of Clinton are going to school. We're not going to let three sticks of dynamite replace the three R's."

Didn't Discuss Integration

He said segregation and integration at the 850-student school were not even discussed during the conference.

Mayor R. G. Crossno of Norris, near Clinton, who is a member of the county school board, said there are presently 10 Negro students enrolled in Clinton High and added, the school "will be operated as in the past."

Clinton High students will meet at 8:30 Monday morning at the gymnasium and instructions will be given them and teachers at that time.

Mayor Crossno and the other officials—Francis Moore, chairman of the county school board and Clinton chief of police; County Judge J. D. Yarnell; County School Supt. James Newman, and Dudley Human, Clinton High School principal—were undecided where classes will be held.

Clement Takes Steps

Governor Clement outlined these steps he has taken:

1. He has ordered the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification to send agents to the school. They will remain there "as long as is necessary."

2. He has offered the maximum reward of $5,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of those who planted the explosives.

3. He has offered school authorities "any and all state personnel necessary to continue school operations.

4. He has sent T. Wesley Pickel, co-ordinator of the Division of Transportation and School Buildings for the Education Department, to Clinton to aid local authorities.

Clinton High's Students Will Use Vacant School

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 6 (AP)— Clinton High School's white and Negro students bounced back lustily today from the dynamite blasts which ripped into their school plant before dawn yesterday.

They cheered, whistled and clapped loudly as Supt. James A. Newman and Principal W. D. Human told of plans to move all 850 of them to a vacant grade school building at nearby Oak Ridge, probably by Thursday.

"We've been knocked down, but we're not out," said Human, to the obvious delight of the assembled students, including 10 of the 11 Negroes. About 95 students, including one of two Negro boys, were absent.

FBI Goes to Work

But even as the students bounced, the FBI set up shop in a vacant office across the street from the shattered school and began working in typical closed-mouth fashion to find the dynamiter.

Rewards totaling $60,700 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiter. The State of Tennessee posted $5,000, and officials of 47 Southern cities have a standing offer of $55,700 for solution of any Southern bombings relating to integration.

Officially, chief agent Gerald Gearty said, the FBI is here to determine if the blast violated any federal law. But it was obvious that in so determining, agents are gathering evidence which it hopes will help in the state investigation.

Facilities Available

Gearty said all FBI facilities and personnel will be made available to local authorities to aid them in the inquiry. Police Chief Francis Moore, who is also chairman of the Anderson County

Government To Help Clinton Rebuild Bomb Wrecked School

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — nesday to try to help Clinton, of its bomb-wrecked integrated

U. S. Education Commissioner Lawrence Derthick ordered Edward Paulette, Atlanta, Ga., field representative of the Federal Office of Education, to go to Clinton within a few hours after the meeting.

Derthick said Paulette would survey the Clinton situation with an eye toward providing federal funds to help rebuild the school.

Derthick and two White House aides met with four officials from Anderson County, Tenn., which operated the high school that was dynamited early last Sunday.

R. G. Crossno, a member of the county school board, told newsmen after the two-hour meeting that the government promised Wednessee, pay for reconstruction high school.

"we are satisfied with the conference so far."

"But we're hurting now and we want relief," he said.

Derthick said he thought the federal government could supply part of the estimated $300,000 needed to rebuild the high school.

The money would be provided under the government's special aid program for schools crowded by children of federal employees or workers connected with federal projects.

The Clinton school already qualifies for such aid, Derthick said. But he said an on-the-spot survey would be needed before the government could promise a specific amount to help rebuild the school.

The school, with an enrollment of 859, white and 11 Negro students, was ruined by three pre-dawn dynamite explosions. The Clinton students temporarily will attend a vacant school at nearby Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of a key atomic energy plant.

Crossno was backed up by Frank Wilson, acting attorney for the school board, County Judge J. D. Yarnell, and School Board Member O. C. Hayes.

Presidential assistants Rocco Siciliano and Edward McCabe represented President Eisenhower at the meeting across the street from the White House.

Clinton Asks U. S. Aid To Repair High School

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Clinton, Tenn., asked for Federal aid yesterday to repair its dynamited high school but chances of getting any substantial amount appeared slim.

U. S. Office of Education officials said the principal program that could provide construction funds is that which helps build schools in areas with large numbers of children of persons working on Federal installations. A check of enrollment figures by the Office of Education indicated Clinton does not qualify under that program, they said.

Nearly one-fifth of the students in Clinton and surrounding Anderson County come from families employed by the Federal Government. The county receives Federal school operating aid for them under a companion program. But to qualify for construction money the number of federally connected students must be increasing, and in Clinton the figure is dropping.

"There's no leeway in the law," said B. Alden Lillywhite, who has helped administer the program since it began. "There doesn't look like a chance of getting money there."

However, U. S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick said he would send a man to Clinton immediately to determine whether Clinton can meet the qualifications.

Lillywhite said Federal operating aid given Anderson County might be used to help repair the school. But that would not be enough and would cut into other parts of the school budget. The education law enacted at the last session of Congress might provide minor aid to equip science laboratories, said Lillywhite. The President has a disaster fund, but he usually reserves it for catastrophes such as floods causing widespread devestation.

Clinton's high school was torn apart by three separate dynamite blasts, causing damage estimated at $300,000. Local officials believe the blasts were set off as a protest against admission of 11 Negro students. Students have been attending classes in makeshift quarters for the last three days but today will take over an empty Government-owned school at Oak Ridge, about 10 miles away.

Four Anderson County officials flew here yesterday to ask President Eisenhower for help with their problem and to urge a program, such as Federal insurance, to help communities meet acts of terrorism and other problems caused by school desegregation.

They didn't see the President. But they met for two hours with Derthick and with two of the President's special assistants, Rocco C. Siciliano and Edward A. McCabe, in Siciliano's office.

The Clinton delegation consistedof two School Board members, R. G. Crossno and O. C. Mayes; the acting County attorney, Frank Wilson; and Judge J. D. Yarnell.

Crossno said the school was not insured against explosion. He said he doubted that it could be in view of trouble stirred up by John Kasper and other racial agitators in Clinton during the last two years.

The letter to the President expressed the School Board's determination to keep its schools operating and to carry out the court-ordered desegregation program.

Clinton School Aid Plan Riles Board

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 9 (AP)— An official who went to the White House to seek—and receive —federal aid in restoring bombed-out Clinton High School today recommended "a return trip to call on the big ears." He meant President Eisenhower himself.

R. G. Crossno, Anderson County school board member, loosed his blast at what he termed an official "run-around, heave-ho and pass the buck," as students of the school resumed classes at nearby Oak Ridge.

The white and Negro students made the six-mile trip in a segregated school bus caravan to their new, integrated school and were greeted by an unexpected, musical welcome from the 90-piece Oak Ridge High School Band.

Crossno led a four-member delegation from Clinton to the White House yesterday. The men conferred with presidential assistants Rocco Siciliano and Ed McCabe, and came away with a promise of limited federal aid from U.S. Education Commissioner Lawrence Derthic.

Crossno told fellow board members in an emergency meeting that "we need to move over about 100 yards (to the President's office) from where we were yesterday.

"They are offering us pennies. What we need is dollars. What we can expect from their proposals is chicken feed. It looks like we'll need at least $300,000."

Three pre-dawn dynamite blasts caused that much damage Sunday to the racially integrated school.

The amount of federal aid will await a report from Edward Paulette, field representative from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Paulette flew here from Atlanta to inspect the damage, but said he would say nothing until his report reaches Washington.

Board member O. C. Mayes, who accompanied Crossno on the trip to Washington, added: "The people of Clinton are not begging for anything. But integration of our schools by court order had caused the building to be blown up, and it is the responsibility of the federal government."

Chairman Francis Moore, who is also Clinton police chief, commented that this "expresses the sentiments of the board." The board took no action, however, regarding a second trip to Washington.

It was revealed at the meeting that donations are pouring in from all over the nation to help repair the building. But Crossno recommended that the members "sleep on the question" and consider accepting the donations cautiously."

He said he was unalterably opposed to rebuilding the high school as "a memorial to integration or to segregation or to preserving law and order by enforcing integration under court order."

4 Anderson County aides promised aid

WASHINGTON

Four officials of Anderson County, Tenn., were promised Federal aid Wednesday to help rebuild Clinton High School, which was wrecked by three dynamite explosions before dawn Sunday, Oct. 7.

Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, commissioner of education, told reporters that he was directing a field representative of the United States Office of Education to go from Atlanta to Clinton to make an on-the-spot survey to determine how much aid to which the school is entitled under Public Law 815.

Public Law 815 authorizes Federal grants for school construction in areas where Federal activities place a burden on the public schools.

THE AMOUNT of money which the Federal Goverment would grant for rebuilding Clinton High School would depend on the number of children who reside on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property. It also depends upon the number of children one of whose parents live or work on Federal property, or the number of children of immigrant workers required by plants having defense contracts.

The maximum allowance for pupils who reside on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property is figured at an estimated average cost of $1,118 per child.

ANDERSON COUNTY officials flew here from Knoxville and conferred for more than an hour and a half with Rocco Siciliano and Edward McCabe, members of the White House staff, and Dr. Derthick.

President Eisenhower had asked his two aides to see the Anderson County officials. Dr. Derthick was called in. Mr. Siciliano handles minority group problems at the White House.

The Anderson County officials who came to Washington were Acting County Attorney Frank Wilson, School board members R. G. Grossno and O. C. Mays, and County Judge J. D. Yarnell.

* * *

THE DELEGATION brought with them a letter addressed to President Eisenhower asking for Federal aid for rebuilding the school. The group, however, did not ask for any suspension of integration at Clinton High School.

Mr. Grossno told reporters that there were three reasons for the delegation's visit to Washington:

1. The general purpose was to discuss ways and means of developing a program for Federal assistance in meeting emergencies and financial burdens imposed on local communities as the result of integration under Federal court orders.

2. The specific purpose was to seek to obtain financial assistance from the Federal Government to rebuild and reopen Clinton High School.

3. To get Federal authorities to consider legislation to offer some form of insurance against such acts of terrorism.

* * *

THE CLINTON High School had $73,000 of fire insurance on it, but nothing against explosions.

The extent of the damage is still not known. The FBI had not yet completed its search for evidence within the building and school authorities were being kept out of that portion of the building where the investigation was not yet completed.

The building was built 30 years ago at a cost of $750,000 and was originally designed for 650 students.

Several additions since then have brought the pupil capacity to 850. It is a sprawling brick structure built on a slope and has two stories at the low end and one story at the upper end.

Washington merry-go-round—

Money pours in for Clinton as voters express opinions

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—In only about one-half the area of the world today, can free elections be held. We are lucky.

And, despite some graft here and there, despite the influence of big campaign contributions, and last-minute accusations, our elections usually represent a pretty accurate, healthy cross-section of American opinion.

While Americans were voting or making up their minds how to vote, another healthy phenomenon was taking place in America which you don't find in some other parts of the world—an outpouring of money and sympathy from all sorts of people for the children who were bombed out of their school at Clinton, Tenn., and the synagogue which was dynamited in Atlanta, Ga.

In Atlanta a public school had suffered a fire some years ago, and the synagogue opened its doors for the children to study there. So, after the synagogue was dynamited, the children of this school dipped into their savings banks and gave $600 to the synagogue.

Fortunately, the synagogue was insured. But that $600 from the children of the Atlanta public school actually meant more in friendship than an insurance policy.

So did the vigorous reaction of all the people of Atlanta, and meanwhile, out in Yreka, Calif., Joey Nichols, president of the Yreka High School student body, pledged a "Coke for freedom of education" from 625 students and citizens of Yreka to help rebuild the Clinton schoolhouse in Tennessee.

Yreka, in Northern California, is a long way from the foothills of Eastern Tennessee, but the kids of Yreka High wanted to contribute the cost of a brick each, which is about the same price as a Coke, to help rebuild the Clinton school.

ALL SORTS OF heartwarming messages have come to the Clinton school, from all sorts of people and from all over the U. S. A.

Here are just a few of them:

An old dishwasher, Reno, Nev.—"Have read Pearson's column. We in this old U. S. A. will take care of our own when they deserve it."

Mrs. G. A. Romano, San Diego—"Please accept this check from my family of five. my children wish we could all do more."

Robert and Joanne Oberhards, Arlington, Va.—"In a world filled with hate, we the school children of today must demonstrate that there is still hope in salvaging the brotherhood of men. We are raising our voices in defiance of the hate-mongers and bombers by contributing our Coke money to help rebuild your school."

C. N. Fox, Atlanta, Ga.—"Sorry I cannot give more to help rebuild your edifice of learning that ignorance destroyed."

Mrs. Florence Johnson, New York—"My little girl, 7 years old, prays that Clinton will have another fine school and hopes her contribution will help make it possible."

Mrs. Donald W. Sharp, Fairfax, Va.—"This is not much but perhaps it will help rebuild your school. I am so sorry this fanatical thing happened to a community that is trying to live right and do right, and I hope it won't discourage your boys and girls. Most of the rest of the world sees Clinton, Tenn., as a place where people are reasonable and sensible and good, and it is too bad that a few fanatical outsiders (surely) were able to commit such an enormous crime."

ONE OF THE earlier offers of help came from Aubrey Galyon, secretary of the Buildings Trade Council of Knoxville, just 20 miles from Clinton, and from David Parks, Southeastern representative of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters to contribute labor to rebuild the school.

This will be not only a sizeable gift, but means a real sacrifice because labor has been partly unemployed in East Tennessee and this is how the American people react when other people suffer from fanatics and hate-mongers.

NOTE — Contributions to help rebuild the Clinton school house can be sent direct to the Clinton School House, Clinton, Tenn.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, our ambassador to the United Nations, wants a new, more glamorous job with the elections over. He has one eye on the post of ambassador to France, though his secret ambition is to succeed John Foster Dulles as secretary of state . . . Dictator Khrushchev has become so missile-minded he has assigned his own son to work in a missile laboratory.

Speaker Sam Rayburn has assured worried Southerners he won't let the Democratic liberals, with a big gain in the new Congress, take over the House. He will juggle committee appointments, he says, to keep control in the hands of the same conservative Southerners who have been running the House for the past decade.

The British are urging the United States to take a more realistic attitude toward Communist China now the elections are over. Foreign Secretary Lloyd passed on this advice to Secretary Dulles when he stopped off in London en route to Italy and Formosa.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER had to order Secretary of the Navy Gates to promote Adm. Rickover, father of the atomic submarine. At first, Gates sided with the admirals who don't like Rickover's unorthodox behavior and background (he's the son of a Polish pants presser in Chicago).

At one point Secretary Gates complained to friends that Rickover had caused him so much mental anguish that he once absentmindedly ordered Rickover for lunch.

Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico is quietly investigating reports that Adm. Lewis Strauss sought his appointment as secretary of commerce in order to promote the peaceful development of atomic power by the private utility companies. Anderson will cross-examine Strauss sharply when he comes up for Senate confirmation.

Army scientists came up with a nickname for the giant metal ball that the Army tried to shoot into orbit. They wanted to call it "Hiball." However, they were overruled and it was finally named "Beacon"—©

Washington merry-go-round—

Clinton High school paper's editorial blast shows fervor

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—In the entrance hall of the bombed-out Clinton (Tenn.) High School when I visited it last October was a placard which read: "Welcome, freshmen! The Dragon's Tale 10 cents."

Surrounded by broken glass, twisted lockers, and shattered plaster, that sign still stood, announcing the beginning of the new year for the school paper.

Publication of the Dragon's Tale was necessarily suspended after the Oct. 5 explosion, but recently a new issue hit the newsstands of Oak Ridge and Clinton.

PEARSON

That issue is symbolic—symbolic of the determination of youth, the teachers and the school board of Clinton not to be deterred by hate. The new Dragon's Tale is replete with cartoons, photos of sports events, and such snappy headlines as "SENIORS SWOON OVER CLASS RINGS."

It also tells in a front-page editorial the story of the school's comeback.

In these days when the American people face a battle of wits from the toughest competitor we have ever known, the editorial is worth noting:

"Once again our school and community have found themselves in the nation's spotlight, . . . Two years ago emotions and prejudices were so strong that this paper did not make any attempt to cover the story. Today's story is different.

"During the past two weeks no inner turmoil was evident inside the school. Upper classmen and faculty felt very hopeful of the coming year. Class and clubs were meeting; activities were being planned; seniors were inquiring about the arrival of their rings. Juniors were talking about their play, and freshmen were becoming an integral part of our big family of 870 students. Sunday, Oct. 5, changed that.

"AT 7:45 A.M. MONDAY, Oct. 6, the faculty met in a dark and cold gynasium—a gymnasium left that way as a result of the bombing. Unanimously the faculty agreed to carry on. When the student body poured in at the regular school hour, spirits were never higher; the student body was never stronger. Somehow we got through the next three hours."

The editor of the Dragon's Tale then recounts in detail the finding of another temporary school at Oak Ridge, 10 miles away, cleaning it out, assigning rooms, finding desks, and opening it in three short days.

At 9:15 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 9, Clinton High School on wheels moved into Oak Ridge. Mixed emotions of sadness and thankfulness were reflected in the faces of those present. For the first time in history (probably) students were delighted to have their books. By Friday, every nook and corner having been inspected, school became school again.

"Perhaps time will erase the initial feeling of loss, the feeling of physical sickness that one or several persons could have so much hate and venom that it would destroy reason and, therefore, valuable property. Out of evil does come good strong school spirit, a feeling of oneness.

"Whoever we are or wherever we may be, as long as there are CHS students to remember, to reminisce and to carry on, the traditions, the spirit, and the real Clinton High School will live forever."

So wrote the editor of the Dragon's Tale, describing a disaster on Oct. 5, 1958, perhaps as serious as the disaster of Sputnik on Oct. 4, 1957. For, on Oct. 5, 1958, fear and hate had crept into the hearts of the free American people.

THERE IS ANOTHER chapter to the Clinton school bombing which the Dragon's Tale hasn't had a chance to cover, but which will be concluded this Sunday, Dec. 14, when Billy Graham holds a big mass meeting in the only high school building left by the dynamiters—the gymnasium.

This chapter is how thousands of other children in other schools throughout the country contributed nickels and dimes to help rebuild the Clinton schoolhouse. That story has been partly told in this column.

It could never be fully told, however, partly for lack of space, partly through inability to describe the outpouring of generosity and sympathy from so many people.

Thanks to this outpouring, and thanks especially to the generosity of the building trades unions which have given the largest contribution of all, and thanks in part to the fact that the government has finally been jogged into parting with some cash, the Clinton schoolhouse will now be rebuilt.

And historians may record that this American determination to continue education in a little town in the mountains of Tennessee was one of the great victories of the cold war.

For whereas people cannot build satellites to compensate for the Sputnik defeat of Oct. 4, 1957, they can and will build a school to compensate for the hate defeat of Oct. 5, 1958.

JONATHAN DANIELS, aid to Harry Truman and now editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, once said: "They never go back to Pocatello." . . . Ex-Sen. "Molly" Malone of Nevada will now live in Washington, D. C., not Nevada.

Defeated Cong. Errett P. Scrivner of Kansas City, Kan., tells friends at Burning Tree Country Club (where Ike golfs) that he is mulling over two or three administration jobs that are to be filled.

Cliff Clevenger of Bryan, Ohio, long known as the leading sourpuss on Capitol Hill, in private life is living up to his congressional reputation. He has moved out of his home district to Tiffin, Ohio. His successor, Delbert Latta, also a Republican, who beat Clevenger's endorsed candidate, has never received a word of congratulations from Crusty Cliff.

Jonathan is right—whether it be Bryan, Ohio, or Pocatello—they don't go home. Maybe that's why incoming congressmen find housing so expensive in Washington.—(c.).

Students Seek Funds for Clinton High

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Nov. 21 (UPI) — Birmingham High School students have started a "Chip In a Coke for Clinton" campaign to help rebuild the bombed Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The students already have collected $300 from their classmates and are extending the drive to other high schools throughout the Nation.

Under the plan, students are asked to donate a dime to the campaign.

Birmingham's school newspaper, The Highlander, is sending letters to the editors of other student newspapers around the country uring them to join in the drive.

Five journalism students at Birmingham, John Hyde, Ann Lawrence, Mike Forster, Margo Mensing and Jack Mitchell, said they contacted the superintendent of schools at Clinton and learned that $250,000 was needed to rebuild the bombed school.

In an editorial in the Highlander, they said:

"Because of the prejudices of a few fanatics, the Clinton High School was destroyed.

"What was gained by turning this quiet high school into piles of useless rubble and depriving the Clinton teenagers of proper education?

'Why must teenagers like you and me go without a high school?

"Was it their fault?"

"No, it was caused by a few narrow-minded individuals who can't understand what the United States really stands for and are governed only by their hates and prejudices.

". . . We, you and I, can rebuild Clinton High School. Each of us will only have to give up the price of one coke. That's all, just one coke, and we can buy the bricks to rebuild Clinton."

Washington merry-go-round—

The way little people chipped in for Clinton school is big story

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — In the past two years there have been a total of 84 schools and places of worship bombed or dynamited in this land which guarantees free education and freedom of religious worship. The bombings range from a synagogue in Atlanta to Jehovah's Witnesses in Boston.

The bombings also range from Clinton High School in Tennessee to the Osage, W. Va., Junior High School, to countless threats, scares and rumors which have sent children scurrying out of buildings all the way from Peoria, Ill., to Arlington, Va.

GRAHAM

Sen. Estes Kefauver, returning from a NATO conference in Europe last week, said:

PEARSON

"People just can't understand these bombings. They tell me, 'Of course, you spend a lot of money for underdeveloped countries, but at the same time you kill school children and worshippers. You have lots of money but you have no heart.'

"These bombings," worried Kefauver, "have hurt us abroad more than any other single development in recent history."

THE REV. BILLY GRAHAM, who has caused millions of people from Madison Square Garden to Latin America to think more about their God and their fellow men, today will commemorate an occasion when a lot of Americans thought about school children and the problem of hate.

He will preach a sermon in the unbombed gymnasium not far from the bombed-out schoolhouse at Clinton, Tenn., giving thanks for the pennies and nickels, the dimes and dollars that have poured in from school children and plain people from Venezuela to Hawaii, from Maine to California, to help rebuild the Clinton school.

If Billy Graham had a chance to read the letters that have accompanied these dimes and dollars, he would not have to write a sermon. The letters themselves would be a sermon. Or if the Voice of America could broadcast these letters to our critics abroad, there might be better understanding of the fact that Americans do not live for hate.

The Voice might also interview a group of students who came to see me from Northwood High School in Silver Springs, Md., bringing a check for $167 for the Clinton schoolhouse.

THESE YOUNG PEOPLE, seven of them, had worked out their collection strategy as carefully as if it were a military campaign. They had borrowed a large display Coke bottle from a local Coca-Cola dealer and hung a sign on it, "Give up a Coke to buy a brick." Then they got permission from their history teacher, Miss Katherine Lynch, who was in on the strategy, to make a financial appeal to every English class.

"We picked the English classes," they explained, "because everyone takes English. That way we covered the entire school.

"Sometimes the kids only had their luncheon or milk money, but they gave it anyway when we told them what had happened at Clinton."

Miss Lynch told me how David Mermelstein had passed the bank at the lunch hour to one 7-year-old who was clasping a thin dime.

"Don't you want to give a dime to the Clinton school?" asked David.

Obviously the 7-year-old didn't.

"I was waiting to buy some candy," he said wistfully.

"But these kids down in Tennessee don't have a school of their own. Don't you want to help them? That dime will buy a whole brick for their new school. You can buy candy some other day."

The 7-year-old put his dime into the bank.

NOTE—The story of a bombed-out building is always news. Newsmen and photographers flocked to Clinton, Tenn., when the school was blown up. It hit the front pages all over the country. The story of a built-up school is not news. It doesn't make for dramatic, gruesome pictures. But the manner in which little people all over the nation chipped in to help rebuild a schoolhouse is, nevertheless, one of the biggest stories in the nation.

THE BIG AIRLINES are quietly prodding Chan Gurney, the stubby little vice chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, to undercut his boss and get himself appointed as CAB chairman.

Behind this battle of personalities is a much more important battle for higher fares. For if Gurney is able to juggle the CAB chairmanship away from James Durfee, the price the public pays for air travel is sure to go up.

Durfee, a Republican from Wisconsin, has been chairman of the CAB since 1956.

But Durfee made the very serious mistake of opposing airline demands for a fare increase. He suggested they could induce more people to fly, thus bring profits up by holding the fares down.

As a result, the big airlines are pulling strings to replace Durfee with Gurney, who favors an increase. Gurney is campaigning for the post as vigorously as he used to run for his old Senate seat in South Dakota. Airline lobbyists are helping him bring pressure on the White House staff.

Meanwhile Durfee has sent word to the White House he will resign from the CAB if Gurney succeeds in taking the chairmanship away from him.

NOTE — Both Durfee and Gurney are Republicans, although the South Dakota lame duck was originally appointed to the CAB by President Truman.—(c).

Dynamiters Wreck School In Tennessee

News & Observer P.1 Raleigh, NC, Mon, 10-6-58

CLINTON, Tenn. (AP) — Three quick pre-dawn dynamite explosions wrecked the interior of racially integrated Clinton High School Sunday. Police Chief Francis Moore said, "It was a professional job."

"There's no doubt," he said, "that this dynamiting is connected with integration of the school."

At Nashville, Gov. Frank Clement termed the blasting "a cowardly act" and offered a $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for it. Clinton and Anderson County officials also said they would post rewards, amounts to be determined later.

Clement summoned Anderson County officials to Nashville for a conference on the dynamiting.

It was the first sign of violence at the school, nestled in this Cumberland plateau town of 4,000, since sporadic disturbances broke out when nine Negroes first were admitted along with white students two years ago. Clinton is 20 miles northwest of Knoxville in east Tennessee.

The explosions ripped apart 16 of 20 classrooms in the building. Dist. Atty. Gen. J. H. McCartt, after a personal inspection of the structure, estimated the damage at $300,000. Officials had estimated the 33-year-old building, with several recent additions, would cost at least $800,000 to replace.

The explosives were set off in separate parts of the sprawling brick structure. The blasts shattered walls, cracked support beams, smashed window panes and doors and ripped a hole in the roof.

Classes for 850 white pupils and 10 Negroes were suspended indefinitely.

County Supt. James A. Newman said the Board of Education, which supervises Clinton high, would meet Monday to discuss plans for resuming classes.

Gym Not Damaged.

The gymnasium was not damaged and some classes may be held in it. Principal W. D. Human said four churches offered their facilities for temporary classrooms.

The Tennessee Bureau of Identification and State Highway Patrol entered the investigation.

In Washington, Justice Department officials expressed shock over the incident. But Malcolm Anderson, assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division, said "we would have to have a complete official report before making any statement."

Police Capt. Curtis Rosenberry drove by the school moments before the first blast ripped the stillness of the dark. He said the explosions went off at three-minute intervals beginning at 4:21 a.m.

This was the second school blast in Tennessee. A year ago last September the Hattie Cotton Elementary School in Nashville was damaged heavily by a similar explosion. It came shortly after the first grade of some of the capital city's schools, including Hattie Cotton, admitted Negroes and whites together.

Nine Negroes were admitted to previously all-white Clinton High in August 1956, under a U.S. District Court order. This touched off a wave of violent disorders which brought state troopers and national guardsmen to the scene.

Previous Blasts.

During the next several months the Negro section of Clinton was rocked by eight dynamite blasts. Several persons were injured and some property damaged.

Racial agitator John Kasper, a native of Camden, N.J., was accused of inciting the disturbances.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville held Kasper in contempt of court in September 1956, for violating a court order forbidding interference with peaceful integration of the school. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison.

In July 1957, Kasper and six Clinton area residents were convicted in federal court of vilating the same injunction. Kasper was sentenced to six months in prison and the others were put on probation.

Kasper was released last Aug. 1 from a federal reformatory at Tallahassee, Fla.

Horace Wells, publisher of the weekly, Clinton Courier-News and one of the first persons to reach Sunday's blast scene, said, "The building is almost a total wreck."

He reported the first blast went off in an inner court leading from a main building to the gymnasium. The gym, a separate building, was not damaged.

The second went off above the basement cafeteria. Wells said it destroyed the whole cafeteria wing of the building.

The third explosion ripped out another end of the building and destroyed the boys' wash room and some class rooms.

"From a quick survey of the damage, I would say it would be quite a while before classes can be resumed at the school," Wells added.

Human, in his second year as Clinton High principal, said, "I haven't the least idea of what could have caused it.

"We have been so quiet at the school. Maybe it was the calm before the storm, but there have been no incidents of any kind reported to me since the Dickey incident."

He referred to Mike Dickey, 16, suspended from the school last Sept.11 after a knife was found in his possession.

Dickey, one of three Negro boys who enrolled in the school Sept. 2, has appealed the suspension to the county school board.

No Unrest Reports.

Mayor T. L. Seeber said he had received no report of any undercurrent of unrest over the school integration.

There was unofficial speculation that the blasts might have been set Saturday midnight. A false fire alarm turned in at that time took firemen and policemen from their quarters across the street from the school to the opposite end of town.

Moore said he had called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He added it had not been determined how the dynamiters gained entrance to the building, which was locked. The explosions blew outside doors off their hinges. This made it impossible to tell whether they had been forced.

Human, who entered the building with deputy sheriffs, said, "All I can say is that it looks a lot worse inside than outside." He shook his head in dismay.

A quick check showed no records were destroyed, Human said.

Ironically, members of the county school board and the county court met Saturday night with county Judge J. D. Yarnell to discuss what steps could be taken to remedy the overcrowded conditions of schools.

A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said in New York there would be no comment from the organization "until the whole affair and all the events connected with it have been studied."

Orderly groups of Clinton residents congregated on the sidewalks surrounding the wrecked school building. Some speculated the blasts were caused by a "souped-up" dynamite preparation used in the operation of nearby coal mines.

Moore said the school cost $750,000 when it was built about 30 years ago to accommodate 640 students. There have been additions since. Some insurance was carried on the building, but he didn't know the exact amount.

Building Is Gutted By Blasts

Courier

$300,000 Damage Is Estimated; Reward Offered

Charleston

CLINTON, Tenn. (AP) — Three quick pre-dawn dynamite explosions wrecked the interior of racially integrated Clinton High School Sunday. Police Chief Francis Moore said, "It was a professional job."

"There's no doubt," he said, "that this dynamiting is connected with integration of the school."

REWARD OFFERED

At Nashville, Gov. Frank Clement termed the blasting "a cowardly act" and offered a $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for it. Clinton and Anderson County officials also said they would post rewards, amounts to be determined later.

Clement summoned Anderson County officials to Nashville for a conference on the dynamiting.

It was the first sign of violence at the school, nestled in this Cumberland plateau town of 4,000, since sporadic disturbances broke out when nine Negroes first were admitted along with white students two years ago. Clinton is 20 miles northwest of Knoxville in east Tennessee.

DAMAGE HEAVY

The explosions ripped apart 16 of 20 classrooms in the building. Dist. Atty. Gen. J. H. McCartt, after a personal inspection of the structure, estimated the damage at $300,000. Officials had estimated the 33-year-old building, with several recent additions, would cost at least $800,000 to replace.

The explosives were set off in separate parts of the sprawling brick structure. The blasts shattered walls, cracked support beams, smashed window panes and doors and ripped a hole in the roof.

Classes for 850 white pupils and 10 Negroes were suspended indefinitely.

County Supt. James A. Newman said the Board of Education, which supervises Clinton high, would meet Monday to discuss plans for resuming classes.

FACILITIES OFFERED

The gymnasium was not damaged and some classes may be held in it. Principal W. D. Human said four churches offered their facilities for temporary classrooms.

The Tennessee Bureau of Identification and State Highway Patrol entered the investigation.

In Washington, Justice Department officials expressed shock over the incident. But Malcolm Anderson, assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division, said "we would have to have a complete official report before making any statement."

Police Capt. Curtis Rosenberry drove by the school moments before the first blast ripped the stillness of the dark. He said the explosions went off at three-minute intervals beginning at 4:21 a.m.

SECOND TIME

This was the second school blast in Tennessee. A year ago last September the Hattie Cotton Elementary School in Nashville was damaged heavily by a similar explosion. It came shortly after the first grade of some of the capital city's schools, including Hattie Cotton, admitted Negroes and whites together.

PICTURE SHOWS HOW DYNAMITE BLASTS WRECKED ENTRANCE AT NORTH END OF CLINTON, TENN., SCHOOL.

Set At Oak Ridge

$60,700 In Rewards To Spur Hunt For Dynamiter— FBI Bears Down

By The Associated Press

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 6. — Students of dynamite-blasted Clinton High School reported for school at the usual time Monday and were assured that their education would proceed on schedule.

They cheered, whistled and clapped loudly as Supt. James A. Newman and principal W. D. Human told of plans to move all 850 of them to a vacant grade school at Oak Ridge, six miles away, probably by Thursday.

"We've been knocked down, but we're not out," Mr. Newman said to the obvious delight of the assembled students, including 10 of the 11 Negroes. About 85 students, including one Negro boy, were absent.

FBI Sets Up Office

As the students assembled, the FBI set up shop in a vacant office across the street from the shattered school and began working in typical, closed-mouth fashion to find the culprit in the blast.

Rewards totaling $60,700 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiter. The State of Tennessee posted $5,000, and officials of 47 Southern cities have a standing offer of $55,700 for the solution of any Southern bombings relating to integration.

Officially, Chief Agent Gerald Gearty said, the FBI is here to determine if the blast violated any Federal law. But it was obvious that in so determining, agents are gathering evidence which the FBI hopes will help in the state investigation.

Mr. Gearty said all FBI facilities and personnel will be made available to local authorities to aid them in the inquiry.

Clinton Police Chief Francis Moore said "A few persons were questioned." He said they were the type who are normally quizzed in these cases. He said the questioning was routine.

At the school assembly Monday morning in the undamaged gymnasium, Mr. Human told the students, "The decision has been made to use Linden School at Oak Ridge for our classes. It is a 25-room elementary school which has been vacant. It isn't entirely suited to high school, but we'll make out." The students cheered at the news.

In the meantime, the students will meet at the gym each morning, and then disperse for such activities as band and football practice, chorus and physical education.

Building Prepared

Monday, workmen began preparing the vacated Oak Ridge building. The school, erected in 1944 at a cost of $415,000 was vacated two years ago. It has been maintained on a standby basis.

The explosions, three minutes apart in three separate wings of the school, came during a heavy fog Sunday morning. They caused $300,000 damage to the school.

Clinton, a town of 4,000 in the Cumberland Mountain foothills, is 20 miles northwest of Knoxville in East Tennessee.

The school was integrated racially in 1956 under Federal court orders, and became the first state-supported high school in Tennessee to mix the races. Sporadic violence, fanned by convicted racial agitator John Kasper, accompanied the first year of race mixing, but last year and this had been quiet.

CLINTON'S PUPILS BACK IN CLASSES

Students of Wrecked School Ride to Borrowed Facility in Segregated Buses

By LAWRENCE O'KANE
Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 9—Clinton High School students rode a segregated bus caravan today to new borrowed school quarters in Oak Ridge for their first classes since their school was wrecked by explosions last Sunday morning.

Band music, wheeling drum majorettes, speeches by school and communiy officials and patriotic ritual—the raising of a flag, the Pledge of Allegiance and the march "America"—greeted the students at Linden Elementary School.

The majority of the white students arrived in the bus caravan, but others were brought to the school by their parents or drove their own cars.

The eleven Negro students, who had ridden alone in the twelfth vehicle in line, stood in small groups among the crowd.

A Bus is Avoided

Like other students who live out of town, they had boarded the bus near their homes. They remained aboard as it joined fifteen others outside Clinton Hight at 8:30 A. M. Town youngsters who climbed aboard the buses there, avoided the one containing the Negroes.

A school official later explained the original court order ordering integration, which led to violence by segregationists here two years ago, did not include integration of the buses.

School Superintendent James A. Newman deeclared: "There is no plan to integrate the buses."

Led by a police cruiser, the sixteen-bus caravan took twenty-five minutes to drive the thirteen miles to the new school.

For the next few days, school officials said, the student body of 870 would assemble each day outside the wrecked high school and would be dismissed there each afternoon. In time, it is hoped, schedules can be reworked so the students can be taken directly to Oak Ridge.

Associated Press Wirephoto

STUDENTS OF BOMBED HIGH SCHOOL arriving yesterday at borrowed quarters in Oak Ridge, Tenn. They traveled from Clinton, where their integrated school was wrecked, in twelve buses. The eleven Negroes in group rode alone in last bus in line.

The ninety-member Oak Ridge High School band, in cardinal and gray uniforms, thumped and blared as the students alighted.

Appreciation Voiced

W. D. Human, school principal, then expressed Clinton's appreciation for the use of the Federally owned elementary school. Clinton students will use it at least for the remainder of the school-year. The twenty-five-room building, larger than Clinton High, has been vacant for two years, following a reduction of population in the area.

Mark Brady, 17 years old, president of the Oak Ridge High School Student Council, then led Calvin Hill, 16, his Clinton High counterpart and football enemy, to the door of the one-story building. He unlocked it. The students flocked in before young Hill could reply to his well-wishers.

Inside during the day, classes limped along with too few textbooks and improvised visual aids.

While much of this was going on an associate field representative of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was in town pouring over school records to determine how much money Anderson County may receive under existing regulations.

His presence in town followed a dramatic appeal to President Eisenhower for aid in rebuilding the school by county officials.

Florida Detectives Say Clinton Blasts Worst Yet

CLINTON, Tenn. (AP)—Two Florida detectives, here to aid local investigators in the Clinton High School bombing, said the blast Sunday caused the most damage of any integration-connected bombing.

They added that the preliminary investigation shows that it was "one of the most violent in the South to date." It caused an estimated $300,000 damage to the school.

Sgt. J. O. Crews of the Jacksonville Police Dept. and Marvin H. Haynes, Duval County deputy sheriff, conferred with Clinton Police Chief Francis Moore and FBI agents investigating the blast.

They are working through the Southeastern Conference on bombings, an organization of officials in 67 Southeastern cities which has offered a standing reward of $55,700 for the conviction of persons responsible for the integration-related blasts.

The reward applies to the Clinton blasts, along with $5,000 posted by the state of Tennesese.

"We came to bring the local investigators information about other bombings in the South and to brief them on suspects and bombings of the past," Crews said. "We are not investigating the bombing."

"We discussed bombings in Birmingham and Montgomery, Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., Gastonia, N.C., and Nashville, Tenn., with Chief Moore," Hayes added. "We told him of suspects and methods of other bombings in hopes that Clinton will come into the conference."

Jacksonville serves as headquarters and clearing house for the organization.

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Associated Press Wirephoto

THEY'LL GO BACK TO SCHOOL: Pupils of Clinton High School, including Negro girls at left, gather at gymnasium of bomb-damaged Tennessee school. W. D. Human, principal, and County School Superintendent James A. Newman told them classes would resume Thursday at Federally-owned Linden Elementary School in Oak Ridge.

CLINTON STUDENTS TO GO TO OAK RIDGE

Officials Prepare U.S. School There—F.B.I. and State Press Blast Inquiry

BY LAWRENCE O'KANE

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Tenn., Oct. 6—As state and Federal agents pressed investigations into the three explosions that wrecked racially integrated Clinton High School early yesterday morning, students and teachers worked together today to prepare an abandoned grade school for classes.

It was hoped that the Government-owned Linden Elementary School, ten miles away at Oak Ridge, would be ready for the 870 Clinton High students on Thursday.

The use of the grade school was offered to the county by the Atomic Energy Commission. About two dozen students joined faculty members there today to prepare the building. The A. E. C. schools at Oak Ridge have been integrated without incident for several years.

The students were told of their new quarters at an assembly this morning in Clinton High's bomb-scarred gymnasium. Most of the windows in the big room were shattered by the blasts.

Groups Will Meet

After encouraging talks by W. D. Human, school principal, and James A. Newman, County School Superintendent, the students were released. Some went to football and cheerleader workouts; others went home to Clinton's sunny streets.

Mr. Human said that activity groups would meet tomorrow and Wednesday at the elementary school next door to the wrecked high school, the nearby National Guard Armory and the City Recreation Center.

"Regular classes will not be held," he explained, "because of the difficulty of getting textbooks from the high school."

Even the Thursday opening of the Linden school is problematical, Francis L. Moore, Anderson County School Board chairman, said. Usable desks and textbooks must be removed from the gutted building. The school officials are waiting for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to complete its investigation.

"We have a force of thirty men standing by," Mr. Moore who is also police chief, said "We'll get the new school ready just as soon as the F. B. I. finishes."

Change for Youngster

Clinton is the sort of sleepy little town in which a youngster can wander into the police chief's office during a meeting and ask for change for the soda machine. Chief Moore stopped what he was doing and dug down into his pocket.

Neither the F. B. I. nor the Tennessee Bureau of Identification would offer official comment today on their studies. But it was believed that the F. B. I. was here to determine if any Federal law had been violated.

Other police sources were ready, however, with theories as to the explosive used. One investigator suggested that it was dynamite, because of the smell. Others held out for monabel, a charge used in coal mining operations.

This opinion was based on the fact that the west wing explosion caused only a small fire. Monabel is preferred in mining because it will not produce a flash, it was said. Dynamite does flash and can result in a fire.

The explosions, described as a "professional job" by Virgil Kitts, State Fire Marshal, are believed to have been of segregationist origin. Nine dynamite blasts, the most recent a week ago, have wrecked homes in Foley Hill, Clinton's Negro district, since the high school was ordered integrated, under Federal Court order, in 1956.

14k 1958

TENNESSEE

STATE CAN'T AID BOMBED SCHOOL

Tennessee Governor Annoyed by Ike Quotes

James Pearman

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — Gov. Frank Clement Wednesday told an Anderson county delegation that there was no legal way the state could provide financial aid for bombed Clinton High school.

New Orleans, La.

Clement praised the Anderson county group for their "co-operation and understanding" and criticized the federal government for failure to aid the Clinton school.

R. G. Crossno, member of the Anderson county school board, said the delegation took the position that "it is the sole responsibility of the federal government to provide funds for rebuilding the school. Clement met with the Anderson county delegation and with other state officials for an hours and a half.

Thursday 2-23

"If I had the authority to do so we'd rebuild that school starting today," Clement said. "They are in definite need of about $200,000 or more right now."

Clement said that the group was not able to "come up with a solution to make it legally possible to provide state funds."

He said he would recommend to the next Legislature that funds be provided to "take care of what already has happened." He said he also would suggest that the lawmakers consider the advisability of studying whether to set up a contingency fund for any possible future incidents.

"I was shocked, annoyed and dismayed," Clement said, "to hear the President quoted, and I hope he was misquoted, as saying he couldn't give too much attention to every little leaky faucet that was brought to their attention."

WANTS FEDERAL DOLLARS

"The point is that the same federal government which can provide bayonets and spend thousands of taxpayers dollars when they say you are not upholding the law should oolspkwithymath yon officials who have done their best to uphold the law . . ."

Clement said the Anderson county group "wants federal dollars from the federal court" which ordered them to integrate.

Crossno said that Anderson county officials may make another trip to Washington in an effort to seek federal aid.

"The people of Anderson county don't geel it's their financial responsibility to replace the school," county Judge J. D. Yarnell said.

Clement said Anderson county did not have the funds to replace the school.

14 4

Awarded $4,500 Scholarship

Journal-Bureau P 6

Mrs. Laura T. Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taylor Sr. of 811 Second avenue, Suffolk, was awarded a scholarship for $4,500 from the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. She will attend Columbia University's New York School of Social Work to work toward the master's degree in social science.

Sat. 8-30-58

Mrs. Palmer, a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Suffolk and Virginia State College, Petersburg, began work for the Department of Mental Hygiene at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y. as a psychiatric social worker.

Norfolk Va.

Since that time she has been promoted from an apprentice to a regular psychiatric social worker. Mrs. Palmer plans to enter school in the fall.

CLINTON

SOME PLUMS ON THIS SIDE OF THE SEA

Pittsburgh Courier

But not all of the plums are on the other side of the pond there are a few of the luscious delicacies still hanging to clingin vines in this country, if you can just land them.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Friends of Balius Walker Jr. will be happy to learn that he has landed one of those plums in the form of a traineeship grant offered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Sat. 8-30-58

The grant offers this young man an opportunity to do further study in the field of public health. He will begin his training at the University of Michigan on Sept. 15, and his research work will be accredited toward a master's degree.

P 6

Mr. Walker

We sing the praise of this young man because he is so deserving. Nashville, Tenn., young Balius, whose parents are deceased, desired to obtain an education on his very own. Although there are two good colleges in Nashville, he desired to study away from home so that he could make his own way and not be dependent upon relatives.

He made contacts with officials of a football team from Kentucky State College while it was in Nashville to play Tennessee State. Through this contact he was enabled to enroll at Kentucky State College where he received his M. A. degree in biology in 1954.

Then, like all other young men, he had to answer the call of Uncle Sam. So the next four years of his life were spent in the Air Force where he worked in the Preventive Medicine Division.

Following his stint in the armed services, young Walker was fortunate enough, in this period of recession, to obtain a job in the D. C. Health Department, Bureau of Public Health, on what he called a special summer research project.

So well did he perform his duty that he was recommended for this special traineeship grant which amounts to more than $3,000 and an opportunity to further his education.

JAMES I. JACKSON, right, 1423 W. 113th Place, Chicago, recently was graduated from the School for Credit Union Personnel at the University of Wisconsin. After receiving his diploma, Jackson, chairman of the Supervisory Committee of Morgan Park Coop Credit Union in Chicago, was congratulated by H. Vance Austin, managing director of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) of Madison, Wis. The three-year school for credit union workers is co-sponsored by the university and CUNA.

BON VOYAGE—Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, professor of education at Queens College in New York, one of 50 educators selected to visit the USSR and observe teaching techniques, is bid bon voyage by several of her associates. Left to right: Dr. Lucile Lad[illegible] berg, Queens College; Dr. Wil[illegible] man, NEU professor; [illegible] Partridge and Dr. Gerald [illegible] State University professor.

$500 SCHOLARSHIP—Louie Isaacs of Boston, Mass., with his mother, Mrs. Evelyn Isaacs, right, receives from Mrs. Gloria Pope, president of the Howard University Club of Greater Boston, a check for $500. This check is a part of the club's program for scholarships to Howard University. Mr. Isaacs enrolled at Howard this fall.

CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL PROMISED AID
BY UNITED STATES

RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Clinton School Aid Promised by U.S.

[illegible], Oct. 8 (UPI)—The government promised today help to Clinton, Tenn., pay the expenses of its bombed high school.

U.S. [illegible] Commissioner Durkheit said he would appoint a field representative to work immediately to help Clinton officials in applying federal funds to the school.

[illegible] and two White House aides met with four officials from Anderson County, Tenn., which owned the high school that was [illegible] last Friday.

[illegible] Owens, president of the county school board, told reporters after the two-hour meeting that "We are satisfied with the conference so far. But we're [illegible] and relief—[illegible] to the tune of [illegible] $260,000 needed to rebuild the high school.

The money would be provided under the government's special [illegible] for schools crowded by children of federal employees or activity connected with federal projects.

The Clinton school already qualifies for such aid, Durkheit said. He said an enrollment survey would be needed before the government could promise a specific amount to help rebuild the school.

The school, with an enrollment of 850 white and 11 Negro students, was ruined by three predawn dynamite explosions. The Negro students temporarily will attend a vacant school at nearby Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of a key atomic energy plant.

Mail Insurance

Crossno and his delegation first asked for help to get the school rebuilt. They also urged that measures be asked for an insurance program against terrorism in integrated school districts.

"We could not get insurance on the school locally under the conditions that we've had for the past few years," Crossno said.

Clinton it was announced [illegible] the banished-out students [illegible] integrated classes [illegible] at disused Linden [illegible] School in nearby Oak Ridge. Buses will transport the white and Negro students to the substitute school.

(Meanwhile, officers questioned several more persons in connection with the bombing. They were given lie detector tests but there was no announcement as to progress of the investigation.)

BOMBED SCHOOL IS GIVEN $45,510

Federal Grant Boosts Total to $144,000

CLINTON, Tenn. (UPI)—A federal grant of $45,510 Friday increased to $144,000 funds available for the rebuilding of dynamited Clinton High school.

The Anderson County (Clinton) school board received $73,000 in settlement of insurance claims and $23,348.24 in private donations.

Supt. James A. Newman said estimates on repairing the school range from $70,000 to $100,000. Three dynamite blasts last Oct. 5 wrecked the interior [illegible].

Secretary of Welfare Arthur [illegible] announced the federal grant in Washington.

He said funds are being provided under a law authorizing grants for construction of buildings needed because of increased school enrollments resulting from federal activities.

Parents of many children enrolled at racially integrated Clinton High are employed in the atomic plants at Oak Ridge, six miles west of here.

"We are very happy to receive this money," Newman said. "Of course, we were hoping to get the full amount of $71,000 we thought we were entitled to. But we certainly can put this money to good use."

Newman said that in addition to money, the school board had received several offers of materials to be used in rebuilding the school.

Clinton High's 850 pupils, including eight Negroes, now are transported by buses to Oak Ridge for classes in a vacant school building there.

$45,510 Allocated To Bombed School

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The federal government Saturday had allocated $45,510 to Anderson County, Tenn., to help rebuild the Clinton, Tenn., High School which was wrecked by a dynamite blast several weeks ago.

Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said the money would be drawn from a fund set up to help communities which must expand school facilities because of increased federal activities in the area.

Local officials made a special trip to Washington to plead for federal help in rebuilding Clinton High.

Seniors At Integrated School Denied To Dance

AUSTIN (NNPA) — All seniors [illegible] at the integrated Lincoln [illegible] High School here have been denied the right to attend the graduating class's annual luncheon, dance, the group will eat and dance [illegible] other classmates; and [illegible] they will participate [illegible] games with their [illegible] But the Negroes have in- [illegible] specifically forbidding [illegible] from taking part in any form [illegible] games while on the [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Wesley, civic leader [illegible] Informer's Austin corre- [illegible] headed a committee which [illegible] upon Austin's mayor to dis- [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Wesley's committee was [illegible] to get only a promise from [illegible] that the issue would [illegible] the hands of city [illegible] sometime in the fu- [illegible]

14k 1958

VIRGINIA

'That's the price you pay for segregation . . .'

ARLINGTON, VA.— "That's the price you pay for segregation."

That's what Jesse R. Pollard, a PTA representative, told the Arlington School Board at a hearing Wednesday night as it sought to work itself out of the quandary of what to do with its overcrowded Hoffman-Boston (colored) High School.

The board, under Federal court orders to admit seven colored children to its previously all white schools — stayed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court — is trying to decide whether to build an addition to Hoffman-Boston at heavy cost to the county.

The board is worried about what effect the Supreme Court's coming decision will have on Hoffman-Boston, an overcrowded structure with minimum facilities. "It's a problem we'll have to come to grips with sooner or later," one board member said.

MR. POLLARD TOLD the board that $60,000 in bond money earmarked for a five-room addition to Hoffman-Boston just isn't enough. The school needs 10 new classrooms to bring it to 600-pupil capacity. It now has 532 pupils in a facility built for 375.

Although two temporary buildings have alleviated overcrowding somewhat, Mr. Pollard said the school would be 53 per cent overcrowded this year 67 per cent in 1959 and 123 per cent by 1963. The two white high schools are currently 23 per cent overloaded.

Principal George M. Richardson told the board the school has some pupils attending classes in 15 by 20 foot rooms, toilet facilities and the library are inadequate and that other classes are being held in the auditorium and the cafeteria.

Board Backs Effort to Keep Schools Open

Arlington Takes Strongest Stand In Racial Issue

By SAM EASTMAN
Star Staff Writer

The Arlington County Board voted unanimously yesterday to support any legal moves aimed at keeping schools open.

In its strongest stand to date on the school racial issue, the board indorsed a resolution passed by the Washington-Lee High School Parent-Teacher Association last month.

Arlington is under a Federal court order, upheld by the Supreme Court last month, to enroll seven Negro students in white schools. In addition, the school board has received 15 new Negro applications for admittance to white schools this September.

However, one of Virginia's segregation laws requires the automatic closing of schools if integration occurs.

Duty to Explore

In its action yesterday, the board said that it has "the duty to explore every possible legal means of keeping Arlington's public schools open and will actively support any course of action designed to meet that objective."

With its vote, the board indirectly gave its support to a citizens organization, the Committee to Preserve Public Schools, which is being formed with the goal of keeping the classrooms open by legal means.

The resolution did not specify that the board would support such legal moves even if this would mean some integration in the schools.

Asked to comment on this question, Board Chairman Ralph Kaul replied that, "Arlington will have no choice but to obey any Federal court desegration order."

And, he went on, "Regardless of the people's desires concerning segregation or desegration, a way will have to be found to keep the public schools open."

Other Comment

The only other board member available for comment, Mrs. Leone Buchholz, said she would reply to the integration question only by stating that she favors keeping schools open and will support studying legal action aimed at this goal.

The board vote on the school matter was taken without comment. However, an argument developed over another phase of the PTA resolution dealing with criticism of the school system.

The board's two Conservative members, Dr. L. H. Blevins and Mrs. Buchholz, took exception to the resolution's statement opposing "any and all efforts and activities which serve to undermine and discredit" the school system.

Dr. Blevins said he would like to know just who is supposed to be undermining the schools. When someone disagrees with school policy, Dr. Blevins said, he is accused with trying to discredit the system.

The vote was four to one, with Dr. Blevins voting "no." Mrs. Bucholz supported the motion with the statement that she would be opposed to any schoo lundermining activities but that she doesn't know of any which new exist.

The board, also acting on the PTA resolution, backed an earlier school board statement that it would try to keep teachers on the payroll during the forthcoming racial showdown.

In another matter, board members went on record to the proposal by Federal agencies to use the George Washington Memorial Parkway in the access route to Chantilly airport.

The board said this would meau increased traffic along the Arlington portion of the Parkway and that a route along the Potomac would be longer and more expensive than one farther to the south.

Five Students Back At School After "Shoving" Incident

ROANOKE, Va. — (ANP) — Five Negro children, withdrawn from Roanoke Catholic High School and St. Andrew's School after a shoving incident, returned to both schools last week, and there was no trouble between them and the white students.

"Everything was just fine when the Negroes returned. "It was a perfect day in class. You would never know anything had happened," said Sister Miriam, principal.

BOARD WARNS

The board which controls the school had warned that if there was any more racial incidents following the shoving of Vernon Dudley, 17, a senior, the person or persons responsible for it would not get a diploma. The board said it would not tolerate any more racial incidents.

The students, children of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Dudley, Jr., were taken out of classes after a disturbance at the school.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The incident followed an announcement that the senior prom of Roanoke Catholic High would not be held at Hotel Roanoke on May 28 as scheduled.

Vernon reportedly was shoved into his seat by another student. The other four Dudley children are in lower grades.

Sister Miriam said Monday the seniors have not met to decide if they will hold the prom.

The policy-making board of the school had issued a statement giving the seniors the choice of cancelling the prom or holding it on school property with white students dancing among themselves and Negro students doing likewise.

Virginia-Poll Parents Agree To Integration

Majority Favors That Over Closing of Schoo

Charlottesville, Va., June 12 (AP)—White parents facing an integration showdown have voted, 177 to 128, to let their children go to class with a few Negroes here, rather than see the school shut down, it was disclosed Thursday.

However, 138 other parents questioned in the poll did not vote.

The Parent-Teachers Association of Venable Elementary School made public the result of a survey in which parents were asked to choose between a "measure of integration" or a "closed Venable public school."

Thirteen Negro students have applied for September admission to the school under an order by United States District Judge John Paul for Charlottesville to desegregate its schools next fall.

Law Would Close School

If the applications are accepted and the students enrolled, the white parents would face the prospect of losing the public school, regardless of their majority feeling. A Virginia law would automatically close any school in which mixed classes are taught under the State's "massive resistance" to integration program.

Results of the poll were turned over to the School Board Thursday night, but School Superintendent Fendall R. Ellis made no comment.

He said, however, that the board would not consider the applications of the 13 Negroes seeking admission to Venable School, or those of 17 other Negroes who seek admission to other Charlottesville schools, before July.

Seek Transfers To Closer Schools . . .

Shown at left are photos taken at the Norfolk school administration building Tuesday morning when colored students filed application for admission to white schools "nearest" their homes. In top photo some of the students and their parents wait in the outer office of School Supt. Dr. J. Brewbaker. From left to right are Mrs. Elizabeth T. Branch, Brenda Branch, Mrs. Isabella Welch, Mrs. Helen Stith, and Barbara Bond, student. In bottom photo group gathers in front of administration building after filing requests for transfer to white schools. Joseph A. Jordan Sr., Mrs. From left to right are Branch, Mrs. Stith, Mrs. Welch, Barbara Bond, Brenda Branch and Carole Branch. In front row are: Juanita Welch and Patricia Godbolt.

As of Thursday at least 25 colored students had applied for admission to white schools. (Photos by Bass)

Norfolk Defers Opening Of Its Nine High Schools

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Norfolk School Board Friday postponed the opening of all high schools in that Virginia city for one week while it pushes its legal fight against integration.

The board took the action after U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman refused to delay his 18-month-old order to end segregation in six Norfolk schools. The board is asking the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals to stay Hoffman's order.

Elementary schools in Norfolk will open Monday as scheduled. But the opening date for all secondary schools there — three Negro, six white — was postponed until Sept. 29.

Denies Request.

In Arkansas, U.S. Dist. Judge John E. Miller denied a request that he order the Van Buren School Board to reinstate integration, halted two weeks ago by a boycott of white students.

The judge told the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he felt the school board and faculty members of Van Buren High had done all they could in an effort to carry out integration. But he retained jurisdiction so he can act if the situation does not clear up. The boycott, which kept 18 Negro students out of classes, is over, School Supt. Everett Kelley testified.

School officials in Little Rock, Ark., made plans to begin classes via television Monday for students of four high schools closed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus to prevent integration.

In the nation's capital, former President Harry S. Truman said the South's integration problems can be solved with common sense and good will. Truman told newsmen that his area of Missouri "is, like my mother was, as unreconstructed as South Carolina." But, he added, Missouri handled its integration without trouble "as did the governor of Oklahoma and the governor of Tennessee."

Meanwhile, many of Dixie's governors turned toward Frankfort, Ky., where the annual Southern Governors conference will open sessions Monday. School integration isn't on the official agenda but is certain to draw major attention. Faubus left for the conference Friday, but Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia said he would not be able to attend.

The Norfolk School Board — under federal court orders to admit 17 Negroes to its six all-white high schools — said if its appeal for a stay is granted, the schools will open on a segregated basis Sept. 29. If the stay is denied, the board said, it will have to assign the Negroes to white schools.

Under Virginia law, assigning Negroes to a white school forces the school to close.

A member of the Virginia General Assembly, John C. Webb of Fairfax County, said he has urged the governor to call a special session on the Assembly to repeal the school closure law. Webb, a Democrat, said the Supreme Court decision last week ordering Little Rock to integrate Central High School immediately makes it clear that a policy of massive resistance will destroy Virginia's public school system.

Calmness settled over the campus of the Louisiana State University branch college in New Orleans after three days of racial incidents. Dean Homer Hitt said all is quiet and "LSU is trying to maintain order."

Signs warning against racial disturbances replaced anti-Negro and Ku Klux Klan banners which previously had been secretly planted on the campus. The disorders—blamed on nonstudents by Hitt—cropped up after 59 Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white institution under court order.

A group of students at one of Little Rock's closed high schools Friday adopted a resolution saying they want to [illegible] to school, "even if [illegible] Negro students" are admitted.

About 65 [illegible] School students met at a church Friday afternoon.

Chris Barrier, 16, a Hall junior, said only two students voiced opposition to the resolution.

"It was just for Hall students," he said, "but a few from Central High showed up, too."

The statement read:

"We fear that our education may be impaired or unduly delayed by keeping Hall High school closed and we feel it is up to our best interest and to the best interest of the community that our school be reopened immediately as a public school even if, upon reopening, qualified Negro students of Hall High district may be assigned to classes in our school."

Young Barrier said copies will be mailed to Gov. Orval E. Faubus, Little Rock city officials and the school board.

Diane Russell, 15, a sophomore, said the feeling among students is that all want to return to school, regardless of integration.

SET STAGE FOR TV CLASSES IN LITTLE ROCK—Preparations were underway at Little Rock Friday to bring school classes via television to many high school students whose schools are closed by order of Gov. Orval E. Faubus. Announcer Bill Leer holds microphone for Mrs. Margaret Metcalf, a literature teacher at Hall High. At right, Mrs. Elizabeth Huckaby, vice principal at Central High, waits her turn at the microphone. The group was busy on a run-through of an introduction to the classes, which begin Monday.

14k 1958

VIRGINIA

DEFENDERS SEEK TO CLOSE TWO SCHOOLS

'Defenders' seek to close 2 Va. schools

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-18-2-58

ARLINGTON, Va. — Two white mothers filed application to enter their children in colored schools here. The parents are members of the pro-segregation organization, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

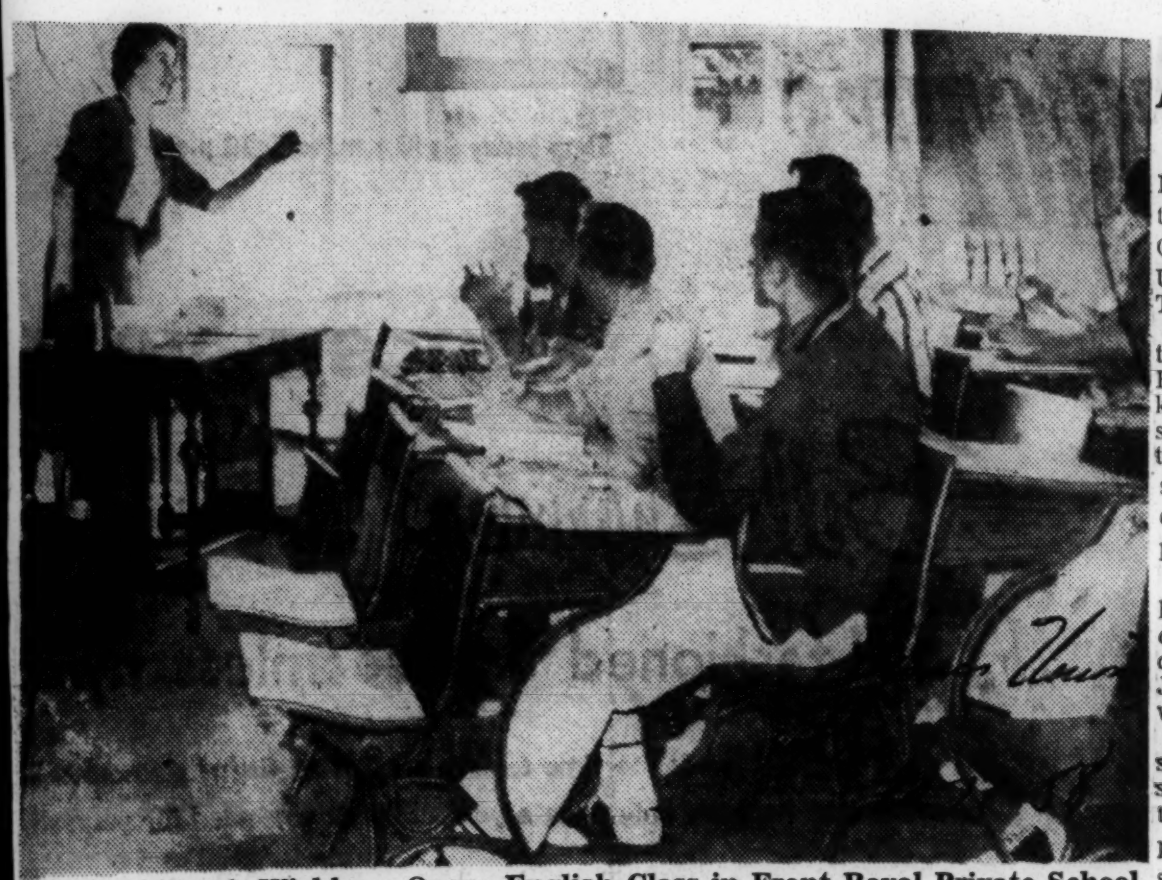
They were accompanied by Jack Rathbone, head of the organization, who admitted the action is a "retaliatory measure" to the 26 colored applicants to white schools. He call the action "tit for tat."

Any school that is racially mixed in Virginia will be automatically closed. The two applications are to Langston Elementary and Hoffman-Boston Junior High Schools.

* * *

ONE OF THE mothers, Mrs. Marion Gatterman, said she wanted her son, Ronald, 7, to enter the colored school because it is closer to her home than the nearest white school. The boy has not attended school in Arlington before.

Applications were made on public placement forms which will be sent to Richmond for processing. The forms provide no space for the listing of preferred schools but the mothers wrote in the names of the colored schools.



Mrs. Fitzhugh Wickham Opens English Class in Front Royal Private School (AP Wirephoto)

Virginia's Warren County Opens 1st Private Classes

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16 (AP)—About 100 Warren County High School seniors gathered quietly in a textile workers union hall at Front Royal today and met six private teachers. Then they moved on to a youth center for classes.

It was the first classroom work since their high school closed nearly five weeks ago under Virginia's anti-integration laws. No classes have been organized for nearly 900 students in the other grades.

"This is serious business," the seniors were told by Percy Rogers, educational director of the Warren County Educational Foundation.

Thus make-shift schooling began in Warren County, the first in Virginia to have a school closed. Private classes have been conducted in private homes in Charlottesville for several weeks, and about half the 10,000 pupils out of school in Norfolk are believed to be receiving some kind of tutoring.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond remained behind his closed office door, seeing few visitors. His semiweekly press conference, scheduled for today, was canceled for the fifth time in a row. The last one was held Sept. 30.

Persons close to the governor asked reporters if they could explain the apparent public apathy to nine closed schools and 12,700 pupils without normal public education.

If there is any public demand for a change of policy, it is not evident. The governor's office said mail volume is falling off, but it continues to be very heavily behind the governor's unyielding stand for massive resistance.

Private Classes Start at Front Royal, Va.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16 (AP)—Private classes for seniors from the integration-closed Warren County High School opened at Union Hall in Front Royal Thursday.

Duncan C. Gibb, chairman of the Warren County Educational Foundation, said he did not know how many pupils would show up, but there was a potential of 120. He said there are sufficient teachers to take care of all who attend and that the pupils have their own books.

The private school operation here had been scheduled to open last Thursday, but a decision from Federal District Judge John Paul resulted in a week's postponement.

Paul ruled that private schools set up in areas where public schools were closed by integration orders cannot use publicly paid teachers unless the private schools are desegregated.

Substitute Teachers Used

The Front Royal group announced plans to use substitute teachers and other qualified teachers who are not on the public payroll.

A part of the money to operate the schools was assured last night when members of Local 371, Textile Workers Union of America, voted for a $1 per week assessment per member to help finance the schools.

The local represents some 2,000 workers at the Front Royal plant of the American Viscose Company. The vote was 235 to 49. Sixteen Negro members opposed the assessment. A union spokesman said union members unwilling to pay would not be assessed.

At Charlottesville, where Lane High School and Venable Elementary schools are closed, private classes continued with public-school teachers. City Attorney John S. Battle, Jr., said the public-school teachers could be used until one of the private schools refused to admit a Negro.

School Closed In Virginia As Last Resort

FRONT ROYAL, Va. (UPI)—Warren County High School will send its 1,048 students home from classes today with instructions not to return until an integration crisis is over.

The school board indefinitely suspended all classes in the county's only high school in a nine-hour meeting Thursday night.

School Supt. Q. D. Gasque said he had no idea how long the school would stay closed. "I can't see anything beyond Monday," he said.

By Monday, the board believes the school will have fallen victim to Virginia's last-resort segregation law that automatically shuts down integrated schools. That law apparently will keep it closed until Virginia's integration crisis, somehow, is resolved.

Beyond that, Gasque said, "I wish I knew what the solution is."

It is the first time in the South that a public school has been ordered closed because of desegregation.

FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN PAUL-CUTLAWS PRIVATE WHITE SCHOOL PLAN
1. CHARLOTTESVILLE
2. Warren County

14k 1958 VIRGINIA

In Virginia fight—

Judge orders Negroes into 'private' schools

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Federal Judge John Paul said today makeshift private school programs in Charlottesville and Warren County, Va., must admit Negroes or stop using public school teachers.

An order to this effect will be entered effective one week from today, the judge told counsel in U. S. District Court in Harrisonburg after a lengthy private conference.

Charlottesville has provided private class facilities for nearly all of the 1700 pupils displaced by closure of Lane High School and Venable Elementary School, which were ordered integrated.

WARREN COUNTY expected to start tomorrow on a similar private school program. Its high school was the first to be closed after Paul ordered the admission of 22 Negroes for which the county provided no high school facilities.

School Board Atty. John S. Battle Jr., of Charlottesville, asked the court for a week's delay before making the order effective to give the city a chance to see if it could find other teachers and thus not scrap the private system.

Paul noted that the defendant school boards had asked for a chance to present testimony on the private school plan.

Paul said he did not wish to deny them this opportunity. "But," he added, "in the meantime the court is not willing to let them operate on the present basis."

Paul said he took this view since the greater part of the expense of the operation was in teacher salaries which came from public funds.

"To allow that to continue would be a clear violation of the mandate of the Supreme Court," he said.

Paul said earlier he could not order the reopening of the closed schools. He called the private school programs "too obviously an evasion" of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation mandate.

In Norfolk, where 10,000 students are idled by six closed schools, a hearing is set in Federal District Court Friday on a motion similar to the one heard by Paul today.

Paul told attorneys he would not rule on the constitutionality of the state law under which the schools were closed since a test of the law was being made in the State Supreme Court.

MEANWHILE, a nation-wide test of sentiment—at the pocketbook level—on private schools as a means of preserving segregation was in the making today.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus announced that he and Dr. T. J. Raney, president of a corporation seeking to establish all-white private high schools in Little Rock, will send out thousands of letters appealing for funds.

The letters, written on the governor's stationery, will go to people all over the nation who have written or telegraphed commendation of his stand.

They will promise a prorata refund of any unused contributions should the state, now enjoined by federal court decree, be able later to provide money for the shools.

IN THE MEANTIME, four Anderson County, Tenn., school officials flew to Washington to take directly to the White House problems arising from the devastating bombing of their integrated Clinton High School.

They had an afternoon engagement with Presidential Assistants Rocco Siciliano and Ed McCabe to discuss, among other things, who is liable in the case of destructive acts?

IN WASHINGTON, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said he knew of no plans for the president to see the Tennessee delegation.

He said that after the group has talked with Special Assistants Rocco Siciliano and Ed McCabe, "we will see where the discussion goes from there."

REPRESENTING RACIALLY-TROUBLED Anderson County are Frank Wilson, acting county attorney; R. C. Crossno and O. C. Mays, school board members, and County Judge J. D. Yarnell.

On a more peaceable front, a Newport News minister, the Rev. John F. Williams, says Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia has promised consideration of a proposal by Williams for a biracial conference to restore "the torn-down communication lines between the races."

In Little Rock, Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas accused the federal government of trying to penalize him for his fight for state's rights. He cited extra personal tax demands and "pressure in other ways." The Internal Revenue Service in Little Rock said it had erred in preparing a tax claim against Faubus, and claimed the head office in Washington knew nothing of it.

FAUBUS' LETTER states: "It appears necessary that the Little Rock Private School Corp. should proceed with its plan to set up private schools in private facilities, to be operated by private funds. It is urgent that students re-enter school at the earliest possible date. We would therefore appreciate your assistance in providing contributions to sustain the private schools at this time."

Faubus, who closed schools ordered to integrate, said he expects the Little Rock Private School Corp. to open private segregated school about Oct. 15.

16 of 30 Negroes Show Up for Test In Norfolk Pupil Placement Plan

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29 (AP). Sixteen of 30 Negro pupils seeking admission to three white high schools here in September reported today to take placement tests required by the School Board.

Among the 14 who stayed away these were presumed to be a number of students whose parents are plaintiffs in a suit entered at Federal District Court here Monday asking the School Board's placement procedures be declared invalid.

The appearance of the pupils for the exams assured a practical as well as a legal test of the Board's assignment plan.

Wed 7-30-58

In the group were pupils who wish to enter Norview, Granby and Maury High Schools, extending the threat of closing to all of the city's white high schools. Failure to report for the tests, the school superintendent warned, means that no application will get further consideration from the interview committee which is to make its report to the School Board before Aug. 8.

P 1 2 3

cedures be declared invalid.

In the group who showed up for the Norfolk tests were pupils who wish to enter Norview, Granby and Maury High schools. School officials warned that one's failure to report for the tests means that his application will get no further consideration from the interviewing committee which reports to the school board Aug. 8.

The Norfolk pupils who took the tests were rising juniors and seniors at Booker T. Washington High school.

Tuesday was the final day in Charlottesville for interviews under the school assignment program adopted by the school board in June. The Negro applicants boycotted achievement tests last week and none showed up Monday for the first of the two-day scheduled interviews.

Oliver W. Hill, attorney who represents 26 of the 32, said last week the applicants would refuse to cooperate with the assignment program. He filed a motion in U. S. district court in Harrisonburg asking federal Judge John Paul to declare the Charlottesville plan invalid.

"unreasonable and unnecessary" and that they are discriminatory because all pupils would not be required to take them. The Negro attorney said he already had advised the 15 parents he represents to boycott the tests.

The tests are part of a comprehensive plan formulated by the school board July 17 for assignment of Negro and white pupils to city schools this autumn.

The plan sets forth 10 criteria by which applications for transfer from one school to another will be judged. The tests would be given to children of either race who apply for transfer to schools for the opposite race.

The "standards and criteria" include academic achievement, health an dsafety of the children, place of residence, physical and moral fitness, social adaptability, emotional adjustment and cultural background. Students applying for such transfers, as well as their parents, would be interviewed by a committee of the school board.

All told, 151 Negro pupils thus far have applied for admission to nine white schools this fall in Norfolk, which is under a Federal Court order to begin desegregation with the start of the next school term.

16 NEGRO PUPILS TO STAND TESTS

New Orleans Times-Picayune
Tues. 7-29-58

School Achievement Exams Boycotted by 46

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Sixteen Negro pupils seeking to enter Norfolk's three white high schools reported Tuesday for achievement tests required by the city school officials. Fourteen others stayed away.

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And in Charlottesville, 32 Negro applicants for white schools made complete their boycott of achievement tests. An interviewing committee waited in vain for the Negroes.

Presumably included in the 14 who stayed away from the Norfolk tests are a number of pupils whose parents are plaintiffs in a suit entered at federal district court Monday. The suit asks that the school board's placement pro-

School Tests Ruling Asked

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 7-28-58

Negro Lawyer Hits Norfolk Board Plan

NORFOLK, Va., July 28 (AP) —A legal challenge is imminent for the Norfolk school board's plan to require achievement tests of Negro children who have applied for admission to white schools here this fall.

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Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman will be asked this week —perhaps today—for a ruling that the school board cannot require such tests.

Plans for a court challenge of the proposed tests were revealed last night by Victor J. Ashe, Norfolk lawyer who represents the parents of Negro children seeking admission to white schools.

He said the tests would be

Pupils skip exams in Charlottesville

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
8-2-58

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The 11 colored children, scheduled to integrate Lane High School, failed to show Monday for achievement tests set by the city board of education.

As to why the children did not show up for the tests, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP attorney, said:

"I discussed the matter with my clients. It appeared to us the tests were discriminatory and merely an effort to evade the court's order. For that reason, we determined not to take the tests at this time but to take the matter up with the courts."

P. 2

* * *

ALTHOUGH Mr. Hill indicated that the children may go along with Charlottesville's plan after taking the matter up with the courts, John S. Battle Jr., city attorney, said:

"It's perfectly obvious the attorneys for the NAACP have recommended that their clients not cooperate with us in this program. We are going forward with the program."

The Charlottesville program, as designed by Battle recently, is devised to keep as many as possible of the city's school's open, yet segregated in compliance with state law and in defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

SOME 20 colored children, seeking to transfer to all-white schools, were scheduled to take achievement tests on Tuesday.

In view of the statement by Mr. Hill, they too were expected to [illegible] the program.

Randolph White, father of one of the applicants and editor of a weekly newspaper here, said he was not going to let his 14-year-old son take the examinations.

EXPLAINING, he said that his son has consistently made good grades; that his teachers were paid by the state, and are qualified to grade the children, adding that he "saw no need" for the tests.

Asked whether he thought colored children would make lower grades than whites, he said that he would not be surprised if the tests showed the colored children to be below the whites in achievement.

If the colored pupils did make lower marks on the tests, Mr. White said it would be because colored schools don't have "equal facilities."

* * *

QUESTIONED as to whether the colored children in Norfolk would take similar tests scheduled for next week, Mr. Hill said he wasn't able to answer at this time.

"I couldn't tell you whether the children will take the tests without knowing what the plan involves. I haven't seen the Norfolk plan, and I'm not in a position to say what will be done."

Some 137 pupils are scheduled to take the tests in the Tidewater City.

The notices of date of test are being delivered to the parents of children involved by C. N. Opalenik, superintendent of custodians. Signatures of re[illegible] are being required.

Virginia School Tests Given 16 Negro Pupils

NORFOLK, VA., (AP)—Sixteen Negro pupils seeking to enter Norfolk's three white high schools reported Tuesday for achievement tests required by the city school officials. Fourteen others stayed away.

And in Charlottesville, 27 negro applicants for white schools made complete their boycott of achievement tests. An interviewing committee waited in vain for the Negroes.

Presumably, included in the 14 who stayed away from the Norfolk tests are a number of pupils whose parents are plaintiffs in a suit entered at federal district court Monday. The suit asks that the school board's placement procedures be declared invalid.

14k 1958

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

Mixing Order Closes School In Virginia

Only High School In Warren County Shuts Doors Today

BY BILL JOHNSON

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Warren County's only high school closes at the end of classes today as the direct result of a federal court order that the white school admit 22 Negroes.

The county school board announced the "temporary suspension" of the school at Front Royal yesterday. The board said the Negroes would be enrolled Saturday and Monday. Under Virginia law, the assignment or enrollment of any Negro pupil in a white school automatically closes that school.

The school officials came to Richmond to talk over their problem with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and state legal aides.

It was not known what action might come from the meeting.

At a news conference, Almond hinted — without further explanation—the state may have yet another plan that could keep schools from either being integrated or closed this year.

Supt. Q. D. Gasque said he did not know how long the school at Front Royal would be suspended but he expected a formal closing order from the state by Monday.

The school board has not considered or discussed the possibility of asking Almond to allow the school to operate on an integrated basis without state funds, he said. He knew of no plans anywhere in the county to establish a private school system for the pupils involved.

When a school is closed under Virginia's massive resistance to integration laws, its control passes to the governor. He is obligated to try to reorganize and reopen it on a segregated basis.

The governor apparently would be able to transfer the white pupils to other schools, eliminate any grades in the school which are integrated or attempt to transfer the Negro pupils to Negro schools.

Should he fail to reopen the school on a segregated basis, he may, if asked by both the county school board and County Board of Supervisors, return the school to the county to be operated on an integrated basis.

Once an integrated school is opened, all state funds go to that school and to all schools of its class—elementary or secondary—are immediately cut off.

Gasque has said previously the county does not have enough money to operate its schools by itself.

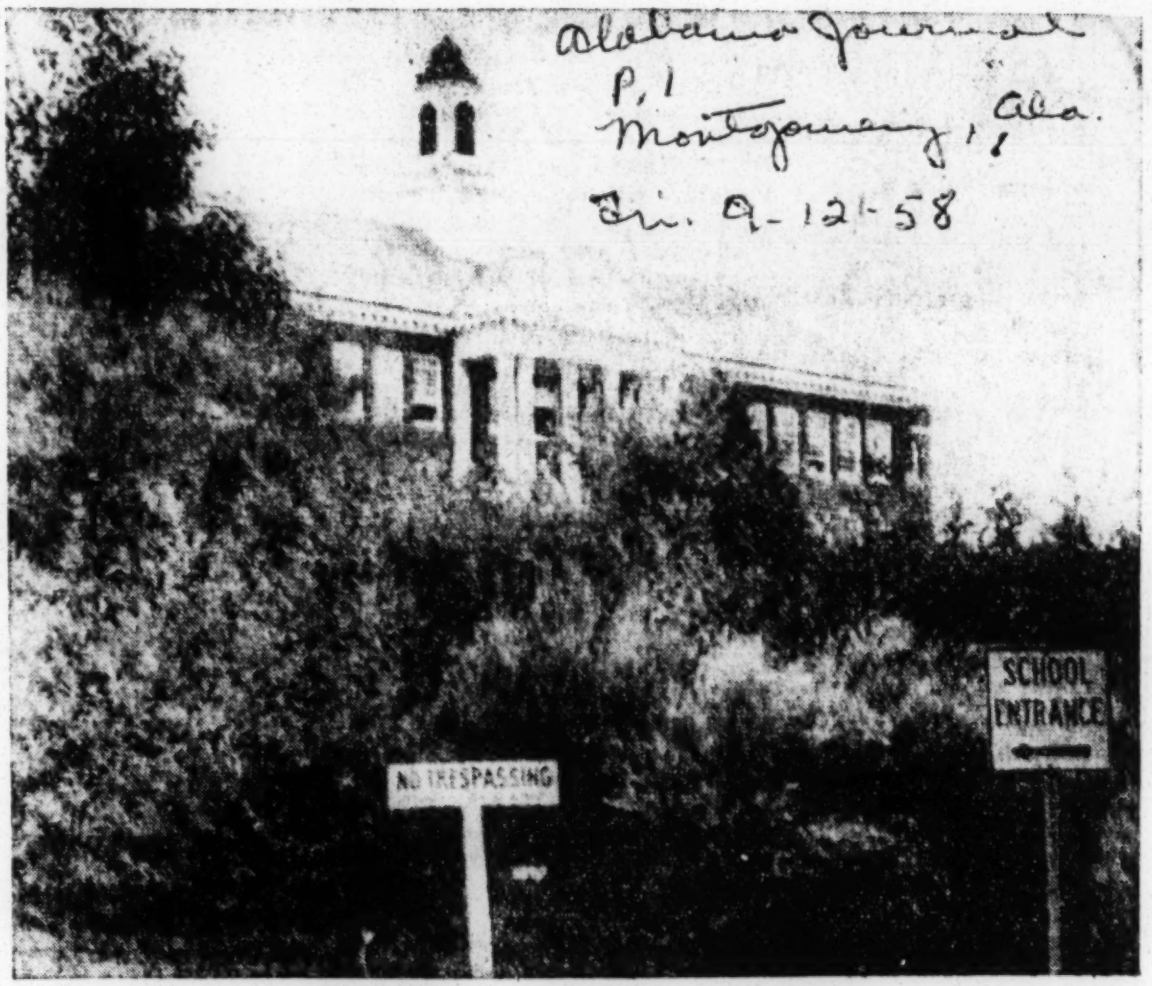
At Charlottesville, meanwhile, city school officials postponed the opening of the white Lane High School and Venable Elementary School from Monday until Sept. 22.

Both schools are under federal court orders to admit Negroes—two to Lane and 10 to Venable.

The two Negroes ordered admitted to Lane said they would enroll when it opens.

Federal Dist. Judge John Paul ordered the Negroes admitted to the Warren County school last Monday. He said a governing factor was that the county did not operate a Negro high school but sent Negro pupils to neighboring counties.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals refused to grant a stay of Paul's order.



SCHOOL CLOSES DOORS

No trespassing signs have been erected at Warren County High School at Fort Royal, Va., which the county school board announced would close at the end of classes today. An appeal to stay integration at the school was refused yesterday by Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Simon E. Sobeloff in Baltimore, Md. School officials said they did not know how long the school would be closed.—(AP Wirephoto).

Showdown On School Integration In Virginia May Be Forthcoming Soon

By LON K. SAVAGE

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) — There has been so much confusion about what's likely to happen when schools open in Virginia next month, it might be worth while to look into the situation.

It's serious, all right. It threatens to close several schools and possibly several school systems. It almost certainly will bring the state government into fresh conflict with the federal government. There is the potential here for another Little Rock, although forces on all sides seem to be working feverishly behind the scenes to prevent that.

The Show Down

What's happened is that Arlington County — in Washington's front yard — and the cities of Norfolk and Charlottesville have been ordered to desegregate schools when classes open in September. They have exhausted appeals from those orders.

But under Virginia law, if any white school accepts Negroes, it would be closed under one of the state's "massive resistance" laws. On the other side is the kind of Federal court order that led to the army being sent to Little Rock last fall.

"I don't know what will happen," said Norfolk Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker. "I don't know even what our position is. The Federal courts say you got to admit these kids in school. The state says we can't. So where are we?"

Suppose one of the integration ordered cities should agree to abide by the orders?

Talks About Classes

Under Gov. Lindsay Almond's "massive resistance" plan, he would assume control of the affected school district, reorganize it and reopen it on a segregated basis. He is talking now in terms of taking up the matter by individual integrated classes, however, rather than entire schools or districts.

If the state failed to get by with the re-opening plan, the school then would be closed. Pupils would be sent to some kind of private school. If only a few pupils were involved, they would be absorbed into other schools and for the time at least, that would be the end of it.

At that point, however, parents of the Negro litigants are expected to ask the courts again to order the affected school re-opened on an integrated basis. That's where the state of Virginia and the government would be at a "Little Rock" crossroads.

One of the big question marks in the whole Virginia situation is whether private schools would work. Even the highest state authorities are doubtful. If a considerable number of public schools were closed, there simply wouldn't be enough facilities and teachers to meet the emergency.

Out of the confused puzzle, this is about the best way anyone can put it together at the moment:

Question of Numbers

The chances are that only a few schools actually will be closed in September. The students from them probably could be absorbed into other schools. Before further crisis, Almond could call a special session of the general assembly to re-write his strict laws, at least to the extent of preventing the mass closing of schools.

Norfolk might be the spot where actual integration would first be tested. The school board there has said it will comply with the Federal court order and that it could not "guarantee" complete segregation.

Although Arlington has been ordered to admit Negroes who have been named — as they were in Little Rock—to presently-all white schools, the pupils will be assigned under the state public placement act. It is expected the Negroes will be assigned to Negro schools although this would be in direct contradiction of the court order.

Charlottesville may attempt to get by with a new school district plan that would put all Negro pupils in one district.

Norfolk and Charlottesville have their own pupil placement plans under which Negro applicants will have to pass stiff entry requirements. Negroes have challenged the validity of both assignment plans but they have so far been upheld by the courts. A new test of the Norfolk plan is due in Federal court this week.

Almond has described the Virginia case as the gravest crisis since the Civil War.

Gov. Almond Says Integration Order Will Prevent Opening Of Va. Schools

Richmond, Va. (NNPA) — A final court order directing the admission of a colored student to a white school will prevent the opening of that school under Virginia's "massive resistance" laws aimed at keeping the public schools segregated, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said recently.

He declined to say, however, whether Arlington County or any other school district where Federal courts have ordered integration have reached this point.

Seven colored students have been ordered admitted to four white Arlington schools in a decree that the United States Supreme Court upheld last May.

Gov. Almond's statement Tuesday marked the first time he ha acknowledged that a Federal court order for the admission of a colored student constitutes enrollment of the student in a specific school, bringing into effect Virginia's school-closing law.

Previously, Gov. Almond has gone only so far as to say that enrollment of a colored student would bring the closing of a school.

The question about the effects of a specific Federal court order was asked Gov. Almond at a press conference. He replied:

"A final and unappealable order of a Federal court of competent jurisdiction ordering the enrollment of a given child to a named school constitutes an enrollment under Virginia laws.

"If that persists, the school involved is integrated and will not open."

In declining to comment on the present status of Arlington County schools, Gov. Almond said it was not possible to say what a court might do in light of changed conditions.

Of the seven colored students ordered admitted to white schools, one definitely intends to attend, four others have declined to say what they will do, one has graduated, and the other has gone to school outside the county.

In cases involving the public schools in Charlottesville and Norfolk, general desegregation orders from Federal lourts have been upheld by the Supreme Court.

School boards in Norfolk and Charlottesville have set up a special screening program and assignment plan for colored applicants for transfer to white schools.

In Charlottesville, the colored applicants have refused to take the tests and are challenging them in Federal court. In Norfolk a similar challenge will be made on August 18.

The school board in Newport News hopes to escape a desegregation showdown in September because of the city's recent consolidation with Warwick.

14k 1958

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE

New School Groups Bow To Court

Private Classes To Admit Negroes In Charlottesville

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Two of Charlottesville's three interim schooling groups apparently will switch operations to a desegregated basis so they can continue using public school teachers.

Sentiment in the Joint High School Committee and the Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling yesterday supported the move to comply with an order by Federal District Judge John Paul.

The segregationist Charlottsville Educational Foundation, the third group, probably will decide to abandon the use of public school teachers and pay for private teachers from tuition and donations, however.

Statements confirming the policies are expected from the three groups today.

In Norfolk yesterday, the NAACP withdrew its motion to force the School Board to reopen State-closed schools and contemplated action against Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, instead, as suggested by Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman.

The Norfolk School Board enrolled 17 Negroes in six white secondary schools to comply with Judge Hoffman's desegration order. Judge Paul ordered 12 Negroes into two Charlottesville schools and 22 Negroes into Warren County High School in Front Royal.

All the schools were closed and 13,000 white students locked out by a State "massive resistance" law. Private school groups were formed in Charlottesville and Warren County to provide stop-gap education by using idle school teachers

On Wednesday, Judge Paul ruled that the school boards of Charlottesville and Warren County must not let public school teachers aid the stop-gap schooling unless such schooling was desegrated. He gave the boards until next Wednesday to comply.

The interim school leaders in Charlittesville received assurance from the Governor's office that he would not interfere with the classes if they are desegrated.

Feared Almond

They had feared the Governor might consider the interim desegregated schools, by using public teachers, to be public schools—and invoke the state's school closing law on them. But the Governor is reported to have said he will not.

The Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling is providing classes for 385 Venable Elementary School pupils. The Charlottesville Educational Foundation is providing schooling for 135 Venable pupils.

Both organizations formed the Joint High School Committee to provide temporary classes for pupils of closed Lane High School.

From their policy-forming sessions yesterday, it appeared the Joint High School Committee and the Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling would hold on to their public teachers by desegregatting. But it was likely the two groups would also announce a districting plan designed to minimize or even prevent desegregation.

The Charlottesville Educational Foundation, more segregation-minded than the other two, apparently decided to forego use of public teachers and maintain segregation.

In Norfolk, the NAACP failed to get relief from Judge Hoffman who said it would be a "waste of time" to order the School Board to reopen the schools because the Board, under State law, has no control over them.

Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney, contended the School Board did have control of the schools because the school closing law was "patently unconstitutional."

Hoffman suggested that Hill ask for a three-judge Federal court to rule on the law's validity.

Hill replied that was a time-consuming procedure, and the three-judge court might wait until after the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals had ruled on the law which is being contested by the State itself.

"If a three-judge court might wait, why shouldn't a lone district judge, who catches it from right and left, wait?" asked Hoffman.

"Because 10,000 children are being denied schools," said Hill.

Irreparable Damage

"You don't have to argue with me that there is irreparable damage to the city of Norfolk," said Hoffman. "But I think you want me to get at this through the back door, and I think you should use the front door . . ."

"Isn't the orderly procedure to bring a suit against the Governor if he is carrying out an unconstitutional act? . . .

"You are asking what would be tantamount to an injunction against the Governor who is not a party to the suit. It is an admirable suggestion, but I question whether it can be done."

Hill argued that the schools were closed by State law and not the Governor.

"There must be someone in the State of Virginia on whom responsibility for the administration of the law rests," said Hoffman, "whether it be the Governor or the Attorney General.

"Of course, you can't miss by inviting them both in."

Hill then withdrew his motion and told reporters later that NAACP attorneys will now consider whether to initiate action against the Governor.

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VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE

'There'll be no trouble'

By RUFUS WELLS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — "If the outside agitators stay away, I doubt if there will be any trouble when schools open."

George R. Ferguson, president of the Charlottesville Branch NAACP, settled back in an easy chair in his comfortable home here as he told the AFRO of the local situation as desegregation day approached.

OUTSIDE, COLORED and white tots, who live side by side, played together on the sidewalk, blissfully, unaware of the raging school controversy.

Ferguson, a leading mortician here, has spearheaded the movement to integrate schools. He has set the pace by seeking to have his daughter admitted to Lane High School.

Under his leadership, the local NAACP has placed emphasis on preparing children and grownups for the inevitable day when the two races will study and live together in an integrated community.

* * *

SUPPORTED BY community organizations, the NAACP approaches "this new experience with calmness, friendliness, self-respect and respect for others."

A typical college town, Charlottesville is the home of the University of Virginia, which is integrated at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Mr. Ferguson is confident that the local school board will comply with the Federal court order to desegregate its schools, despite the board's recent redistricting program which was designed to hold integration to a minimum.

* * *

"THERE'S A of talk about the lack of communication between white and colored residents; about lines of communication being broken as a result of the school issue. But when I boiled it down, I never have seen any real communication between the two groups here," he said.

Mr. Ferguson said he thinks there will be more "communication" as the South moves away from its bi-racial society.

A dapper, bespectacled man who resembles the typical successful American businessman, Mr. Ferguson readily admits that school desegregation presents serious problems to both races. He also believes that these problems can be solved.

* * *

"THE SCHOOL board is right up against the wall," he said.

* * *

Also expressing optimism was Ray Bell, local mortician, and Boston University graduate, who is press and publicity chairman.

Mr. Bell, whose job will include working with scores of newsmen who will descend on the city next week, said there is every reason to believe that the colored pupils seeking admission to white schools would be assigned.

* * *

"MOST WHITE people here are more intelligent, more cosmopolitan and have more education than those in other areas of the state. They are not as violently opposed to integration as whites in isolated rural areas might be," he explained.

NAACP officials have conferred with the chief of police here and were assured that law and order would be maintained.

Race relations in Charlottesville are considered good and the interracial tension prevalent in Prince Edward County is not evidenced here.

Space for Classes For 1,000 Sought

Two Charlottesville Groups Seek Accord on Schooling

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 23.—Representatives of two parent groups met here today to try to work together in providing makeshift classroom space for more than 1,000 students locked out of Lane High School.

The meeting followed these developments yesterday as residents came to grips with the problems created by Lane High and Venable Elementary at the closed school yesterday schools being closed under Vir- and asked that a single organiginia's anti-integration pro- zation be set up to handle gram. emergency high school educa-

1. The Parents Committee tion, and that when a plan is for Emergency Schooling reworked out it be placed immegistered about 245 students of diately in the hands of the Venable for classes scheduled teachers rather than the citito begin tomorrow in base- zens' group. The teachers ments of private homes. elected Principal Nickels as the

2. The Charlottesville Edu- chairman for the program, cation Foundation registered which is purely voluntary on 186 Venable students for classes the teachers' part. which are expected to begin Thursday or Friday in one large vacant home.

3. Teachers of Lane High School asked the two groups to get together in providing temporary facilities for high school instruction.

4. The Governor refused to grant permission to the Committee for Public Education for a meeting at Lane High. The committee was organized to try to get the school reopened.

5. A membership meeting of the Committee for Public Education at the county courthouse tabled a motion which would have asked the Governor to let Charlottesville run its own schools.

6. Students of Lane High began circulating a petition asking the Governor to either reopen the high school or return it to local operation.

Two Groups Meet

Representatives of the Parents' Committee for Emergency Schooling and the Charlottesville Education Foundation met today at the National Bank with Lane Principal William I. Nickels and a group of teachers.

The 50 Lane teachers met

Supt. Fendall R. Ellis told teachers at both Venable and Lane yesterday that they could do whatever they choose while the schools are closed but they should be available for immediate recall when the schools are reopened.

The two schools were closed yesterday under the State's massive resistance program when 12 Negro students were ordered into the schools by Federal Judge John Paul. The city's other schools are operating.

One Would Dissolve

The principal difference between the two parent groups is that the Parents Committee for Emergency Schooling plans to dissolve when the public schools are reopened, but the Education Foundation plans to continue private segregated schooling if the schools are reopened on an integrated basis.

Mrs. Charles A. Via, jr., a director of the Parents Committee, said the two groups have been unable to get together on schooling for the elementary students and that 'each will go its separate way and do the best it can."

Education Foundation Chairman William M. Pope said teachers are available and that eight classes will start as soon as a vacant house can be equipped. He estimated this would take about two days.

The elementary students registered by the two groups represent nearly all of the Venable student body. Most of the remainder have transferred to private schools or are going to schools in nearby jurisdictions. The enrollment at Venable normally would have been about 640.

Registration Called Off

Fred Morton, who heads the high school division of the Parents Committee, said his group stands ready to agree to a program as proposed by the teachers. The Parents Committee was scheduled to begin registration today for high school students, but called it off pending the outcome of the joint conference.

However, the Education Foundation plans to go ahead with registration for high school seniors today at the Elks Club. Mr. Pope said he expects an agreement to be reached between the two groups on educating the high school students.

Classes are expected to begin for high school seniors tomorrow at the Elks Club Hall. Mr. Pope said classes for juniors probably will be started later in the week at the First Methodist Church, which gave approval last night to use of its building. A quonset hut used by a parochial school also has been made available, Mr Pope said, as well as a few other church facilities.

Meanwhile, members of the Committee for Public Education jammed the courtroom of the county courthouse last night to adopt a set of by-laws which call for pursuing "every legal means to keep public schools open."

Indignant Responses

An announcement by Chairman J. A. Rolston that Gov. Almond had refused permission to use the high school for a meeting drew indignant responses from about 200 attending.

A telegram from Gov. Almond said that "in view of existing circumstances, I believe it inadvisable for the high school building to be used for public gatherings at this time."

"The roads are still open," said one man who suggested that every member drive to Richmond to make a personal call on the Governor. Another suggested that everyone write a letter.

Ralph Cherry, dean of the School of Education at the University of Virginia and vice president of the Committee for Public Education, said the board of directors has thought of seeking an injunction against the Governor to prevent him from carrying out the State's massive resistance law. He said, however, that in the present climate of opinion in the State and because the cost of litigation, the board thought it best to follow a "cautious" policy for the present.

Resolution Tabled

The "cautious" attitude prevailed last night when the group tabled, by a 69 to 51 vote, a resolution by Thomas Hammond which said: "We believe local rights are just as important as State's rights and we feel that democracy demands that the people of Charlottesville have a right to run their own public schools."

The resolution asked for return of the two closed schools to the city and called for special session of the General Assembly to pass legislation "giving back to the locality the right to operate schools as they think best."

Mr. Cherry said the resolution represented the thinking of the group but that most members thought it would be more forceful if passed later when the membership has grown. The group now has about 500 members. The executive board plans an intensive drive and expects to hold a rally when it can locate a place big enough.

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-30-58

AWAITING ASSIGNMENT — These five Charlottesville pupils are awaiting assignment to ILane High School, in background, formerly reserved for white children. They recently took tests, Preliminary steps to assignment. Federal District Judge John Paul told the city school board that he would assign the pupils himself, if the board refused to do so. Left to right are Sherman White, 14; Olivia Ferguson, 16; Shirley Alley, 16; Margaret Anne Davis, 13; and Roberta Robinson, 15.

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VIRGINIA

N A A C P

NEGROES SET TEST OF VIRGINIA LAWS

N.A.A.C.P. in First Move to Challenge Validity of Integration Bans

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3—Attorneys for Negro children made their first move today to test the constitutionality of the state's "massive resistance" laws under which nine public schools in three communities have been closed.

Oliver W. Hill, who is chairman of the Legal Committee in Virginia for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a motion in the Federal District Court in Harrisonburg today asking for "further relief" in effect, the authority of the Federal courts in ordering the admission of twenty-two Negro students to Warren County High School at Front Royal.

Late this afternoon, Mr. Hill mailed another motion, almost identical in wording, asking relief from the same court for twelve Negro pupils assigned to Venable Elementary School and Lane High School in Charlottesville.

Wednesday Hearings Asked

In both motions he asked Judge John Paul of that court to hear the matter at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning or as soon thereafter as possible.

Victor J. Ashe, who represents seventeen Negro pupils assigned to six white secondary schools in Norfolk, said that he would file "substantially the same motion" in Federal District Court there Monday morning.

He said that he would ask Judge Walter E. Hoffman to set an early date for a hearing.

In each motion, the Superintendent of Schools and the School Board are named defendants.

The Harrisonburg motion charges that they "have permitted teachers and other employes to teach groups of children who would normally attend the public schools at various places in the County of Warren under private auspices."

Private Plan Founders

This contention may be deleted from the motion that will be made in Norfolk, where efforts to set up make-shift private instruction foundered today for lack of teachers.

The Tidewater Educational Foundation, which enrolled 25 per cent of Norfolk's 10,000 displaced white pupils for private instruction, has put off its plans indefinitely because of the refusal of public school teachers to participate.

But school officials in Norfolk, like those in Warren County and Charlottesville, are expected to be charged with acting as intermediaries for the state, which the N. A. A. C. P. says "has embarked upon an unconstitutional course of conduct primarily designed to frustrate the orders and decisions of this court and the rights of these plaintiffs to secure non-segregated public education."

And the motions will contend that the school officials "are placing reliance upon legislative schemes, acts and provisions which are unconstitutional, null and void and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits states from abridging the rights of citizens.

Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison Jr. would not predict today how the three motions would be fought in court, but it was expected that the initial stand, at least, would be that the school officials had been wrongly named as defendants and that they are helpless to act because of state law.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a Democratic dinner tonight, Mr. Harrison said that "some of the laws designed to preserve our public school system may prove ineffective; if so, they will be replaced by other laws, openly enacted, and fairly administered."

NAACP Starts Virginia Battle

Attorneys Taking Action To Re-Open Schools

PRIVATE PLAN DELAYED

By United Press International

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday began its battle to force re-opening of Virginia's nine schools which have been closed to avoid integration.

NAACP Atty. Oliver W. Hill of Richmond filed a motion with United States District Judge John Paul of Harrisonburg requesting re-opening of Warren County High School in Front Royal.

Another NAACP lawyer, Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk, said he would file a motion Monday with United States District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk, asking that the port city's six white junior and senior high schools be reopened immediately on an integrated basis.

Similar Motion Considered

A similar motion to force the re-opening of Charlottesville's only white high school and one of its five white elementary schools was being considered.

The nine schools were closed by order of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond after Judges Hoffman and Paul ordered that they be integrated. A Virginia law automatically closes any racially-mixed schools but the Governor proclaims the action.

An emergency private education group announced Friday in Norfolk that because of a lack of teachers it was postponing indefinitely classes scheduled to begin Monday for about 2,500 Norfolk students displaced from integration-closed schools.

Other developments in the racial crisis:

Thurmond Asks Support

Senator Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.) called on the South to defy this week's Supreme Court integration ruling and operate schools "as we see fit."

He urged Southerners and "all others who support a government of laws" to give vigorous support to the people of Arkansas and Virginia who "are undergoing the brunt of a brutal persecution directed at the South."

In Wheelwright, Ky., Floyd County Superintendent of Schools O. V. Turner said Friday he had received no formal request that Wheelwright High School Principal Boone Hall resign and added that classes would resume as scheduled Monday. Classes at the 650-pupil high school were suspended Wednesday when a crowd threw stones at the building and broke several windows.

North Carolina's Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell warned the state Friday night that the day must never come when it will go out of the business of public edu-

cation to avoid the law of the land.

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VIRGINIA

NOVEMBER
(CLOSING) ?
NEGRO HIGH AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
AFTER JANUARY 1, 1959

Norfolk Action Permits Negro School Closure

From News Dispatches

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26 The Norfolk City Council has adopted a 1959 budget that would permit closing all Negro high and junior high schools any time after Jan. 1.

The provisions of the budget approved yesterday gave rise to the possibility that the port City, where 10,000 white high and junior high school students have been shut out of their schools by State racial laws, might close the Negro schools.

The move would be in an effort to get Negro parents to stop pushing desegregation attempts and to persuade the parents of 17 Negro children to withdraw from white schools where they were enrolled under Federal court orders.

Six of the Norfolk's seven white junior and senior high schools were closed Sept. 27. The closing took place immediately after the 17 students were enrolled and before they could enter classes.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said last week he was opposed to closing of Negro schools because it would be interpreted as retaliation against the Negroes for trying to enter white schools.

Hints on Negro Schools

Governor Almond declined comment today when asked about Norfolk's move against Negroes. He indicated he did not want to become involved in the controversy.

A move to close the Negro schools has been discussed since Norfolk voters last Tuesday rejected by a 3-2 margin a proposal that the City seek the reopening of the six white schools on an integrated basis. Numerous hints have been dropped of the proposed closing of Negro schools.

Sources close to Norfolk's City administration say there has been growing pressure for closing down the Negro schools. And the proposal apparently was discussed Monday in a meeting of members of the Council and School Board. Some councilmen have indicated they believe Negro parents will realize the predicament of the whites if the Negro schools also are shut down.

Both white and Negro parents have attacked the constitutionality of the school-closing laws, and a special three-judge Federal court has heard testimony in one instance. The constitutionality of the laws also is before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which heard arguments Monday.

Would Affect 4500

Should the Norfolk City Council close the Negro schools, it would affect some 4500 pupils at Booker T. Washington High School and at Jacox and Ruffner Junior High Schools.

There was a possibility, too, the City's governing body would extend the closing operations to include the eighth grade in the all-white and still-operating Willard school.

In allocating $11.3 million for schools next year, the Council specifically reserved the right to "change or cancel the unexpended portion" of school funds at any time during the year, and to prohibit any expenditure it wishes.

The control clause on school funds says all the appropriations are tentative and adds:

"No part of the funds so appropriated shall, in any event, be available to the School Board except as the Council may, from time to time, by resolution authorize the payment or transfer of such funds, or any part thereof, to said School Board."

Norfolk Mayor W. Fred Duckworth told a reporter "You'll have to draw your own conclusions" about the removal of the purse strings from the school board.

School board chairman Paul Schweitzer said the board may issue a statement on City Council's school budget policy at its next regular meeting, Dec. 4.

Hopes It's Not True

The Rev. Richard B. Martin, rector of the Negro Grade Episcopal Church said he hoped it was not true that City's Council's action was meant to put Negro secondary schools in line for possible closing.

"I would feel that our great City Council with the authority it has would use its influence to ease tensions, rather than create them," he said.

But, said Martin, if the interpretation mentioned was correct, it was "shocking to me. I am indeed sorry to feel the council is acting in a punitive and retaliatory manner." He said such a step would only make matters worse.

Meanwhile a check showed no plans are afoot for governing bodies in Charlottesville and Warren County, where three white public schools have been closed to avoid desegregation, to take over control of spending for schools as Norfolk has done.

In other Virginia school desegregation developments today:

• Delegates to the convention of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation voted their "continued wholehearted support" of the State's massive resistance school program. The Federation represents nearly 20,000 farm families.

• The Norfolk school board chairman announced that public schools can no longer be used for community group meetings to discuss the integration problem.

• In Richmond Governor Almond conferred with top state officials, presumably on a Norfolk school board claim for an additional $462,708 in state funds to pay for the upkeep of the six closed schools.

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WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOMBED

Integrated Building Is Heavily Damaged

MORGANTOWN, W.Va. (AP)—An expertly rigged dynamite bomb exploded with shattering force early Monday inside a schoolhouse where whites and Negroes began attending classes together without incident three years ago.

Following school bombings in the South attributed to segregationists, the predawn blast aroused speculation in this northern West Virginia coal region that perhaps this, too, was the handiwork of racial extremists.

But school and local law enforcement officials said no evidence was found to link the bombing with racial conflict. They added the history of integration in the area since 1955 has been without incident.

FBI AT SCENE

About 20 FBI men, including demolition and fingerprint experts from Washington, swarmed to the scene in Osage, a recently incorporated city of some 400 persons four miles northwest of Morgantown. An estimated 25 to 30 per cent of the population is Negro.

The thunderous explosion, followed by a shock wave, routed fearful residents from their beds at 2:10 a.m.

It tore out a section of one wall on the ground floor of the two-story brick building and buckled a reinforced concrete ceiling supporting the second floor.

Windows and doors in the 17-room school were smashed. Desks, books, papers and cabinets were hurled into jumbled heaps. Splintered glass and wood and chuks of plaster were strewn everywhere.

LONG ELECTRIC WIRE

Charles A. Stevenson, superintendent of Monongalia County schools, said the building may have to be replaced. He added that a new school would cost $500,000 or more.

Sheriff Charles Whiston said two big charges of dynamite were placed in the main hallway on the first floor and detonated by means of a long electric wire stretching from a driveway through a gymnasium window.

The school had 240 pupils, including about 50 Negroes, in the first three elementary grades and the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Another 120 pupils, including some 40 Negroes, attended classes for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades in the old Osage Negro school.

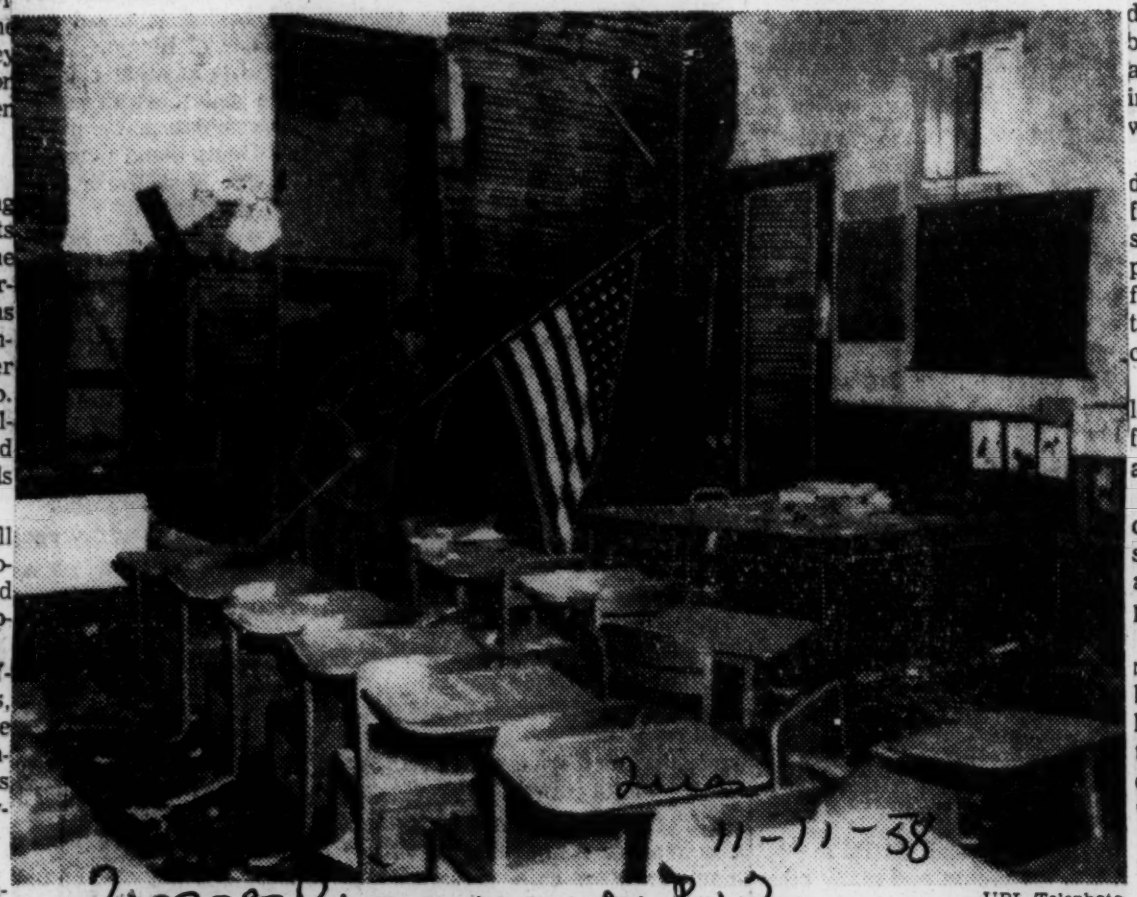
PROFESSIONAL JOB

An FBI agent said: "It looks like a professional job. From what we know now it looks like someone outside the community did it."

That was the general feeling in Osage. Miss Margaret Marshall, active in Methodist Church social work, told a newsman: "I just can't believe that anyone here could do such a thing. We feel it must have been an outsider."

WEST VIRGINIA

Dynamited Room in West Virginia School



—UPI Telephoto.

A STATE TROOPER picks up the American flag from the floor of a damaged room in the junior high school at Osage, W. Va., which was dynamited early Monday. Two dynamite explosions were set off in the integrated school, causing heavy damage.

MORGANTOWN
SCHOOL BOMBED

Expertly Rigged Bomb Rips School In West Virginia

MORGANTOWN, W.Va. (AP)—An expertly rigged dynamite bomb exploded with shattering force early Monday inside a schoolhouse where whites and Negroes began attending classes together without incident three years ago.

Following school bombings in the South attributed to segregationists, the predawn blast aroused speculation in this northern West Virginia coal region that perhaps this, too, was the handiwork of racial extremists.

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That was the general feeling in Osage. Miss Margaret Marshall, active in Methodist Church social work, told a newsman: "I just can't believe that anyone here could do such a thing. We feel it must have been an outsider."

Stevenson said, "There have been no racial problems whatever anywhere in the county. I have tried to squelch the rumors that integration troubles are behind this. We don't have any evidence at all that this is so."

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WEST VIRGINIA

OSAGE, W. VA.
DYNAMITED

Dynamite Shatters Integrated School

OSAGE, W. Va., Nov. 10 (UPI). A case of dynamite, expertly detonated, today wrecked the 17-room Osage Elementary-Junior High School, for five years a model of peaceful integration.

The bombing shocked this mining community, whose Negro and white residents have lived in racial peace since the rich coal seams of the area were opened more than 50 years ago. They had welcomed the end of segregated schools here in 1954.

The blast ripped through the main hallway of the 2½-story brick building at 2:15 a.m., damaging the structure beyond repair and jarring the homes of the town's 350 residents, 40 per cent of whom are Negro.

FBI Agents Investigate

Before dawn, FBI agents arrived to aid state police and Monongalia County Sheriff Charles J. Whiston in the investigation. But hours later, no suspects had been taken into custody and even the motive for the dynamiting was not clear.

Sheriff Whiston said two charges of dynamite had been detonated simultaneously at two points in the main first floor corridor. Investigators found a 300-foot length of wire leading through a gymnasium window to a driveway behind the building.

School authorities closed both the blasted building, which served 398 pupils, including 93 Negroes, and another elementary school 300 yards away. They hoped to get the students back to classes by Wednesday by doubling up in the undamaged building and farming pupils out to neighboring schools, such as those of the county seat of Morgantown, about three miles away.

Schools of Monongalia County have been desegregated since the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decision of 1954. There has been no racial conflict here.

No Difficulties

"This is the last thing we could expect," School Supt. Charles Stevenson declared. "We never had any difficulty."

Residents of the community were indignant. They blamed "outsiders" for the dynamiting, which buckled the walls of the building, shattered the windows and brought plaster crashing down on splintered desks.

Victor Shine, a coal miner who has worked side-by-side with Negroes in the mine-honeycombed hills of the district, declared flatly:

"Outsiders from the South are to blame."

Since the start of integration, northern West Virginia had been free from the violence which hit some cities in the south. Anonymous threats of bombings were rampant in Miami, Fla. during the weekend but the blast here came without warning.

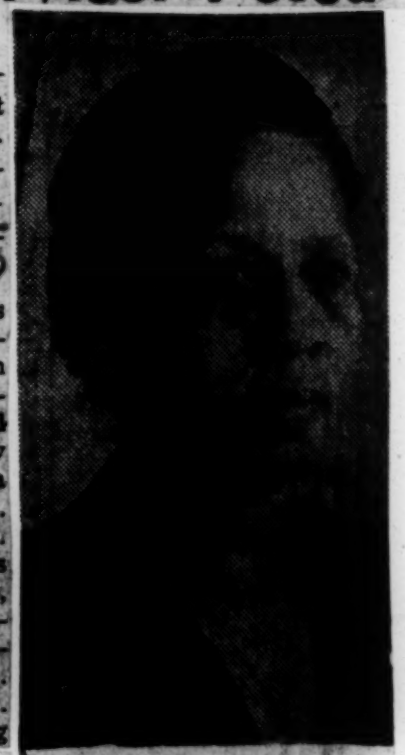
"The whites and Negroes live together here side by side in peace," declared John Marshall, Methodist board of missions social worker who operates the Scott's Run Settlement House across the street from the blasted school. "I'll never believe it was anybody locally. It must have been outside interests."

Jeanes Supervisor Feted On 25th Anniversary

YANCEYVILLE, N. C. — October 2, 1958 was a great day in the life of Mrs. T. C. Boston Beam. It was her birthday and was the end of a 25-year period as Jeanes Supervisor in Caswell County, N. C.

Present and former teachers helped her celebrate this occasion by showering her with bautiful gifts. Mrs. B. A. Mitchell, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, and H. K. Groton from the New Dotmond school each gave a musical number. Mrs. M. B. Muldrow, and Principal J. C. Duncan represented the Jones school with music. E. L. Reid, music teacher at Caswell County Training school accompanied Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Johnson as they sang. Mr. Reid also palyed the opening and closing music for the program.

MRS. M. G. Paylor of the Jones school presided during the program. Mrs. R. L. Woodson, state supervisor, Raleigh, was the speaker for the occasion. She gave an account of the progress that had been made over the twenty - five year period. During this period the county has had three superintendents and the county has consolidated its 46 schools into six modern schools.



MRS. T. C. B. BEAM
Honored

Jeanes teacher feted for 25 years' service

YANCEYVILLE, N.C. —Mrs. T. C. Boston Beam was guest of honor recently at a joint celebration of her birthday and her 25th anniversary as Jeanes supervisor in Caswell County, N.C.

The affair, which was held at the Caswell County Training School, Yanceyville, was attended by community leaders, school officials and parents and former pupils of Mrs. Beam.

Present and former teachers helped her celebrate this occasion by showering her with beautiful gifts. Mrs. B. A. Mitchell, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, and H. K. Groton from the New Dotmond School gave a musical number each.

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Mrs. Beam is active in the following organizations: county, state, and district P.T.A.; county, state, and district Teachers Association, NEA; District and state Resource Use Education, and Gamma Epsilon chapter Sigma Gamma Rho sorority.

She is also a Baptist church member. In the field of education she earned a B.S. degree from Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N.C., and the M. A. degree in supervision and curriculum improvement from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

GTEA SHARES IN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CITATION — The Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary for the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, presents Miss Lillian E. Williams, Decatur County [illegible], a bouquet upon being awarded the Fort Valley [illegible] most coveted citizen's award, Distinguished Service Award, for more than a quarter of a century distinguished service to the education of Negro youth in Georgia." Prof. E. J. Granberry of Albany State College delivered the citation address.

14 L 1958

MISSOURI

SPEAKS AT LINCOLN U.—Dr. Carrie B. Dawson, general supervisor of elementary education in the East St. Louis public school system, who was the guest speaker Thursday, May 15, at the annual All-University Honors convocation at Lincoln university in Jefferson City. Dr. Dawson is a graduate of Lincoln and received her master of science in education degree, her master of education and her doctorate of education from the University of Illinois at Urbana. She has 28 years of experience as a classroom teacher, assistant supervisor and general supervisor of elementary education.

14 L 1958

TEXAS

Area II Supervisor

Mrs Hattie Marie Baker, Supervisor of Area II Home and Family Life Education, Texas Education Agency (left) and Mrs Minnie Akerman, Associate Professor of Home Economics and Teacher Education, University of Houston, exchange greetings during a lull in the one day Home Economics Confab at Texas Southern University, October 4, 1958.

Mrs Akkerman was one of the guest speakers for the occasion. She spoke on the topic: "Methods and Techniques for Making our Teaching More Effective."

Photo by Evans

14m(1) 1958

ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

ASTA Diamond Jubilee

World P.6 Birm Ala.

This week-end at Montgomery, Alabama the seventy-five year old Alabama State Teachers Association is having its "Diamond Jubilee Celebration." A calendar of activities is set for three days. A number of Alabama-born contemporary Negro persons who have achieved in a substantial, unusual and nationally-recognized way are coming back to their native Alabama to exhibit themselves, to witness the "Pageant of Progress" and to participate in this remarkable program.

Wed 3-26-58

Meantime, the ASTA has announced the publication of a booklet which will put into written form the names, achievements and biographies many of those Negro persons of Alabama birth or of Alabama adoption who have made distinguished contributions. Yet a step much further than this is needed. An effort needs to be made to improve the library and research facilities of our colleges and to bring in outstanding scholars.

The ASTA delegates must of necessity be concerned with much more at this convention than the listing of glitter biography of the past and glossy names of the present. It needs, we think, to concern itself with a basic, dynamic, vitalized program in line with a modern, up-to-date, and progressive association which will work boldly, fruitfully and unswervingly to advance the teaching profession forward, improve the lot of Negro teachers and to remove all barriers which prevent teaching and schools from having their singleness to which law, morality and the American credo entitle them.

The delegates, we think, should realize that a program of meanful services will cost them money. Neither progress nor pie comes without cost. Those who want progress will have to pay for it just like those who want pie will have to pay for it Nothing could be more evidential that the Negro teachers in Alabama mean business than a 100 per cent payment of membership dues. Teachers will have to put the money on the line to help make their organization first-class and their profession felt.

The ASTA, we think, should also concern itself with a broadened program of voter-registration and community leadership. It has most of the highly trained leaders of the Negro group within its membership in Alabama. The "Diamond Jubilee Celebration" could mark the beginning of a brighter day for all Alabama should the ASTA leadership build a program of effective services.

We are glad to congratulate the Alabama State Teachers Association upon its seventy-fifth anniversary. May the ASTA grow stronger and stronger, and in growing serving the needs of an Alabama which is moving toward what America means and stands for.

WARREN E. HENRY
Physicist
Washington, D. C.

W. C. HANDY
Composer
New York City

World P.1 B'ham Ala
Wed 3-26-58

TO BE HONORED AT ASTA DIAMOND JUBILEE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Physicist Warren E. Henry of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. and W. C. Handy, the composer of the St. Louis Blues, will be among those receiving citation at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Alabama State Teachers Association here March 26-28. Mr. Handy, "Father of the Blues" was born in Florence, Ala

Detroit Councilman To Address Alabama State Teachers Meeting

World B'ham Ala P.3
Wed 3-26-58

WILLIAM T. PATRICK, JR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)— Atty. William T. Patrick, Jr., the first Negro member of the Detroit Common Council, Detroit, Mich., is scheduled to be the featured speaker of the 75th annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association in the Alabama State College Auditorium-Arena at 8 p. m., Wednesday, March 26.

ATTY. WILLIAM T. PATRICK

He is a product of the Detroit public schools, Howard University and the University of Michigan Law School. His speech will be the major convention message of the three-day Diamond Jubilee Celebration, March 26-28.

Prior to his election to the Common Council he was a partner in the law firm of Patrick, Taylor and Farmer.

He distinguished himself as a trial lawyer while serving as an Assistant Prosecutor of Wayne County. Noted for his oratorical ability, he first distinguished himself when he won a scholarship to Howard University as the result of a high school oratorical contest.

He is the son of a distinguished lawyer, William T. Patrick, Sr., who has practiced in Detroit since the early twenties.

Since his election to the Detroit Common Council he has been guest speaker in various parts of the country including Des Moines Iowa.

His victory in November of 1957 marked the successful conslucion of a forty-year fight by Detroit Negroes to gain a seat on the nine man, non-partisan city council.

DR. PERCY JULIAN

Education P.3
Wed 3-26-58
Montgomery Ala

One of Alabama's eminent sons, Dr. Percy Lavon Julian, founder of the Percy Julian Laboratories, will be in attendance this week in ASTA's observance of its 75th Anniversary. He is a product of Alabama State, DePauw University, Harvard and the University of Vienna and has won many scholarships and fellowships. He has held posts at Fisk, Harvard, DePau and Howard and has done research in Chicago with soya proteins and steroids. He is listed in Who's Who in American Men of Science, World Biographies" and is a dynamic speaker.

MRS. RUTH VROMAN

Mrs. Ruth Vroman, Montgomery's own adopted daughter, writer of short stories and teacher will be honored this week during the ASTA Panorama of Progress. "See How They Run" appeared in Ladies Home Journal. The movie version, "Bright Road" was made from it. ASTA is proud to honor her along with novelist Ellen Tarry of New York another famous daughter of Alabama.

JOE LOUIS

Joe Louis Barrow will be present for the Panorama of Progress Thursday night. He is world-famous champion in the boxing world. Joe will be in attendance at the A. S. U. on a Thursday night and at the Coliseum Friday night for Alabama Schools on parade.

Of Negroes

Incidents from the lives of several of Alabama's most widely renown Negroes were depicted on the stage at the arena of Alabama State College Thursday night.

Seated in the audience which jammed the building to capacity were Joe Louis, former world heavyweight boxing champion, and other prominent Alabama-born Negroes.

A reception was held for Louis in the Campus Center following the program in the arena.

Episodes presented on the arena stage were from the lives of Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Dr. Percy Julian, W. C. Handy and Dr. H. C. Trenholm.

The Alabama State choir and band presented a musical program prior to the stage presentation.

Jesse Owens, Alabama-born Negro who became an Olympic track star, is expected to take part in the Panorama of Progress, but had not arrived here late Thursday night.

The Panorama of Progress is being held in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the Alabama State Teachers Assn.

Activities continue at the college today.

ASTA Appoints Jones Secretary

George W. Jones has been appointed as a full-time salaried executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

The ASTA Executive Committee, in making the announcement, stated that the appointment fulfills one of the major objectives of the expanded program of the association and complies with the action of the delegate assembly during the last ASTA convention.

GEORGE W. JONES

Mr. Jones was born in Camden, South Carolina where he received his elementary and secondary school training. He received the A. B. degree from Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina and the Master of Arts Degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago. He had been employed at Alabama State College since 1951 as Dean of the Sophomore College.

In accepting the position Mr. Jones stated, "I do not all all assume that the duties and obligations of the office of Executive Secretary can be taken lightly. Rather, I feel that it is a demanding and challenging position in these times. I will strive to execute the duties of the office beneficially and satisfactorily to all concerned and espicially to the best interest of the members of the Alabama State Teachers Association."

The formal announcement of Mr. Jone's appointment was made by the ASTA president at the recently successful Fall Workshop held in Montgomery with the immediate past Executive Secretary, Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, serving as coordinator.

14m(1) 1958

ASTA's 39th President

Over a stretch of seventy-five years the Alabama State Teachers Association has elected a number of fine educators to head up its leadership. At its Diamond Jubilee Celebration held at Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Bessie Sears Estell, of this city was elected president without any candidate opposing her. She becomes the ASTA's thirty-ninth president and the third woman to assume this highest position in the association.

Mrs. Estell comes to the helm of leadership in this teacher professional organization at a time of deep changes, agonizing re-adjustments and absorbing idealism. More demands are being made on democracy to live up to its golden goals. Through rugged experience, a broad sense of understanding, a knowledge of the social scenery, and in identification with those lofty longings, she brings to her office the required qualifications needed at this time, we believe.

Yet the road ahead will not be easy no matter what leader ship qualities one has. Easy-chair leadership has seldom befitted those seeking meanful progress and substantial service. The ASTA is committed to a proposed program of new service which includes a full-time paid executive secretary. It needs to improve its vote commission and formulate an action program of teacher welfare. We hope that Mrs. Estell will work for the basic ASTA program no matter how many toes might be stepped on and how many petty interests have to be disturbed. Petty interests must not be allowed to stand in the way of dynamic progress.

Congratulations to Mrs. Estell for her election to this high office. The ASTA membership has made an excellent choice in placing her in command. But she will need support, cooperation, and the prayers of those who would like to have a well-functioning organization. Teamwork will be needed of the ASTA staff and the elected officers together with local and district support. No organization is stronger than the support the leaders get from it.

Mrs. Estell New Head Of Alabama State Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - (SNS) - Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, of Birmingham, running unopposed, was elected president of the Alabama State Teachers Association at the delegate assembly of the 75th annual session here Friday afternoon, March 28.

She becomes the 39th president of the ASTA and the third woman to head this association of more than 18,000 members. Mrs. Estell had been serving as acting president, assuming the office when Vernon McDaniel resigned the post to become executive secretary of the Teachers State Association of Texas with headquarters in Austin Texas.

In a hotly contested three-way race, Waymon R. F. Grant of Mobile was elected vice-president. He was opposed by A. G. Adams of Andalusia and the Rev. C. A. Fredd of Greensboro.

C. Leon Sheffield, of Decatur, unopposed, was elected treasurer; Charles Williams Thomas of Montgomery, unopposed, was elected as member of the executive committee and the Rev. Richard A. Sterling of Sheffield, was elected as trustee.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm was renamed research secretary and Dr. John Garrick Hardy was continued as non-salaried executive secretary.

The delegate assembly rejected a series of proposed amendments to the constitution and referred a proposed $42,000 budget to the executive committee with instructions for alterations.

One influential convention member interpreted the referral budget action as a defeat for prospects of employing a full-time executive secretary.

The Tip Off

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— The Alabama Education Association is only one year older than the Alabama State Teachers Association. And the ASTA is the oldest association among Negro teachers.

How, then, do you account for the fact that some of the younger Negro teacher associations, and even the AEA, seem to be so far ahead of the ASTA?

In Georgia, where the Negro teachers association has an executive secretary, it moves its convention from city to city, and the entertainment is on the host city. Many convention services are given to the AEA when it meets in Birmingham. And had it been meeting in Montgomery the Coliseum and its parking services most likely would not have been expenses chargeable to the association.

Read of the activities of the AEA convention, the subjects discussed, the legislation advocated, the caliber of speakers, and the attention paid to it by politicians, and others, and you begin to ask questions.

The ASTA needs to grow up, to come of age, and to move out into the field of activities required of a modern association. The membership fee structure needs to be revamped so that teachers will pay on the basis of the salary bracket into which they fall, with the minimum the same as now.

The reports of some of the committes and commissions were disappointing. Attention should be given to these commissions with the executive committee seeing to it that the committees and commissions submit a plan of action, a schedule of activities and a defined goal.

"The Pageant of Progress" should be a continuing feature. It could be carried on by the colleges and given focus and emphasis during the observance of National Negro History Week. The ASTA should also list its achievements annually. What, for instance, could the ASTA single out as its most significant achievement for the past association year? Over a 75-year period, what can the ASTA point to with pride as some of its achievements?

Is the record of ASTA members in voter-registration better this year than it was last year? Is teacher security improved because of the work of the association? What are some of the distinctions which come to some of its members since the last association year?

The Pageant of Progress" as entertainment was excellent. The performance of the actors, the supporting singers and musicians, all reflected talent, training and a fine sense of stage. The scenes dealing with the late W. C. Handy were good theater, the acting superb, the scrip clever, crispy and authenic.

The flesh-and-blood exhibit of some of the Alabama achievers and makers of history, was and unforgettable experience. Here were living heroes of American history, native or adopted sons and daughters of Alabama, who were being presented.

Enroute from Ben Moore Hotel in the party which escorted Joe Louis to the Auditorium-Arena, the conversation was about the condition of Mr. Handy, the incomparable composer, who at the time was sinking. The Bomber expressed concern. Unavoidable the Robinson-Basilio fight came up. The Bomber was a ringside guest. Now we were approaching the place where the former Tan Tormentor was to be presented.

For one who saw Beale Avenue (Memphis, Tenn.) in other days, heard the famous blues singers as a kid, and who in later days have read critical essays on the blues and the vocalists who gave them life, the incidents from Handy's life did not help but touched. There is something about the "St. Louis Blue" which thrills me. I heard Ma' Rainey, Bessie Smith, Ethel Waters and others sing the blues in their heyday.

When one tries to sing away his troubles, his sorrows, his heartaches, and does it in an easing way, does he have the blues?

ASTA's Diamond Jubilee Celebration Set March 26

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS) — Depicted progress and a proposed program of new services were vying for the spotlight at the three-day Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

The 75th annual ASTA convention, which opened March 26, was scheduled to climax with a giant "Schools on Parade" super-pageant at the Coliseum here.

Vernon McDaniel, who resigned the ASTA presidency when he accepted the executive scretaryship of the Teachers State Association of Texas, was one of the guest speakers.

Other speakers included L. T. Bacote, vice - president of the American Teachers Association; Councilman Williams T. Patrick of Detroit, Mich.; R. B. Martson of Washington, D. C., membership of director of the NEA and Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, of Birmingham, ASTA president.

What was believed would be a lively business was set for Friday afternoon. Results from the election will be announced at this meeting. The delegates assembly had before it some proposed changes to the constitution and a series of committee and commission reports.

The ASTA executive committee held its annual meeting Tuesday night in Headquarters Building. Its report and recommendations were to be placed before two sessions, Thursday and Friday afternoon. Almost certain to come up is the long authorized employment of a full time executive secretary, contingent upon when the association has in hand the necessary funds to assure the success of such a program.

It was learned from an authenic source that did not want to be identified that certain developments made the employment of a full - time paid executive secretary unpredictable. (1.) That screening of applicants was restricted to consideration of persons presently identified actively and executively with classroom education. (2) That the name of only one of the screened applicants will be recommended to the executive committee for employment. (3) Dr. Jr. Garrick Hardy, incumbent non-salaried executive secretary has the inside track for the job. (4) One strong ASTA factotum is understood to be lukewarm toward the idea of the employment of what would amount to an independent manger of the ASTA who would be obligated wholly to the teachers.

Should the postition be offered to Dr. Hardy, the single name that likely will be recommended and he refused, or postponed acceptance or conditioned it otherwise, that would delay the hiring of a full-time, no-strings-attached exesutive secretary, and in essence accomplish the delay sought by the other side, this source explained.

Robert E. Lawson of Sylacauga is chairman of the criterion committee which was instructed to provide a yardstick by which applicants for the AST executive secretaryship should be measured. He is a member of the executive committee and is not expected to stand for re-election. Two years ago he made an unsuccessful run for the presidency of the association.

It would not be surprising to see Mr. Lawson actually work hard to bring about the employment of a manager of the ASTA at the current session. He would be able to take personal pride in saying that he contributed to the most important step ever taken by the association which refused him the honor throw his weight behind those who lean toward immediate employment of a full-time secretary. Mrs. Estell, who is certain of election to a full term as president, is in a strong position to dispatch her wishes through the leaders of this delegation, Henry J. Williams, president of the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and chairman of the powerful ASTA vote commission, is expected to signalize the views of Mrs. Estell who is a member of his BNTA delegation.

of being its presidents.

But there are some leaders from Birmingham who do not share this latter analysis.

Delegates from ASTA District IV which includes the five school systems of Jefferson County were scheduled to hold a caucus Thursday. It is believed that W. C. Presley, coordinator of District IV will

Native Alabama Negroes To Be Honored At Capital

MONTGOMERY, March 21 (U.P.)—Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, will head a slate of distinguished native Alabama Negroes to be honored at the "Panorama of Progress" here next week.

The event will be held March 26-29 on the campus of Alabama State College in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Alabama State Teachers Assn.

Dr. J. B. Hardy, executive secretary of the Negro teachers group, said Louis "will definitely be here for the panorama Thursday." Louis was born in Lexington, Ala., and was educated in public schools of Lafayette, Ala.

"The panorama will depict (Negroes') progress in the fields of education, science, sports, music, art and some fields of agriculture," Hardy said. "The portraits will be done by students at the college . . . and the distinguished guests will be introduced afterwards."

Others expected to be on hand to view their portraits include Dr. Percy Julian, head of the Percy Julian Laboratories of Chicago; Jesse Owens, former Olympic star and track great; Ellen Tarry, author of numerous children's books; Mary Elizabeth Vroman, born in the West Indies but raised in Alabama, author of "See How They Run," and Myles Anderson Paige, judge of the court of special sessions of New York.

Joe Louis, Percy Julian To Be Honored Next Week

Two Negro native sons of central Alabama who won world-wide fame in fields as diverse as science and pugilism, are coming here next week to be honored for their achievements.

One is a Montgomery-born scientist, who now heads his own research laboratory. The other is the renowned "Brown Bomber" of the prize ring.

Montgomery Negroes who grew up around the 900 block of south Holt street just after the turn of the century may remember a bookwormish boy named Percy Lavon Julian.

He is now Dr. Julian, head of the Percy Julian Laboratories, who won prominence for his discoveries in the field of soya proteins and steroids.

Dr. Julian headed the department of chemistry in Howard University, Washington, D.C., before he entered industrial research. He formerly directed research for the Glidden Co. of Chicago.

Also coming to Montgomery to take part in the "Panorama of Progress" at Alabama State College next Thursday is Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion of the world.

Louis was born near LaFayette in Chambers County, a few miles north of Opelika. Boxing experts have rated him among the all-time ring "greats."

Also to be honored during the event are such leading Negro sports figures as baseball's Willie Mays and Henry Aaron, and the leading track star of the half century, Jesse Owens. All are Alabama born.

Louis, Owens and Dr. Julian have all promised that they will be on hand for the pageant held in connection with the "Panorama of Progress." The pageant is to be held Friday night, March 20, in the State Coliseum.

The "Panorama of Progress" is being held in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. (Negro). The public has been invited at no charge.

McDaniel Resigns As President Of Ala. Teachers Association

Daily World Atlanta Ga. P. 6
Sat. 1-25-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—Vernon McDaniel, of Tuskegee Institute, has resigned as president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, it was officially announced, Jan. 18.

In a special meeting of the ASTA executive committee, called for the the purpose of acting upon the submitted resignation, Mr. McDaniel's request was granted. Mr. Mc Daniel resigned the ASTA presidency because he had accepted the position of executive secretary of the Teachers Association of Texas, He plans to resume the duties of his new office on February 1.

The Executive Committee expressed deep regret in the loss of its President and passed a resolution of appreciation for McDaniel's services during the period of his leadership. Mrs. Bessie Estell, Vice President, was appointed by the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term. The unexpired term of Mrs. Estell will be filled by Mr. A. G. Adams. Principal, Covington County Training School, Andalusia.

OTHER ACTIONS

A request for $175 to publish a manuscript was granted the Primary Department of ASTA.

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World Birmingham Ala. P.
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OTHER ACTIONS

A request for $175 to publish a manuscript was granted the Primary Department of ASTA.

Appointed a Screening Committee to review applicants for the the position of Executive Secret-

[illegible] Executive Secretary is to [illegible] employed on a full-time basis. [illegible]d plans for the Diamond Ju[illegible] celebration and authorized Ex[illegible]ve Secertary, Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, to complete arrangements for the annual meeting in March.

Postponed action on the Scholarship and Loan Plan until the next official meeting of the body and directed Mr. Adams, Chairman of the Scholarship and Loan Committee, to prepare details of the plan for final action.

The annual ASTA spring convention is set for March 26-28 in Montgomery.

Alabama State Teachers Group To Meet In Montgomery March 26

World Birmingham Ala. P.
14 m(1)

District IV which embraces the five school systems operating in Jefferson County has formulated plans for a record breaking flow of teachers and parents to attend the 75th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association in Montgomery, March 26-28.

A special 75th anniversary program will highlight the convention. The giant "Panaroma of Progress", depicting the strides made in Alabama by the Negro group is set for Friday night at the Montgomery Coliseum. "Schools on Parade" featuring approximately 1500 pupils will be held in the auditorium-arena at Alabama State College Thursday night.

Outstanding Alabama-born Negroes who are now residing in other states have been invited to return to their native Alabama for this spectacular display of racial progress.

Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, who is serving out the uncompleted term of Vernon McDaniel, who resigned to become executive secretary of the Teachers State Association of Texas, has announced that she is a candidate for the ASTA first office. Mr. McDaniel assumed his new duties in Texas on Feb. 1.

J. Garrick Hardy, executive secretary of the ASTA, of Montgomery, attended the Jeffcho General Teachers meeting at Hooper City High School last Friday. He continued discussion of the ASTA's basic program. Meantime he stressed the importance of teachers attending their professional meetings.

W. C. Presley, principal of the Englewood School, is serving as coordinator of ASTA District IV.

3 Seek Vice Presidency Of State Teachers' Association

14 m(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— Three candidates have announced for the vice-presidential spot of the Alabama State Teachers Association which will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee here March 26-28. They are C. Adams of Andalusia, Warren C. F. Grant, Sr., of Mobile and the Rev. C. A. Fredd of Greensboro, are seeking the office of ASTA vice-president. Mr. Adams was recently hoisted to the ASTA vice-presidency by the executive board of the ASTA of which he is a member. The Rev. Mr. Fredd is treasurer of the association. Mr. Grant is principal of Booker T. Washington Junior High School in Mobile.

Mr. Adams, principal of Covington County Training School was elected to serve the unfinished term which resulted from the resignation of Vernon McDaniel ASTA president, who accepted a post in Texas. In the shift, Mrs. Bessie S. Estell of Birmingham was moved up from vice-president to ASTA president. She is seeking election to a full term.

The three-day 75th annual convention is scheduled to open Wednesday morning, March 26 with a series of conferences slated. There will be speech-making at the afternoon and the evening session. Convention speakers have not been announced.

On Thursday night, March 27, the much-talked-about "Panaroma of Progress" will be staged at the Auditorium-Arena, the convention site. "School on Parade" is scheduled for Friday night, March 28 at the Montgomery Coliseum. ASTA Executive Secretary J. Garrick Hardy indicated that all segments of school life in Alabama will be placed under the spotlight of progress.

Business sessions are set for Thursday and Friday afternoon Election of officers, hearing of reports from officers and commissions, and the adoption of resolutions and a policy statement will occupy attention. Some proposed changes in the constitution are expected to be placed before the delegate assembly.

The ASTA is organized into nine districts, each with a coordinator. The ASTA claims a membership of over 8,000 teachers of which 1800 are in Jefferson County (ASTA District IV).

Likely the ASTA District IV top leadership will be in the limelight because of the size, influence, and prestige of its delegation which will feature Mrs. Estell, fill out- ASTA president; Henry J. Williams, chairand W. C. Presley, coordinator. and W. C. Presley, cooradinator.

Alabama Teachers In 75th Anniversary

14 m(1)

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat 1-25-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State Teachers Association is 75 years old this year and the organization plans to celebrate its "Diamond Jubilee" with a panorama of progress, depicting what the state's Negro citizens have done during the past three quarters of a century. The celebration will take place during the annual convention which will be held in Mountgomery this month.

Th eactivities will include dramatizations, music festivals, talent shows, sports carnivals, parades

and exhibits which reflect significant achievements in twelve special fields. These areas will embrace education, business, science, agriculture, art, literature, music, sports religion, civic affairs, politics and military service.

Dr. J. Garrick Hardy of Alabama State College, who is executive secretary of the association, has planned a music festival ot the Colliseum during the celebration which will involve the participation of the 8,500 Negro teachers over the state of Alabama.

He was assisted in the planning by the executive committee of the organization.

JESSE OWENS

Olympics Star To Speak Here

One of the prominent, nationally famous Negroes to be present during the Alabama State Teachers Assn.'s 75th anniversary is Jesse Owens, a native Alamian and Olympics track and field star. He is presently affiliated with the Illinois Youth Commission of the Division of Community Services and Delinquency Prevention. He conducts athletic clinics in track, swimming and devotes much time to underprivileged youth.

In 1955 Owens was sent by the U.S. State Department to the Far East as Ambassador of Sports. The following year he went to Australia as representative for President Eisenhower.

He will be present both at the Arena on Thursday night and Friday night at the Coliseum for Alabama Schools on Parade.

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Two Negro native sons of central Alabama who won worldwide fame in fields as diverse as science and pugilism are coming here next week to be honored for their achievements.

One is a Montgomery - born scientist, who now heads his own research laboratory. The other is the renowned "Brown Bomber" of the prize ring.

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The "Panorama of Progress" is being held in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. (Negro). The public has been invited at no charge.

Mrs. McMillion Named As 'State Teacher Of Year'

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs Gussie McMillion of Dothan was selected as the "State Teacher of the Year" as the 75th annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association here March 28. She represented ASTA district VI.

Other district winners and contestants were Mrs. Minnie C. Jackson of Lauderdale County, district I; Mrs. Bertha L. Vails, of Tuscaloosa, district IV; Mrs. Gertha S. Stanton, Jacksonville, district II.

Henry J. Williams, of Birmingham, district IV; Mrs. Lucile O. Green, of Montgomery, district V; O.H. Poole, of Macon County, district VI; Mrs. Sara Stafford Hobson, of Demopolis, district VIII and Mrs. Leodia McCreary, of Evergreen, district IX.

3 Speakers To Address ATA Meet At Bethune Cookman

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — For the 55th (1958) ATA Convention which meets at Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, July 13-14-15, the three guest speakers for the general session programs will be Dr. Harry V. Richardson of Atlanta, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier of New York City, and Dr. William H. Gray of Philadelphia.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, will speak at the Vesper Memorial Service on Sunday afternoon, July 13, at which memorial tributes will be paid to fice deceased ATA Life Members of the year who include the late Miss Myra Fairfax (West Virginia), the late Miss Hattie Feger (Ohio), the late Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert (Georgia), the late Mrs. M. Alice LaSaine (South Carolina, and the late Dr. W. F. Matze (Florida).

Dr. R. O'Hrara Lanier, Special Consultant for the Phelp-Stokes Fund, will deliver the Keynote Address at the Sunday evening session. His address will be preceded by the series of expressions of welcome which will include Mayer J Hart Long of Daytona Beach, Superintendent John T. Smiley of the Volusia County Schools, President Royal W. Puryear of Florida Normal and Industrial College, and Secretary Gilbert L. Porter of the Florida State Teachers Association. The official statement of response will be made by Dr. Charles W. Orr ATA President for 1957-58 and Director of Instruction at Alabama A&M College.

Dr. William H. Gray, Pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia and Host-President to ATA at its previous last meeting in Florida in 1957, will be the featured speaker for the annual program dinner which is scheduled for Monday night this year rather than Tuesday night. Previous Banquet-Program Speakers have included Dr. Horace Mann Bond in 1955, Dr. Charles H. Wesley in 1956, and Dr. John W. Davis in 1957.

The sessions on Monday will include the Symposium-Presentations on Monday morning and the Interest-Group Discussion-Sessions on Monday afternoon, relating to the Convention theme, "Appraising Our Circumstance in 1958 . . . Educational Implications and Pedagogical Obligations." At the Business Sessions, the Delegates will receive reports of a very outstanding record-achievement of 20,000 annual members for this ATA year which is the 19th year of volunteer. non-salaried service of Dr. H. Councill Trenholm as Executive Secretary. The associated Executive Officers include Dr. J. F. Drake, President of Alabama A&M College, as Chairman of the Trustee Board and Mr. Lucius T. Bacote of Dublin, Georgia as Vice President, and Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Dean of St. Paul's College, as Treasurer.

Dr. R. Lanier keynotes annual teachers confab

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Dr. Ralph O'Hara Lanier, special international consultant and project director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, gave the keynote address at the American Teachers Association's 55th annual convention at Bethune-Cookman College.

Dr. Lanier challenged the 400 officers and delegates to think seriously of their responsibility in leading those in their charge to take their places in the "world of tomorrow."

He noted the historical experiences of peoples and civilizations who had risen from slavery and oppression to ranks of power only to become more ruthless than their oppressors.

THE WORLD traveler, scholar and consultant stated that America can only hold her own in the world by giving out full democracy to all peoples.

He told of the formation of Liberia by freed slaves from America, which without arms, has retained its sovereignty and cited the attitude of present day African nations which declare for a spirit of 'peace and coeration', demanding self rule and independence."

He said the spirit of teachers must be to qualify to do a first-class job in better teaching, to prove their worth. He believes, under the present "intercultural trends," the caste and segregation of South Africa and other countries will soon fade away.

Alabama's Negro Teachers Represented At ATA Meet

[illegible] P. WALLACE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Alabama's 6,246 Negro college professors and public school teachers are represented by approximately 100 of the active 730 annual member delegates to the delegate assembly of the American Teachers Assn. (ATA) now in its 55th session here at Bethune Cookman College.

The association with a membership of 20,234 represents the educators of 29 of the states in the union, and the District of Columbia. The ATA, organized 21 years ago, was an outgrowth of the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools. The parent body was organized in 1903.

Dr. J. F. Drake, President of Alabama A & M College at Normal, Ala., presided at the initial session of this three-day confab which began here Sunday afternoon and will close Tuesday night.

Alabama State College President Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, executive secretary of the ATA for the past 19 years was a program participant Sunday afternoon. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, former chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, now incumbent president, Gamma Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., was programmed as Memorial Hour speaker.

Alabama has won two distinctions having the largest active membership and the largest number of delegates in attendance here. According to Dr. Trenholm's advanced report, Alabama has held this honor for several years.

Dr. J. T. Brooks, administrative assistant to President Trenholm at Alabama State College, Montgomery, presided over Sunday night's session. He is Region 11 vice president of the ATA. Keynote address for this service was delivered by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. He spoke on "The Impact of Color in a World Crisis."

A symposium, group discussion, executive secretary's and committee reports are part of Monday's agenda. The association's president, Dr. Charles W. Orr, Dean of Instruction at Alabama A & M College shared the spotlight in Sunday's session and will preside over a portion of the business Monday.

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ARLINGTON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Teacher Unit Bars Negro Admission

A motion to merge Arlington white and Negro teacher organization was tabled indefinitely yesterday by the legislative council of the Arlington Education Association, the County's white teachers' organization.

The council rejected the motion unanimously on the recommendation of its constitutional committee. There was no discussion.

The council, composed of elected representatives from each white school in the county, is the official voice of the association.

The motion to combine the two teacher organizations was presented to the council on Oct. 16 by George Taylor, a teacher at Wakefield High School, and was referred to the constitutional committee.

Richard G. Neal, executive secretary of the Council, said the Committee gave three reasons for recommending against the motion:

- "Adverse reaction" which resulted when the association's constitution was amended four years ago to eliminate the word "white" from the membership requirements.
- "Unsettled conditions within the State and the community."
- A report from Robert F. Williams, executive secretary of the parent Virginia Education Association that "any local association uniting with a local of the (Negro) Virginia Teachers' Association would automatically be expelled."

Neal said a majority of the County's white teachers "would still have no objection to combining the two groups." But he said, "the Council feels it is politically expedient to let this go by the way until the storm blows over."

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CHICAGO TEACHERS UNION

Teachers Back Union Leader

Approximately 500 teachers representing almost every elementary school in the city went on record in complete support of the statement of John D. Fewkes, president of the Chicago Teachers Union, made before the Board of Education at the employees hearing on Wednesday, Oct. 29.

President Fewkes' statement was to the effect that the school administration and the Board of Education have allowed other matters to push teachers' welfare problems into the background thus causing a lowering in teacher morale.

The teachers met at 32 W. Randolph st., to discuss the problems of elementary classroom teachers. It was unanimously agreed that teacher morale has been lowered by the ure of the school administration and the board of Education to reduce the class load of elementary teachers, excessive record keeping, innumerable reports, the number of extra duties; to provide a free period for high school teachers, a lunch period free of duties for elementary teachers; to adequately improve teachers' salaries and sick leave; and to quickly and fairly resolve the problems of individual teachers.

GEORGIA TEACHERS MEET IN COLUMBUS THIS WEEK

COLUMBUS — The crisis which the teaching profession faces in an atomic and satellite age will be discussed here next weekend as some four thousand of the state's 10,000 teachers converge here for the 40th annual session of the Georgia Teachers Education Association.

Faced with the task of providing increased scientific education with emphasis on mathematics, physics chemistry and astromony, the delegates will also witness President H. E. Tate, Porter Memorial Fairmont High School, Griffin, turn over the gavel to president-elect Charles L. Butler, Augusta, who will serve for the school years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

L. H. Pitts, GTEA executive secretary, announce that delegates will be on hand from every section

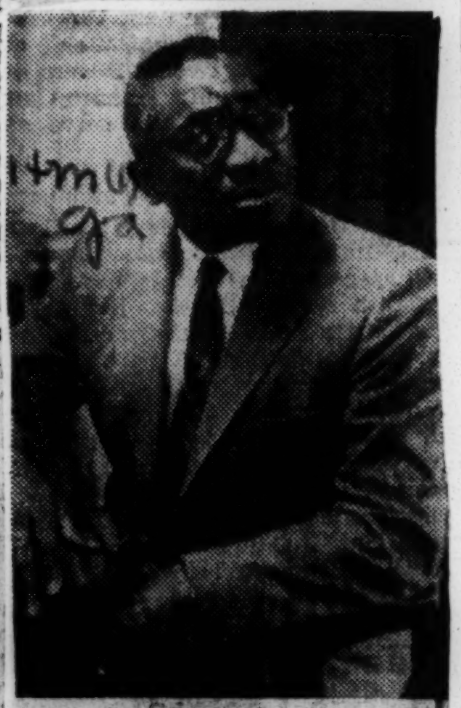
PRESIDENT H. E. TATE

of the state for meetings to be held at Spencer Senior High School and the new Municipal Auditorium here.

Three-fourth of the delegates have pre-registered for the convention which begins Wednesday and concludes Friday. Participants will present research findings and reports at two major sessions.

DISCUSS PROPOSED GOALS

The entire convention will work on proposed goals of the GTEA, which includes a new building near the Atlanta University center,



EXECUTIVE SECY. L. H. PITTS

increased field personnel, and a broader scope of operation in city sectional and state records.

The opening session Wednesday night at seven-thirty will be the first delegate assembly. Wednesday morning the various committees will meet to hear reports on research and findings.

The Georgia Interscholastic Association will meet Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Outstanding speakers for the convention are:

MRS. BILLIE DAVIS, (THE HOBO KID), of San Jose, Costa Rica and NEA fame as the speaker for Friday night . . . the story of her life has been filmed and televised; it is entitled, "A Desk for Billie".

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, President of West Virginia State College. A Senior Educational Statesman,

Keynoter for Classroom Teachers: DR. HOWARD ECKEL, Professor of Educational Administration of the University of Kentucky. Consultant and Speaker for the Principals Council.

DR. GERALD M. VAN POOL, Assistant Secretary for Student Activities of the National Association of Secondary School Principals of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; Consultant and Banquet speaker for Principals.

MRS. MARGARET STEVENSON, Executie Secretary of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the NEA, Washington, D. C.; Consultant and Banquet speaker for Classroom Teachers.

DR. CLAUDE PURCELL, State School Superintendent of Georgia Schools. Speaker on Friday morning along with the favorite of the GETA., Mr. R. L. Cousins, Director of the Division of Negro Education of Georgia.

DR. W. K. PAYNE, President of Savannah State College, President W. H. Dennis, of Albany State College, Dr. Lynette Saine, Atlanta University, Mr. Farris Johnson, of Athens, State Teacher of the Year 1957.

THE COMMITTEE ON MUSIC has invited some unusual musical groups for the meting, Mr. Wendell Whalum of Morehouse is to be guest conductor for the Regional Choir of more than two hundred vocies. The three State Colleges will combine their choirs for three brilliant and expressive numbers on Friday night for the Final Session.

Schools Hold Key to Future, State's Negro Teachers Told

COLUMBUS (AP)—The future of America is in the classroom, Dr. John W. Davis, president emeritus of West Virginia State College, Thursday told Negro classroom teachers gathered here for the 40th annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Education Assn.

"Teachers must provide leadership for our democratic way of life and promote an educational program for living in our democracy and the larger world community," Dr. Davis said.

The West Virginia educator was one of three keynote speakers at Thursday's session of the three-day convention being staged at local Negro schools and in the Municipal Auditorium.

Other prominent speakers included Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College, speaker at a general assembly meeting during the afternoon, and Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, executive secretary of the department of classroom teachers, National Education Assn. who spoke at a meeting Thursday night.

The address by Dr. Davis, called one of the most important of the convention, stressed the importance of world education trends.

He listed these trends as the school programs which are being set up by 296 American corporations, the apprentice training program for industry, proposed changes in elementary and secondary education, and the scholarship program in general.

Dr. Davis said millions of dollars are being spent by industry to better educational standards but "only a handful of eligible young people" are taking advantage of the apprentice training programs offered by "trade unionism."

He said the proposed changes on elementary and secondary education will place an emphasis on the academically talented second year school pupils, and "radical but necessary changes" in the traditional high school programs of this country.

Potential Status Of Negro Teacher Termed Unlimited

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(World Managing Editor)

The potential economic, political and educational status of the Negro teacher in the South is unlimited, even if presently hard to assess section-wise, the Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, told a Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club audience Wednesday.

Pointing out that teacher associations usually encourage registration and voting, Rev. Mr. Pitts noted that reports from Terrell County, Ga., indicated that the political status of the Negro teacher "is either nil or his potential strength is threat not to be allowed, even with a master's degree." Mr. Pitts apparently was referring to the widely publicized refusal of registrars to register [illegible] educationally qualified teachers).

"Economic fears are real in the changing South," the speaker noted, citing the firing of Negro teachers in Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia because of integration moves, alleged association with the NAACP and dominance of state politicians. Mr. Pitts pointed out that there is an oversupply of Negro teachers in the South, but said that the day will come when "all qualified teachers will be placed."

On the Georgia scene, the GTEA official revealed wide discrepancies in provisions for trade schools and junior colleges for Negroes. For example, Mr. Pitts pointed out that there is a current appropriation of nearly one-half million dollars for trade schools for white citizens in Americus and Clarkesville, none for Negroes. Three junior colleges in Tifton, Douglas and Cochran have budgets of over $2,000,000, while there are no such appropriations for Negro junior colleges, the speaker said. It was also revealed that thousands of dollars are being lost to the Negro communities of the state because some 65,000 youths fail to attend school.

The Negro teacher "is a nurse, doctor, mother, janitor and what have you," Mr. Pitts noted. "She plays to heterogeneous audience each day, but her most cherished audience is that bright eyed youth who says I want to know."

"As the more than 93,000 Negro teachers of the South improve their economic, educational and social status, the political status will increase," Mr. Pitts declared, adding: "And the day will come in the South, yes in Georgia, when school teachers will request and receive general acceptance as a citizen."

Moderator for the Wednesday Hungry Club session was Dr. John Reid of Atlanta University.

Courier-Journal Photo

KEY MAN and key-speaker at closing Kentucky Education Association session are Newton S. Thomas, Caverna, who won Lincoln Key, and Mrs. Nila Magidoff, New York, who discussed her "Discovery of America."

K.E.A. Honors Negro Teacher At Caverna

Lincoln Key Awarded Science-Math Instructor

A Negro teacher at Caverna High School is the winner of the Kentucky Education Association's 1958 Lincoln Key award.

Newton S. Thomas, 46, was presented the key at last night's closing session of the K.E.A. convention at Jefferson County Armory for his "devotion to duty" and his "great influence and promotion of the cause of brotherhood."

Thomas teaches science and mathematics at Caverna, which lies between Horse Cave and Cave City in Hart and Barren counties.

Was Principal 21 Years

Before integration at Caverna High last September, Thomas was principal of the Negro school in Horse Cave for 21 years. It was closed down.

Thomas said 35 of Caverna High's 350 pupils are Negroes. There have been no problems since integration was effected, he declared.

He gave the same formula for smooth integration that he gives his pupils for smooth sailing academically:

"Preparation and study."

Thomas is a native of Georgetown. He holds a bachelor-of-science degree from Kentucky State College and a master's degree in education from University of Kentucky. His wife, Ella, is a nurse.

Other K.E.A. news is on Page 4. What teachers and pupils did during K.E.A. week will be a feature of tomorrow's women's section.

Mrs. Magidoff Speaks

The three-day convention's final speaker was Mrs. Nila Magidoff, the Russian-born wife of author and former foreign correspondent Robert Magidoff. She discussed her "discovery of America."

Mrs. Magidoff, who once taught Russian at the University of Louisville and now lives in New York, told the K.E.A. that the better people speak each other's language the better the hopes for peace and freedom.

"I don't know how we will meet with the Russian people—at war or at peace," she said.

Officers Are Elected

The All-Kentucky High School Orchestra opened the evening session with a program that ranged from Bach and Schubert to a "Jaz Pizzicato."

Henry Sopkin, who conducts the Atlanta Symphony, led the 98 high-school musicians.

All three unopposed candidates for K.E.A. offices were elected yesterday.

Theye were Miss Virginia Murrell, Bellevue, 231 votes, president; Dr. Harry Sparks, Murray, 229 votes, president-elect, and Miss Grace Weller, Elizabethtown, 231 votes, vice-president.

Three Get Write-Ins

A total of 478 delegates were eligible to vote. The K.E.A. constitution requires a secret ballot, even though candidates are unopposed.

In the balloting yesterday, three Louisville educators got one write-in vote apiece.

They are City School Superintendent Omer Carmichael, for president-elect; T. Vance Rose, principal of Charles D. Jacob School, for president, and Paschal deSanctis, principal of California and John C. Strother schools, for vice-president.

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Integration Leaves 300 Okla. Teachers Jobless

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP) — Integration of schools in Oklahoma and Texas has brought a knotty problem—what to do with the Negro teachers?

In Oklahoma, 300 Negro teachers have lost their jobs as a result of school integration. This information was imparted by Dr. Virgil F. Dougherty of Oklahoma City University, at the annual convention of the Southwestern Social Science Association.

Dr. Dougherty said: "Integration of Negro students have not posed a difficult problem, but the integration of Negro teachers is proving more difficult.

"Before integration, there were 1,537 Negro teachers in Oklahoma, whereas there are now approximately 1,200."

In Corpus Christi, Tex., 14 candidates for school board posts aired their views on Negro teachers integration. All agreed that integration of these teachers into the school system is inevitable, but said much study and careful planning need be applied before it will happen.

Meanwhile in Washington, Congress was urged to put in "firm anti-integration safeguards" in any school bills it contemplates in the future.

Southeast Teachers Are Lowest Paid In Nation, Govt. Says

By I. N. S.

The Southeast's government employees and school teachers are among the lowest paid workers in the nation.

The U. S. Department of Commerce released figures Tuesday that showed the seven-state area near the bottom of the list in "median" pay among government workers and teachers.

MISSISSIPPI

Merrill C. Bolton, Commerce Department field manager, said that Mississippi ranked second from the bottom in both wages in government workers and teachers in the nation.

Mississippi median rate of pay for state workers was $2,431 and for teachers $2,670.

OTHER STATES

The other Southeastern states ranked predominately in the lower in both wages to governme employees and teachers.

Florida, however, was an notable exception. The sunshine state ranked 25th from the top among workers with a wage of $3,482, while its school teachers ranked 24th in salary with a median wage of $4,090.

GENERAL

Educators Urged Hike In Teachers' Salaries

By C. R. WARD
President, Fairfield Teachers Association

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Education cannot fully serve the national interest until teachers' salaries reach professional levels.

This point has been driven home to the more than 15,000 educators attending the 96th annual National Education Association convention which winds up a week of meetings here July 4.

Many of the nationally-known convention speakers went a step further to declare that federal support is the only hope for a major breakthrough in this economic plight of the public schools.

During their scores of work sessions, convention delegates have heard chapter and verse on the present status of teachers' salaries as described by speakers who earlier this year testified before Congressional subcommittees considering aid-to-education bills.

Many of the delegates got their first full-dress explanation of the NEA's billion-dollar teacher salary and construction proposal which has been introduced in the U. S. Senate and House. This legislation calls for federal sharing in the basic financial support of education. The measure is limited to teacher salaries, classroom construction Fields outside education pay a high salary premium for successful education achievement; yet teachers, in the top 10 percent of the population in educational achievements, are paid salaries hovering close to the average wage of all workers.

This year, 1 out of 4 classroom teachers is receiving a salary of less than $3,500. Some 46,000 teachers are being paid less than $2,500.

The national median for beginning teachers in 1957 was $3,450 with the figure below $2,000 in some states. Median starting salaries for 1957 bachelors degree graduates were $5,220 for chemists and $5,520 for chemical engineers.

NEA convention speakers urged these future changes in the salary picture:

Teacher salary schedules must be restructed to allow at least a doubling of minimums with 8 to 10 years.

At a minimum, teachers' salaries should be 50 per cent higher than the average payroll worker. Projecting this advance on the basis of recent trends would raise teachers to an average salary of $7,550 in four years.

Boards of education will have to give greater recognition to the value of advanced degrees. An industrial employer now places a higher premium on master's and doctor's degrees than the typical school board.

Theme of this year's NEA convention is "Our Future Goes To School Today." and basic equipment in public elementary and secondary schools. States have full discretion in dividing allotment between salaries and construction.

Exerpts from some of the speeches brought out these facts:

The answer to the question of how much teachers should be paid does not turn on problems of teacher welfare but of national welfare. Today's national average salary of all public school teachers is $4,650.

For the whole economic cycle from 1929 to 1957, this rich and powerful nation has rewarded teaching not as a profession, but as just another occupation. During the past 50 years, the average term increased about 23 per cent while industrial and office work cut back from a six-day, 48 hour work week to a five-day week of not more than 40 hours.

A survey of 13 industrial occupations from 1904 to 1953 showed median salary increases of 122 per cent. For seven groups of teachers, it was 37 per cent. Clearly, the economic status of teachers was lower in comparison to the other workers at the middle of the 20th century than at its beginning.

During the past 20 years, teachers' average salaries have remained consistently below the average personal income of employed members of the labor force. The 1950's have seen no significant change in the relatives status of teachers. Average earnings of all wage earners from 1939 to 1957 increased 231.5 per cent whereas teachers climbed only 213.4 per cent.

Teachers Censured

School teachers have been under fire from three angles recently.

First, the teachers of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. — There teachers testified that the presence of colored children had caused "deterioration of the educational process."

To them, the eloquent Mr. Lee Rankin, U.S. Soliciter General, addressing the U.S. Supreme Court, uttered a withering rebuke.

He said: Certainly teachers would recognize as part of the educational process their responsibility to teach their children:

(A) The necessity of law-enforcement;

(B) That the Constitution, and each of the rights every citizen has under it, is precious;

(C) That if Little Rock teachers tell their children that the courts will bow to force and violence, then these teachers destroy the whole educational process.

THE SECOND critical comment on teachers comes from Dr. Martin Luther King in his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom," just published this week by Harpers.

Said Dr. King: Before any real racial progress could be made in the Montgomery bus fight, something had to be remedied in the educated group.

Montgomery was crippled by their indifference, lack of participation in any move toward better racial conditions, a sort of acceptance of things as they were.

There were exceptions, Dr. King admitted. But the vast majority were indifferent and complacent.

They were afraid. Many were employed in vulnerable positions and a forthright stand in the area of racial justice might result in loss of a job.

They didn't want to jeopardize their economic security, so they steered clear of any move to alter the status quo.

This is not the whole story, said Dr. King.

Even in areas such as voting—where they would not be accused of tampering with the established order, the educated group had an indifference that for a period appeared incurable.

• • •

CRITICAL REMARKS number three came from a local Masonic speaker who declared: Our teachers are so busy teaching the minor glories of Greek, Roman and English history, that they fail to teach our children that black Egypt ruled the world longer than any of them.

And, he said, it was we Africans, who for eight centuries, ruled the world and gave us the bases upon which it built its government, law, morals, medicine, philosophy, art, architecture, and religion.

• • •

DO OUR teachers and educators deserve the storm of criticism and abuse heaped upon them?

Yes and no.

Some of them, yes, the majority of them, no.

Freedom of speech for the teacher, individual freedom to be a first-class citizen and participate vigorously in community affairs — these freedoms must first be so sacred to the people and their leaders, that they create an atmosphere in which it can exist—either openly or underground.

Even Dr. King admits that Montgomery educators seemed incurably indifferent only in the beginning.

Not only educators, but most Montgomery citizens were apathetic until Dr. King and his associates kindled the spark of Ghandian non-violent resistance.

As in all professions, educators have a low, middle and high capacity for independent thinking.

Teachers do not fail a community

SALARIES SO LOW

Many Teachers Convinced Slavery Still Existing

By G. K. HODENFIELD
AP Education Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some of the first teachers in colonial America were virtual slaves, working off a term in debtors' prison.

There are many teachers today who insist that times haven't changed a bit.

Perhaps the almost uniquely American attitude of disdain for teachers is the primary reason for this country's teacher shortage. It shows in salary schedules that almost all educators say are too low to lure good teachers into the field and keep them there.

By the latest estimates, U.S. public schoools are short some 135,000 qualified teachers. The results are overcrowded classrooms, double sessions, and emergency teachers who aren't really qualified for the job.

The recent report of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., said the root problem of the teacher shortage is financial.

"Salaries must be raised, immediately and substantially," the report noted. "Those (teachers) with more than modest financial needs and responsibilities can only solve their problems by becoming administrators, or leaving education altogether."

In 1957-58, the average salary for all classroom teachers was $4,520 a year. But that figure is deceptive. California and New York hire the most teachers, and they pay the highest salaries. That brings the average up.

One out of every four classroom teachers last year received less than $3,500. In eight states the average annual salary of the entire teaching staff was less than $3,500.

MISSISSIPPI

In three states—North Dakota, Mississippi and Kentucky, one teacher in three was paid less than $2,500 for the school year. The average for all of Mississippi was just over that: $2,525.

If we use the national average of $4,520, it works out to about $120 a week for the school year, or about $86 a week if the salary is supposed to cover a full 12-month period.

On the basis of a 40-hour week, that $120 works out to an even $3 an hour. That's a nice round figure that sounds fairly impressive — but here again the figure is deceptive. The teacher who works a 40-hour week is a rare bird, indeed.

Most surveys show that teachers work anywhere from 50 to 60 hours a week on school chores—teaching, preparing lessons, grading papers, taking tickets at basketball games, chaperoning dances, and organizing and supervising outside activities.

At 50 to 60 hours a week, the pay scale drops to $2 to $2.40 an hour. That is considerably below the pay of the average plumber, carpenter, bricklayer or other skilled workman in the building trades, and even further below the pay scale in most other professions.

These weekly and hourly figures are based on the national annual average of $4,520. If we consider Mississippi's yearly average of $2,520, it comes out to $68 aweek for a 37½-week school year, or about $49 a week on a full-year basis. And the hourly rate, even for the school year alone, drops to between $1.13 and $1.36.

To earn this salary, Mississippi requires that a teacher have at least a bachelor's degree from a four-year college or university, with from 18-24 semester hours in professional education courses. Since this pay scale doesn't attract many such teachers, Mississippi and other states have to rely heavily on "emergency" teachers, some of whom have had little more than a high school education.

At the other end of the salary scale sits California, paying its classroom teachers an average annual salary of $5,750. Using the same basis as above, this works out to either $153 or $110 a week.

Even so, California is having trouble finding enough teachers. Officials in other states complain of California raiding parties that scour the plains east of the Rockies, find good teachers and lure them West with the promise of bigger paychecks.

In any discussion of teachers' salaries, nothing muddies the waters so much as the length of the school year. Someone is sure to say, "I don't think teachers do too badly, considering they work only nine months a year."

And there's no doubt about it, a three-month vacation every year is a very attractive fringe benefit — if you can afford it.

There aren't any exact figures available, but most surveys indicate that two of every three men teachers have to work at summer jobs to make both ends meet. The ratio for women teachers seems to be about one in eight.

MTA NOTABLES—Dr. Helen Edmonds, far right, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, who addressed the 52nd annual Mississippi State Teachers Association convention in Jackson, Miss., poses with Mrs. F. O. Alexander, left, state consultant to Jeanes supervisors and a member of the Jackson State College faculty, and J. W. Grantham, center, president of the Mississippi Teachers Association.

Integration Row Hits NEA Group

Georgian Upsets Session At National Meeting

CLEVELAND, July 4.—(AP)—The National Education Association ran afoul of the thorny question of school integration Friday.

A parliamentary move by a member of the Georgia delegation broke up the afternoon session and promised fireworks for the convention's final session Friday night.

The convention was debating a motion for "a study, a survey and a report with recommendations" on integration. The motion, introduced by Walter Ludwig, teacher from Mamaroneck, N. Y. Senior High School, called for the survey to be made during the coming year with a report to be made at the St. Louis convention next summer.

When it appeared that the motion might be approved by the delegates, Wallace Winn of Savannah, Ga., said he doubted there was a quorum present and he moved to adjourn the meeting.

Winn's motion was seconded by Don Thomas of Illinois, speaking as an individual, but the motion was voted down.

Winn then asked that it be determined whether a quorum was present. A tabulation by state chairmen indicated it was not and president Lyman Ginger adjourned the meeting.

Officials of the NEA said the group meeting Friday was about 500 short of the necessary simple majority of approximately 4,600 voting delegates registered at the convention.

Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the NEA, said that until the parliamentary hassle got under way "this had been a perfectly united convention."

Dr. Carr said he saw no reason why the NEA couldn't make the suggested survey and report in view of the vast resources it has.

Dr. Ruth Stout of Topeka, Kan., was officially named the new president of the NEA, and took office Friday night.

Miss Stout, who has served for the past year as vice president, was unopposed in the election.

Teachers Meet Here Thursday

Two top leaders in the nation's governmental and educational affairs will address the 77th annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers Association when the group convenes here Thursday for a three-day session.

The two—E. Fredrick Morrow, aide to the President of the United States and Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, president of the Tennessee Education Congress.

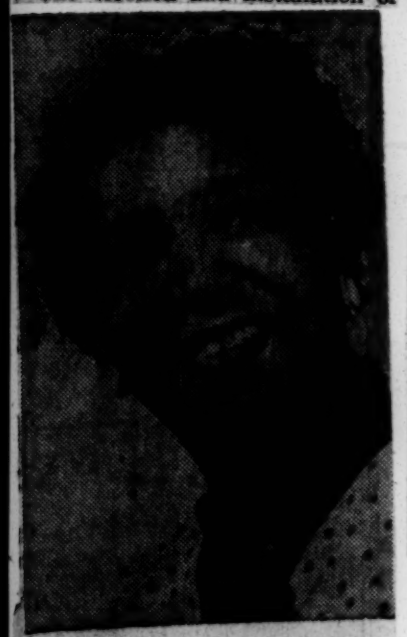
Mrs. Wallace will address the teachers at their session Thursday night in Memorial Auditorium, and Morrow, the administrative officer for the Special Projects Group in the Executive Offices of the President, will speak at the Friday night convention session at Ligon High School.

Opens Thursday.

With Dr. S. D. Williams, NCTA president, presiding, the convention will open Thursday afternoon at 3 in Memorial Auditorium. "The Impact of A Changing Society on Education" will be the convention theme.

On Friday, both morning and afternoon, the convention will devote its time to departmental and section meetings.

The election and installation of officers will highlight the final convention session on Saturday morning.



MRS. ARNETTA G. WALLACE.

Featured speakers at the group meetings will include: Mrs. Hazel Cartwright of Asheville, president of the NCEA's Division of Classroom Teachers; Dr. F. A. Williams, dean of A&T College's graduate school; Dr. A. G. Macklin, director of the Division of General Education of Virginia State College.

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, North Carolina College; Dr. G. L. Rankin, dean of Agriculture at A&T; Bernard Mason of the Howard University Music faculty; Harold A. Buchanan, chairman of the Department of Business, Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Spencer Shaw, story telling specialist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.

E. FREDERICK MORROW

Dr. John W. Magill, John C. Noe and G. H. Ferguson, all of the State Department of Public Instruction; Mrs. Lillian McDaniel of the Richmond, Va., public schools; Dr. Lafayette Parker, dean, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Dr. Artis P. Graves and Dr. Charles W. Pinckney of A&T College.

Diamond Jubilee Of ASTA To Draw Thousands Here

High-lighting the annual meetwill be the Diamond Jubilee observance, celebrating 75 years of operational service in Alabama.

A "Panorama of Progress," featuring "great" Alabamians will get under way Wednesday night when opening sessions begin.

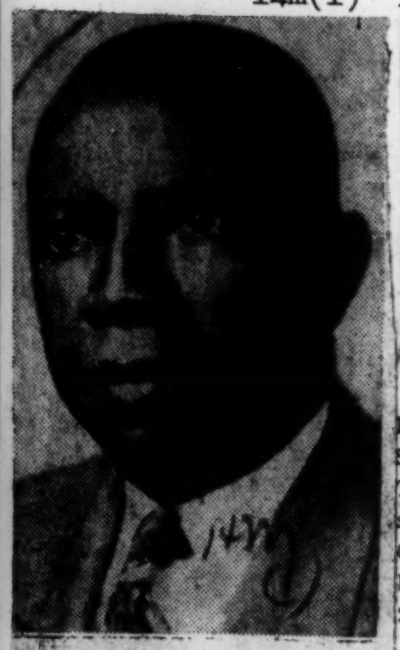
On Thursday night the "Panorama of Progress" will be staged at the college arena. At this affair a dramatization of the progress of Negro Alabamians during the past 75 years will be presented by the Dramatic Guild of Alabama under the special direction of Mrs. Juanita Oubre.

To be present to take their own places in the presentation will be the following: Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion; Jesse Owens, Olympics star; Novelist Ellen Tarry of New York; Judge Myles Paige of New York; W. C. Handy, blues composer; historian and scientist Percy Julian and physicist Warren E. Henry, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

On Friday night the Alabama Schools on Parade will be staged at the State Coliseum. Every high school band in the state will be present, together with many hundreds of teachers, students, parents and friends. Dr. J. Garrick Hardy expects a capacity house for this occasion.

14m(1) 1958

TEXAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION



VERNON MCDANIEL

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Vernon McDaniel Fills Texas State Teachers Post

HOUSTON — Vernon McDaniel, a noted educator and scholar, will assume the duties of for the Teachers State Association of Texas on February 1.

Mr McDaniel, who has held many positions of importance in Florida and Alabama, was supervisor of Student Teaching and head of the department of Secondary Education at Tuskegee Institute before accepting the position with the Texas State Teachers Association. His educational activities, which have been many and varied, add greatly to his rich experiences as a leader, speaker and as an educator.

Mr McDaniel, a Texan, received his early training in the Calvert Public Schools, Calvert, Texas and his undergraduate training in the Calvert Public Schools, Calvert, Texas and his undergraduate training at Bishop College. He received his Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University, and his doctoral study has been done at New York University. At present he is completing his doctoral dissertation...

State Teachers Ass'n Officer Speaker For Dallas Workshop

Vernon McDaniels of Austin, Executive Secretary for the State Teachers Association of Texas, will be the keynote speaker for the Dallas Teachers Council Workshop, which will be held her Friday September 26th.

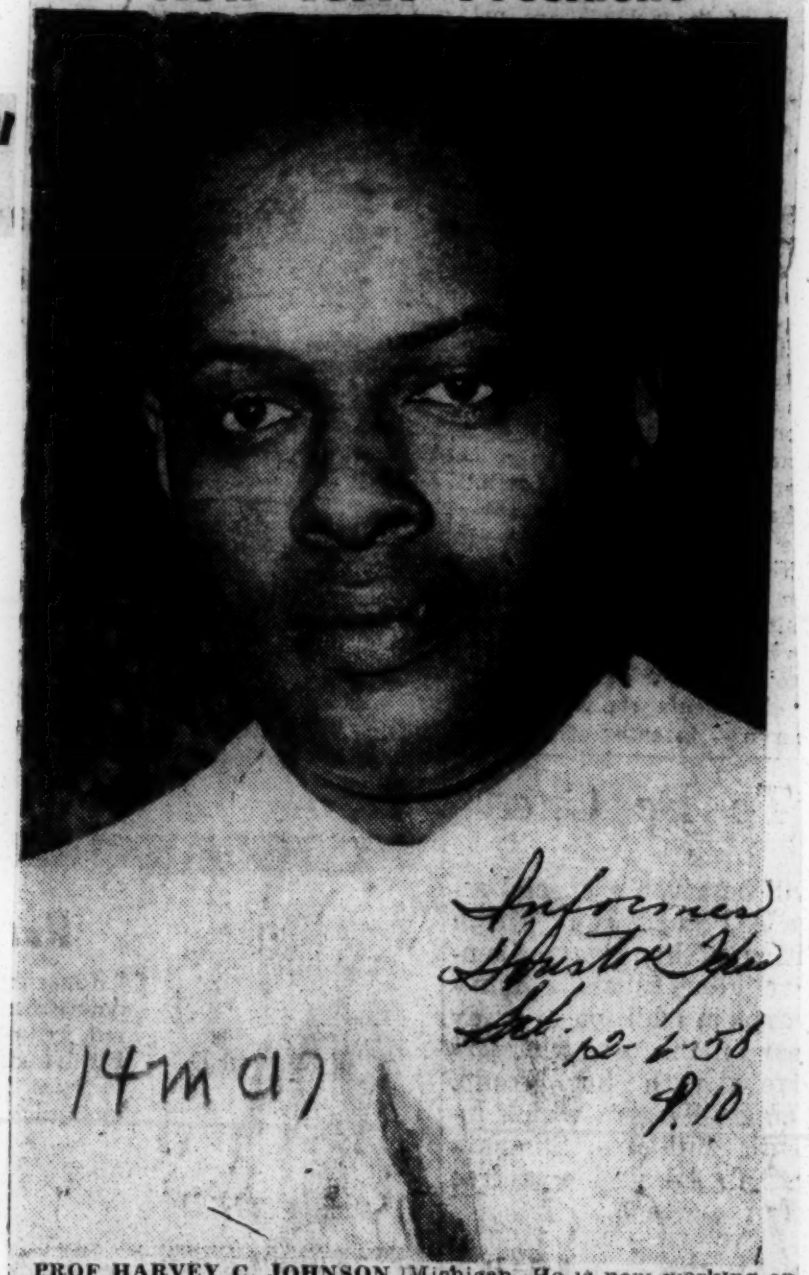
Mr McDaniel will address the "How To Do It Workshop" at James Madison High School, which will be held from 6 p m until 10 p m. He will speak from the subject, "How To Be A Pro".

At this same meeting a membership drive for Dallas teachers to become members of the National Education Association will be launched. Mrs Ethelyn Chisum is chairman of the committee for State memberships.

Mrs Gladys Collins, is president of the DTC, and Mrs E Chisum is the chairman of the Program and General Advisor. She will give the purpose of the workshop. Also present will be Miss Myrtle Hembree, NHA Director of Texas.

The workshop will be geared to the theme "we Begin Our Second Decade." Prof Thomas Tolbert is entertaining principal.

New TSAT President



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PROF HARVEY C. JOHNSON, principal of Charlton-Pollard High School of Beaumont, was installed president of the Teachers State Association of Texas, Saturday, at the close of the seventy-fourth annual convention. Mr. Johnson succeeds Prof. C. Emerson Jackson. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. K. W. Johnson and a product of the public schools of Tyler. He is a graduate of Texas College and holds the Master of Arts Degree from the University of Michigan. He is now working on his dissertation as the final phase of his work for the Doctor of Education Degree at the University of Southern California. Mr. Johnson has served as a member of the Executive Committee of TSAT; president of the Southeast Texas District Teachers Association and as a member of numerous committees. He is a member of NEA, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity.

J. AUSTIN DREW
10th District Head

J. Austin Drew Heads Teachers In District Ten

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—J. Austin Drew, principal of Lightfoot elementary school, Orange county, was elected president of the tenth district of the Virginia Teachers association at the annual meeting held at the Jackson P. Burley high school, Charlottesville, Oct. 3.

Mr. Drew succeeds Mrs. Alberta Guy Despot, elementary supervisor of the Louisa county schools.

OTHER OFFICERS elected for a two year term were: Isaac Faulkner, principal of the Esmont elementary school Albemarle county, vice-president; Mrs. Alfreda Brooks Broadus, Orange county, was re-elected secretary; Miss Carrie Sampson, Nelson county, was elected to serve as assistant secretary. Miss Maude M. Gamble, Charlottesville, was re-elected treasurer, having served in this office for more than twenty years.

The Rev. Joseph R. Despot, Louisa county, was elected to serve as chaplain, and William T. Holmes, Orange county, was elected to serve as sergeant-at-arms. The tenth district of the Virginia Teachers association includes the city of Charlottesville, Albemarle, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Madison, Nelson, Orange Rappahannock and Warren counties.

Advisor ygroup discloses—

Negro teachers paid more than whites in Alabama

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16—The most surprising disclosure made by the Alabama Education Commission and its various subcommittees studying school finances and other problems is that the state average yearly pay for Negro teachers is higher than that for white teachers. Several commission members blinked in amazement.

Reason given for this is that "colored teachers, on an average, have higher degrees than white teachers and enjoy a higher rate of pay under our state pay evaluation system."

This comment was contained in a report by William C. Jones of Birmingham, chairman of the advisory committee to the commission's subcommittee on financing education.

Negro pay $3434

IT REVEALED that the 1957-58 state average for Negro teachers' pay was $3434 for nine months, compared with $3402 for white teachers.

TAYLOR

Jones, controller of Alabama By-Products Corp., said these startling figures were taken from the payroll records in the State Education Department.

Furthermore, the advisory committee's report showed that the average combined pay for both white and Negro teachers from 1949-50 to 1957-58 has increased 66 per cent—10 per cent more than the 56 per cent gain in per capita income in Alabama during the same period.

Degrees considered

THE ADVISORY group's report, made to the subcommittee on financing education (which is headed by Mervyn H. Sterne, Birmingham investment banker) and submitted to the entire commission during its hearing here Friday, stated:

"The pay of colored teachers has advanced considerably more than the pay of white teachers.

"This difference arose from the program begun since 1950 to equalize colored and white (teachers') salaries.

"In most county and city systems, the average pay of colored teachers is greater than the pay of white teachers. This is because the colored teachers, on an average, have higher degrees than white teachers and enjoy a higher rate of pay under our state pay evaluation system."

Whites in majority

THE ADVISORY committee report stated further:

"The number of teachers in the various county and city systems has changed considerably since 1949-50. The industrial areas have increased in number, while the farming and rural areas have decreased.

"For example, the number of teachers in Montgomery has increased 62 per cent, while the number in Coffee has decreased 14 per cent."

Jones pointed out that Alabama has more than 24,000 teachers, with white teachers considerably outnumbering Negro teachers.

Average allotment

THE ADVISORY committee's report showed that the state's average minimum program allotment in Alabama for 1957-58 was $3160 per teacher.

The average local subsidy (from cities and counties) amounted to $258 per teacher.

Jefferson County (including city systems) provided the most local aid for teachers' pay. Jefferson's local subsidy of $753 per teacher, plus $3179 from the state minimum program fund allotment, gave teachers average salaries of $3932.

Mobile placed second in local subsidy, contributing $648 per teacher to go with $3107 state minimum program fund allotment for each teacher to provide average pay there of $3758.

Montgomery, with $453 local pay per teacher, received $3288 state minimum program fund allotment for each teacher to help provide an average pay there of $3741.

Macon County contributes only $101 local subsidy per teacher. But the $3367 state minimum program allotment for each teacher enabled teachers in that county to get average pay of $3468.

Low counties

THE COMMITTEE gave samples of the low counties (also including city systems) in the matter of supplementing state pay for teachers.

For instance, Washington County, which paid $36 local subsidy per teacher, received $2924 state minimum program funds per teacher for an average of $2960.

Winston, paying $68 locally, got $2848 in state funds for a $2916 average per teacher.

Blount, in contributing $54 per teacher locally, received $2808 in state funds for an average of $2862 per teacher.

Jackson, with $56 local contributions, received $2803 in state funds for an average per teacher salary of $2859.

Ad valorem up

JONES' ADVISORY group reported that for the state as a whole assessed valuations of all property for ad valorem taxes have increased 222 per cent in Alabama since 1941.

Broken down into classifications, these increases were:

Real estate ..... 98 per cent
Personal property 232 per cent
Public utilities .... 79 per cent
Motor vehicles ... 408 per cent

Pay rate gains

THE COMMITTEE report, in giving a sampling of the percentage of teacher salary increases and gains in per capita income from 1949-50 to 1957-58, showed:

Black Belt Lowndes County white teachers received 46 per cent more, with Negro teachers getting 109 per cent more, while the per capita income was showing a gain of 31 per cent.

Black Belt Marengo County white teachers received 67 per cent increase, with Negro teachers boosted 103 per cent, while per capita income was up 48 per cent.

Central Alabama's Talladega County white teachers got 50 per cent more, with Negro teachers being raised 60 per cent during the period when per capita income was climbing 56 per cent.

Northeast Alabama's Calhoun County's white teachers had their salaries raised an average of 47 per cent and Negro teachers an average of 60 per cent while per capita income jumped 59 per cent.

WILLIAM C. JONES
. . . Surprising report

ARKANSAS TEACHERS GETTING MORE PAY

Average $717 Increase Is Reported To Group

MORE HAVE BEEN HIRED

From the Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17.—The average classroom teacher salary in Arkansas this school year is $717 more than what it was last year, Education Commissioner Arch Ford reported Friday.

Mr. Ford said tax increases and resulting higher state aid to schools had raised the statewide teacher salary to $3,133, compared to a $2,416 average last year.

The $717 increase is $83 below the goal outlined by Gov. Orval Faubus in sponsoring tax increases and teacher salary in the 1957 General Assembly. The Governor had predicted the additional money would produce an $800 yearly average increase in teacher salaries.

The reason the average didn't come up to that figure, Mr. Ford explained, was that some districts with increasing enrollments had hired additional teachers had been hired, which had the effect of stretching the increased funds "thinner" and decreasing the average salary by $79 a year.

The education commissioner made his report to the Arkansas Legislative Council, which last year had asked for a review from the Education Department on how the extra money voted for schools in the 1957 Legislature had been used.

Mr. Ford added that the average salary figure is an estimate based on the year's budget set-up. The final figure won't be available until after the present school year is over, he said.

In all, the public schools got about $14,300,000 in additional funds, for a total state outlay of about 44 millions a year. Of that amount, $13,500,000 was earmarked for teacher salaries, the education commissioner said.

The state's 423 districts this year are employing 14,404 teachers, compared to 14,049 teachers on hand last year, he added.

Mr. Ford wasn't present when the report was presented to the council, but a council spokesman said there apaprently had been no way for either the Education Department or the Legislatue to anticipate in advance how many additional teachers would be hired under the extra funds.

Council Director Marcus Halbrook also noted there was nothing under the increased appropriation to hold the increases to "existing" teachers, and that as a result the added teachers had cut down on the statewide average figure.

One Education Department spokesman said that despite the failure to meet the $800 "anticipated" average increase, the hiring of extra teachers was in itself encouraging. He said it indicated the increased teacher pay had made it easier for districts to overcome heavy teacher losses or departures which had occurred prior to salary increases.

Most of the council's meetings was devoted to a closed-door session, apparently for a discussion of a study of the Central High integration controversy. Council members, including Senator Marshall Shackelford of El Dorado, council chairman, wouldn't comment later.

Senator Shackelford would say only that the executive session "dealt with educational problems of the state." The council late last year undertook a study of the Little Rock integration controversy, possibly with a view to recommending whether a special legislative session would be desirable.

Among other items discussed publicly, the council was asked by Speaker of the House Glenn Walther of Little Rock to make a study of all organizations soliciting money for charitable purposes. The study request was an outgrowth of studies already started on activities of the Arkansas Federation of Old Folks, Inc., at Batesville.

Mother of an Integrated Student Faces Job Loss

Mrs. Lois Patillo, mother of Melba Patillo, one of the Little Rock Nine who broke the barrier [illegible] in Little Rock when enrolled at Central hi former all-white school here, entertains doubts about her position for the future.

Mrs. Patillo, who has been employed as instructor at the Jones hi school in North Little Rock, states that her contract has not been renewed for another yerr. She states that all teachers, in the system have received their contracts, which, incident places her in doubt as to her job.

Superintendent of the Northside school system, F. B. Wright stated, when contacted, that Mrs. Patillo's failure to get her contract at the present, doesn't mean that her services have been terminated. He stated further, that it is customary to withhold contracts for conferencing with the teachers, and such practices do not mean that they will be or will not be employed until after the conference.

Mrs. Patillo has been an instructor at Jones for several years.

Mrs. Patillo gets teaching job back

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —Mrs. Lois Patillo, who was told last month that "you had better look for another job," doesn't have to look for another position after all.

Mrs. Patillo, mother of 16-year-old Melba Patillo, one of eight colored pupils who attended Central High School, will be back at Scipio A. Jones High School here next year in her same job as English teacher.

Byron R. Bogard, president of the school board, said the renewal of her contract was routine.

* * *

ACCORDING to Mrs. Patillo, Supt. F. B. Wright told her in May:

"You had better look for another job. I can't go along with you on this integration business."

She said that Mr. Wright refused to renew her contract because her daughter was attending Central High School in Little Rock.

She said the superintendent later offered her a new contract to avoid "bad publicity" with the provision that she look for another job in 1959.

* * *

MRS. PATILLO, whose daughter was the first to be physically attacked when attempting to enroll at Central High, said Wright and E. H. Hunter, principal at Jones High, told her altogether five times that she should "look for another job because of my part in the integration dispute."

Wright said several weeks ago that the contracts of Mrs. Patillo and several other Jones High School teachers had been held up.

He refused comment on why Mrs. Patillo, who has been teaching English and French at Jones for seven years, said that her contract was not renewed because her daughter was enrolled in Central High School.

Mrs. Patillo holds a master's degree from the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and has also taught at Shorter College in North Little Rock and at Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock.

14% Teacher Pay Raise Is Sent to White House

Washington Post

The District Board of Education had proposed an increase averaging 33 per cent and the District Education Association had sought 60 per cent.

House-Cleared Bill Sets Minimum Salary at $4500

Washington D.C.

Legislation granting District teachers and school officers an average 14 per cent pay raise was cleared by the House yesterday and sent to the President.

The new pay scale will provide a starting salary of $4500 for teachers with a bachelor's degree, a $600 increase over the present scale.

Teachers with a master's degree will start at $5000 and those with 30 academic credits beyond the master's at $5400.

The teachers in each category would receive 13 step increases totaling $2100, bringing top pay for teachers with the bachelor's degree to $6600; those with a master's to $7100 and the master's with additional training to $7300. The present maximum is $6500.

The new scale will bring Washington from 16th to 5th among the Nation's 18 cities with population of more than 500,000 in maximum salaries offered teachers.

High school principals will receive a maximum of $10,800; junior high school principals, $10,500, and elementary principals, $10,100.

The House action was on a conference report approved by the Senate last Saturday night. The pay raises are retroactive to Jan. 1 and will cost the District approximately $6 million, including back payments, this year.

The Senate originally voted a pay raise averaging nearly 18 per cent but the figure was cut down when the House-approved 14 per cent was accepted by the conference committee.

Principal of Negro School Suspended 10 Days by Board

Robert K. Lynon, principal of the Negro College Park School, was ordered suspended for 10 days yesterday on school board charges of insubordination.

Lynon's suspension grew out of "repeated failure to submit a proper audit of the internal funds of this school." He failed to appear before the board yesterday morning, as ordered, to explain the school's audit.

During the 10-day suspension, Lyon will have the opportunity of straightening up his accounts, the board said, but unless he does he will face action on his dismissal after that.

Two other principals whose accounts were not in order appeared before the board yesterday morning as ordered. School Supt. Ish Brant said their difficulties had arisen because of misinformation on procedure.

Washington D. C. Integrates Teachers Successfully

14 m (4)

(Eighth in a Series)

by Frank L. Stanley, Sr.

During the past eight weeks, the Louisville Defender has printed a series of fact-finding articles on Louisville teacher segregation. This planned series was occasioned by the failure of the superintendent's office and the Board of Education to initiate any type of teacher integration or to even plan toward this second necessary desegregation step.

Thus far, by surveys, interviews and Board of Education statistics, the Defender articles have shown (1) the voiced objections of Superintendent Carmichael have no basis in fact, (2) white citizens and principals overwhelmingly favor teacher integration, (3) more than 60% white teachers will work with Negro fellow professionals, (4) the Board of Education while admitting teacher integration is inevitable is delaying all action until the Superintendent advances a plan; (5) every Negro teacher wants professional integration and (6) unless teachers are hired without regard to race, Negro teachers will continue to be few in number.

20 SUPERINTENDENTS

To project the question further, the Defender circularized 20 superintendents both in and outside Kentucky. The questions asked were: (1) How many Negro teachers and principals were employed in your system in 1954? How many are there now (1958)? Percentage to whites? (2) When did you first assign Negro teachers to mixed classes? How many such teachers are there in your system now? (3) Are there any Negro supervisors attached to the Board of Education office? (5) librarians (b) coaches (c) band directors (d) principals (e) assistant principals? (5) What community and professional objections to integration of Negro teachers did the board encounter?

Replies from Kentucky superintendents indicate that some 15 Negro teachers in seven school districts were added to white faculties. In no instance has there been serious objection.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT CHANCE

Galen Martin, former executive director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, wrote: "The successful beginnings of teacher desegregation have aided Kentucky's progress toward the goal of equal opportunity for all people. The desegregated pupil will not be integrated until he has an equal chance for employment. . . . Experience to date with teacher desegregation, even though limited, shows that pupils, teachers and parents can accept teacher desegregation as they have pupil desegregation."

Defender 9-4-58

Among other cities surveyed, Washington, D. C. shows a very marked contrast to Louisville. Integration has increased the number of Negro teachers as the chart below shows:

How many Negro teachers and principals were employed in your school system in 1954?

Oct. 22, 1954	Teachers	%	Principals and Ass't Principals	%
White	1,804	48.2	92	52.9
Negro	1,935	51.8	82	47.1
Total	3,739		174	
How many are there now (1958)?				
White	1,619	39.4	95	49.7
Negro	2,490	60.6	96	50.3
Total	4,109		191	

NEGRO SUPERVISORS

Washington integrated teachers with pupils in September, 1954; as a result the District now has 35 Negro supervisors and officers, attached to the Board of Education: Deputy Superintendent in charge of Coordinated Educational Services; Administrative Assistant to Deputy Superintendent; Assistant Superintendent in charge of Vocational High Schools, Adult Education, Evening, and Summer Schools; Assistant Superintendent in charge of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance; Assistant Superintendent in charge of Elementary Schools; Director in charge of Curriculum; Director in charge of Special Services; Director in charge of Elementary Education Curriculum; Director in charge of Elementary Education Administration; Supervising Director, Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study and Attendance; Supervising Director, Department of Business; Supervising Director, Department of Mathematics; Supervising Director, Department of Military Science and Tactics; Supervising Director, Department of Music; Supervising Director, Reading Clinic; Supervising Director, Department of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Safety; Supervising Director, Department of Industrial Arts; Supervising Director, Summer Schools; Supervising Director, Elementary Education; Supervising Director, Department of English; Supervising Director, Department of Industrial Education; Assistant Director, Practical Nursing Program; Assistant Director, Department of Science; Assistant Director, Food Services; three Supervisors, Officer of Director of Elementary Education; Supervisor, Visiting Instruction Corps Supervisor, Visual Instruction; Clinical Psychologist, Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance: and Chief Attendance officer.

OBJECTION INCONSEQUENTIAL

Superintendent Carl F. Hansen states: "The amount of community and professional objection to integration of Negro teachers in this city was limited. In one instance I recall a group of parents in one elementary school attempted to organize community sentiment against the assignment of Negro teachers to their particular school. This group of about 20 parents was unsuccessful in enlisting the support of the Parent-Teacher Association and was unable to influence the Board of Education on this issue.

"There is no specific evidence of professional objection to the integration of faculties in terms of recorded data. However, I know from review of reports that some problems of adjustment occurred. In one case, for example, one white teacher in a newly integrated faculty openly refused to eat in the same lunch room with a Negro teacher. However, this attitude lasted only a short time because there was general lack of support for this type of discourtesy.

"On the other hand, I have had reports come to me personally of the satisfaction felt by pupils, parents and principals with the service of teachers assigned to all-white schools. I think off hand of two instances of outstanding teachers assigned to a white senior high school where the two have been generously received by all members because of their high level capabilities and evident sincerity in working with students."

In succeeding issues, The Defender will report on other cities similar to Louisville that have desegregated faculties.

DeKalb County Board To Weigh Evidence In Case Of Teacher

Atlanta World, Atlanta, Ga., Sat. 1-18-58 p. 1

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

DECATUR, Ga.—The fate of an ousted Lynwood Park school teacher will hang in the balance until some time in March when the DeKalb County Board of Education convenes to weigh evidence presented in a demand hearing.

The last part of the hearing in the case of James Cosby, former Lynwood Park science teacher, came to an abrupt climax late Friday when a witness attempted to point out deficiencies in the school and its new principal who filed charges of negligence, incompetence and insubordination against Cosby.

14m(4)

Mrs. Annie B. Truby, former president of the Lynwood Park Parent-Teacher Association, was promptly dismissed after she testified that principal Harvey Coleman had demonstrated disregard for the welfare of his students.

The hearing, the first session of which was held on Jan. 7, was requested by Cosby who was dismissed by school superintendent Jim Cherry shortly before Christmas. He had been at the school since 1953. Principal Coleman came to the school last August to fill the vacancy created when L. A. Robinson resigned.

Coleman was put on the witness stand at about 10 A.M. by Murphy Cannon, attorney for the school board. He testified that Cosby reported to work late, failed to carry out assignments and was negligent.

He said he could not testify that Cosby was absent from faculty and PTA meetings as was stated in a letter of charges written by Cherry.

A crucial point in the hearing was whether or not Cosby left a faculty meeting on Oct. 8, 1957, with the consent of the principal. Coleman insisted that he walked out about 45 minutes before the meeting was adjourned. He said Cosby had previously informed him of an urgent matter he had to attend but that he advised him to make other arrangements.

Cosby, however, testified the principal gave him permission to leave by saying "if you have to go, you have to go."

On Oct. 9, or Oct. 10, Cosby was reportedly suspended by Coleman but was later allowed to return to his duties after a conference between him, Coleman and S. A. Moss, assistant school superintendent.

Mrs. Narvie Harris, instructional supervisor for DeKalb County Negro schools, testified that Cosby was not faithful in carrying out his program of instruction and that his classroom discipline was "from fair to poor on many occasions." Under cross examination by W. Harvey Armistead, Cosby's attorney, she said the equipment in the science class which Cosby taught, did not meet minimum standards set up by the state.

Cosby was put on the stand at about 2:30 P.M. after superintendent Cherry testified the former science teacher tried to secure the principalship at Lynwood Park school, and after Atty. Cannon rested his case.

Cosby made a sweeping indictment of conditions at the school and of the principal. He denied all of the charges and gave conflicting testimony concerning the date of his alleged suspension. He said he was never aware that he was suspended or placed under probation as averred by Coleman and Cherry.

Cosby, who stated he had been in the teaching profession about 16 years, also denied that he had been notified of any teaching faults. In answer to a charge made by Mrs. Harris who said he did not follow prescribed methods, Cosby explained his philosophy was "hang the method, the result is what counts."

Asked why he went outside administrative channels to get the Lynwood principalship, Cosby said "I was afraid something would happen as it is happening now." He testified that the community was "divided" when Robinson resigned and that he was asked to seek the helm of the school.

Atty Cannon contended that Cosby was insubordinate because he resented Coleman being named principal instead of him. Cosby countered by alleging that Coleman considered him a threat to his security as principal.

Following the six-hour hearing, board chairman Charlie Davison instructed the attorneys to present written summations to the board by February 15. He said the board probably will not rule on the case until March 4, a regularly scheduled meeting date.

School Board Raises Teachers, Receives $3,000 From Frontiers

A recommendation by the Finance Committee granting teachers, principals and other professional personnel of the Atlanta Board of Education an $11 per month salary increase, retroactive to September 1, was unanimously approved by the Atlanta Board of Education Monday night.

The report of the Finance Committee was made by chairman L. J. O'Callaghan. This increase gives the professional personnel an addition of $132 per year and the starting salary for new teachers is now $303 per month.

The Finance Committee also recommended a one-step increase for non professional personnel at the top level, including clerks and nurses.

$3,000 CHECK FROM FRONTIERS PRESENTED

A certified check for $3,000 was formally presented to the school Board from the Atlanta Chapter. Frontiers' of America. The presentation was made by Jesse O Thomas, president, who expressed the gratitude of the Frontiers to the members of the Board and Administration for cooperation in the sponsorship of the State-Wide Coaching Clinic and the East-West All-Star grid classic.

The check was received by President Latimer and was given to Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale, an official of the Ira Jarrell Milk Fund.

ENROLLMENT 98,000

In her monthly report to the Board, Dr. Jarrell said the total enrollment as of last Friday was 98,000, which is an increase over last year.

She also discussed double-sessions and pointed to the "trouble-spots" in enrollment, particularly in schools in urban renewal areas.

Superintendent Jarrell recommended that the examinations for new teachers be given in the fall instead of the spring and the Board approved this recommendation.

4,000 Teachers To Attend Meet

14m (1) 9a

By MARION E. JACKSON

COLUMBUS — The Georgia Teachers and Education Association meets here to blueprint a program for education in the space age and an impressive lineup of speakers will keynot how to achieve this goal.

The 40th annual state convention has attracted prominent educators from throughout the nation, but interest will reach a fever pitch in this election year which will see delegates choose a vice-president who will be automatically elevated to president in 1960.

H. E. Tate, former principal, Fairmont High School, Griffin, will turn over the gavel to President-elect Charles L. Butler, Augusta, at this session.

FOUR CANDIDATES

Four candidates are in the race for the vice-presidency. They are Robert A. Bryant, Cedar Hill High School, Cedartown; Robert Threatt, classroom teacher, Spencer Junior High School, Columbus; Daniel T Grant, Washington Consolidated School, Cairo, and John W. Lofton, Willow Hill School, Statesboro.

The delegate assembly will vote on their choice throughout the convention.

The results will be tabulated Friday.

L. R. Pitts, executive secretary, reports that according to pre-registration figures, some 4,000 teachers will visit Columbus for the three-day meet. The GTEA delegates will hear an array of nationally-famous speakers.

EDUCATORS TO APPEAR

Among the educators scheduled to appear here are Dr. Gerald M Van Pool, assistant secretary for student activities of the National Association of Secondary School Principals; Miss Margaret Iverson, executive secretary of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the NEA; Mrs. Billie Davis, San Jose, Costa Rica; Dr. John W. Davis, president-emeritus, West Virginia State; Dr. Howard Eckel, professor of educational administration of the University of Kentucky; State Superintendent of Education Dr. Claude Purcell, and R. L. Cousins, director of Negro Education in Georgia.

Other invited guests include Dr. W. K. Payne, Savannah State College; President W. H. Dennis, Albany State; Dr. Lynette Sain, Atlanta University, and Farris Johnson of Athens and Teacher of the Year for 1957.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Committee chairmen to report are M. D. Roberts, teacher of the year; Mrs. Ethel W. Kight, resolutions committee; Napoleon Williams, necrology; Daniel F. Davis, 25-year teachers; Walter A. Johnson, teacher welfare committee; Mrs. R. O. Johnson, goals and objectives; E. P. Roberts, time and place; W. D. Tolbert, election; J. S. Wilkerson, credentials; C. A. DeVillars, citation; John W. Lawton, GTEA clinic; A. S. Johnson, outline work of regional directors; Miss Ella S. Tate, regional program planning; J. W. Hawes, Jr., professional ethics; L. H. Pitts, [illegible] on GEA and GTEA; R. [illegible] in, constitution; Frederick [illegible] public relations; C. E. [illegible]anley, auditing, and W. D. Tolbert, legislation.

DEPARTMENTS

Departments and affiliates are Mrs. Ruth Pickens, classroom teachers; Mrs. Josie Sessoms, Jeanes supervisors; D. F. Davis, principals; Miss Cleo Love, retired teachers; J. H. Smith, vocational education; Willie Russell, future teachers; A. S. Bacon, extension; Willie Travis, librarians; Mrs. Electa Shaw, school lunch; W. W. Sullivan, citizens committee; Dr. Lawrence Boyd, higher education, and C. M. Ashmore, guidance and counselling.

H. E. Tate will preside at today's first general assembly which will see Mayor B. T. Register welcome the GTEA to Columbus. Muscogee Superintendent of Schools William H. Shaw will also bring greetings. The Spencer Senior High School principal will extend felicitations on behalf of host teachers.

Other welcoming addresses will be by G. F. Rivers, Sr., on behalf of teachers; Rev. J. M. McMath, Holsey Monumental CME, on behalf of the churches; I. E. Washington will give the response for the GTSA.

Savannah State President W. K. Payne will make the opening address.

The Georgia Teachers Education Association Measures Up To Its Job

14m 0

The GTEA in its annual session last week in Columbus, Ga., timed itself with the importance of an advancing air age; this was fine and in keeping with an all-out workable educational program.

Daily World p.6

The Resolution Committee brought out many highlights relative to the timing of our educational program with the air age; stated that unless we can match the "Soviet skills in our areas, our national existence will be thrown into jeopardy."

Tue, 4-15-58

It was also tressed, and rightly so, that more importance should be attached to increased emphasis on mathematics and the languages. It called for more scholarship aid and the strict enforcement of compulsory attendance laws and the establishment of facilities for Negro mentally retarded children. The call for more workshops and those auxiliaries meant for the finding of those individuals of manual aptitudes was also introduced in the resolutions.

Atlanta, Ga.

The GTEA has come a long way up the road of educational and civic progress. Despite the obstacles hurled in the path of many of the leading spirtis comprising the advisory personnel, the teachers have not been without effective leadership.

Under curriculum, let it be strictly emphasized that a course in Negro history should be compulsory in every school program. That segments of citizens that have come across the level of citizenship with loyal and wholesome contributions should not be left out of the school program agenda.

Let the teachers make the most of the ringing address of retiring President Tate who proved an effective steward in the line of duty. His ringing challenge against the "great fear over Negro teachers of the state" should not be without that vigorous activation on the part of teachers to repel such tactics.

That Atlanta should be studied as a convention headquarters in the future also was timely. From our capital city generates the state's educational activities and it is the seat of the leading learning institutions of the land for our folk.

We hail this action by our teachers and predict that the association will come into the realization of an even more effective educational program for our children.

STATESBORO PRINCIPAL NEW "VEEP"

By MARION E. JACKSON

COLUMBUS — John W. Lawton, 42-year-old graduate of Savannah State College and Columbia University polled 202 votes Friday to win the vice-president election of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

Mr. Lawton, a native of Statesboro, where he is principal of Willow Hill High School, will succeed President Charles L. Butler of Augusta in 1960.

The new vice-president was elected after a four man race which saw delegates split in the first balloting. The voting in the first gave him 202 votes, against 88 for Robert Threatt, Columbus, and Robert A. Bryant, Cedartown.

FINAL BALLOTING

In the final balloting Friday Lawton was elected by a 209 majority. Threatt received 108 votes and Bryant [illegible].

Sat 4-12-58

Charles L. Butler, in-coming president announced the election of Mr. Lawton at the morning session. His elevation to the second highest post in the GTEA organization was hailed by a cheering audience. The new vice president apparently had the enthusiastic support of the rank and file of the GTEA.

Atlanta Ga.

FEAR SINCE 1954

Retiring president H. E Tate in his final address told the GTEA "since 1954, there has been a great fear cast over the Negro teachers of our state. On many occasions, they have been told that if the law of the land is upheld and activated that they would lose their jobs. They have been told that if they didn't sign a loyalty oath designed to circumvent the law that they would be fired. They have been told that they must not be a member of the NAACP, if they are to maintain their jobs and might be dismissed if they believed in the law as interpreted by the highest official body of our time.

"I am sure that there have been many variations of these threats, and all of these reprisal weapons have been used to instill fear and

strengthen the bulwarks of a cause that is all ready is lost."

ON DISBELIEF

"When I am told that I should not believe in the ruling of the highest court of the land and should not be a member of the NAACP I am being told in essence that I should not believe in George Washington, the first President of our land who visualized America as a country where all individuals would be free, where no person because of declared authority would be superior to his peers. I am in essence told that I should not believe in the work of Thurgood Marshall, who has argued for the citizenship rights for all people, when I am told that I should not believe in the ruling of the highest judicial body in the land.

"I am in essence being told that I should not agree with the Declaration of Independence or with the endowment of man's creator that he is entitled to certain inalienable rights, some being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, when I am told that I should not be a member or support the NAACP.

IT WOULD BE MOCKERY

"It would be a mockery on the work which Walter White dedicated his life, and a distorted belief that the equalization of Georgia teachers' salaries was a great injustice, that Autherine Lucy be she walked through the campus of the University of Alabama trembling yet fearless, tonight for a useless cause.

"If I am to believe that the highest judicial body in our land is only a creator of strife and cannot be trusted, then I must also believe that Abraham Lincoln, Mary McLeod Bethune, Benjamin Franklin, Christoper Columbus, Charles L. Harper, Patrick Henry and others were also creators of strife and animosity and could not be trusted."

Mr. Tate insisted "this I would never believe. The lost of education and of educators will be improved in proportion to the number of fearless people who are in our classrooms, in our offices, in the county courthouses, in the state department of education and in our state association."

Earlier the GTEA had heard greetings from Dr. Claude Purcell, State Superintendent of Education and Dr. R. L. Cousins, Director, Division of Negro Education.

Dr. Lynette Saine, Atlanta University, Chairman of the Goals and Objectives Committee, was the final speaker of the morning session.

4,000 Negro Educators Gathering for State Meeting

COLUMBUS (AP)—More than 500 Negro educators registered at Spencer High School here Wednesday afternoon before the opening session of the 40th annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Education Assn.

The number of delegates, representing Negro schools from throughout the state, is expected to swell to more than 4,000 before the three-day convention closes Friday.

Wednesday night's meeting, held at Spencer High auditorium, was highlighted by acceptance speeches of four educators nominated for the office of vice president of the association.

Nominated for the post are Robert Threatt, Columbus teacher; Robert A. Bryant, principal of Carver Hill High School, Cedartown; Daniel T. Grant, principal of Washington Consolidated School, Cairo, and John W. Lawton, principal of Willow Hill Elementary School, Statesboro.

Election of the vice president, who will automatically move into the presidency two years from now, will take place Thursday.

H. E. Tate, Griffin, outgoing president of the association, gave the president's annual report Wednesday night, outlining the expansion of the organization in membership, program and service during the last year.

Integration Of Louisville, Ky. Teachers Coming

By NAT KILLMAN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (NNPA) — According to four members of the Board of Education here, integration of colored and white teachers in Louisville will eventually come.

The members of the board who concurred in this belief are Morton Walker, Fred C. Burdorf, Yancy Alsheler and Dann C. Byck.

The fifth member, L. Eugene Johnson, was unavailable for comment due to absence from the city.

The NNPA decided to get the view points of these leaders in education after Superintendent Carmichael described them as men with "fineness of feeling and courage."

NATURAL PROCESS

As president of the board when it voted to desegregate several years ago, Walker indicated that he saw integration as a natural process as facilities adjust.

He expressed opposition to any arbitrary teacher desegregation. Asked when teacher desegregation would take place, Walker said in about 10 years.

Burdorf also sees teacher integration but not in the near future. He pointed out that the board would take Carmichael's recommendation as to when to begin. He said "It will not help to push it."

Alsheler, oldest member in point of board service, thinks that teacher integration. He stated that the board has not formulated a plan and that he doesn't think it is the duty of the board to do so.

Dann C. Byck, president of the board, believes that teacher integration is "bound to come," but thinks that it is best that we "digest on meal (pupil integration) before we begin another."

How to Deduct From Income Tax

Good News for All Teachers!

NEW ORLEANS—Thousands of school teachers throughout the nation were able this year to deduct millions of dollars in expenses incurred in obtaining further education. This valuable income tax item was made possible by Mrs. Lillie Mae D. Green, a New Orleans public school teacher.

MRS. LILLIE M. GREEN
. . . she showed the way

Mrs. Green and her husband, Robert S. Green, filed and won a suit against the U. S. Treasury Department. Their suit pointed out that while attending Columbia University in 1952, Mrs. Green spent a total of $1,025.25 for tuition, room and board, and railroad fare.

As a result new Federal regulations are in effect allowing all educators to deduct such expenses from income tax.

Attys. Rupert A. Sturdy and A. D. Freeman Jr. for the petitioners pointed out that effective in 1947 in order to qualify for annual increments or to retain increments, teachers were required by the Orleans Parish School Board to obtain three "credits" during each five-year period.

During the five-year period after the provision went into effect Mrs. Green attended Columbia University in order to comply. Since she was a primary grade teacher, Mrs. Green took courses aimed at bringing her up to date on the teaching of small children, such as courses in improving their reading ability.

Her testimony was to the effect that she had not been promoted as a result of the courses, nor was she ever an applicant for a higher position.

In the past teachers were allowed to deduct expenses only when further education was specifically required to hold a position. The new regulations put teachers on the same basis as self-employed persons as doctors, dentists, engineers and others who have been allowed to deduct expenses for further education.

Teachers who qualified under the 1954 tax code were allowed to file amended returns as far back as the calendar year 1954.

Negro Teacher Loses Bias Suit Against County

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 (AP) Federal Judge Roszel C. Thomsen today denied a request for damages and back salary to a Negro teacher who claimed Prince Georges County school officials discriminated against her because of her race.

Judge Thomsen held that any discrimination, as charged by Delitha A. West of Brandywine, occurred before 1940 and the suit was barred by the statute of limitations.

Mrs. West was principal of the Cedarville Elementary school, with 36 years teaching experience. She contended that the county school officials refused her a first-class rating because of her race until 1949.

Before being declared unconstitutional in 1949, a separate, lower salary scale for Negro teachers was used by the county. The law was amended and now all Negro teachers in the county with at least one year of experience are rated first class.

Mrs. West was rated second class from 1940 to 1949. Judge Thomsen ruled, because she did not meet first class requirements.

He said that if she thought county school officials erred between 1940 and 1948 she should have appealed to the State Board of Education.

The Judge noted there "is no evidence of any present discrimination against Negro teachers in Prince Georges County."

Mrs. West asked $15,600 back salary, $50,000 for mental pain and suffering and $100,000 for punitive damaages.

Negro Says School Pay Is Unequal

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9 (AP).—A Negro school principal who is suing Prince Georges County school officials for $165,000 testified yesterday they refused to give her a first-class rating and a salary to match.

Mrs. Delitha A. West's suit charges that the county pays Negro teachers and principals less than white educators with the same experience and qualifications.

Mrs. West, who has 36 years teaching experience, is principal of Cedarville Elementary School. She lives at Brooklyn, Md.

Her Federal court suit asks $15,600 in back salary, $50,000 for mental pain and $100,000 punitive damages. She also asks an injunction against discrimination.

The suit is against the county's board of education and school superintendent.

Mrs. West told Judge Roszel C. Thomsen she had complained at various times in the 1940s but still was denied the first-class rating and was kept at second class.

Judge Thomsen said his opinion would be filed after attorneys have filed briefs with him.

AFRO Summit Leadership Meeting Saturday

Gov. McKeldin to open session

Delegates rush to register from 22 Maryland counties

BALTIMORE

The program for the summit meeting of colored leaders of Maryland, September 27 at Morgan Christian Center has been announced.

Governor McKeldin will open the historic conference.

Dinner speakers include Dr. Timothy Boddie and Dr. James Nabrit. Tentative acceptance, depending upon his arrival home from abroad, has come also from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Responses have been terrific from 22 counties and Baltimore City, the committee reports.

The program printed below divides the workshops into three sections:

1. Civil Rights and Voting
2. Education
3. Practices of Public Agencies and Places of Accommodation.

Five Special Action sessions are set up for: 1. Church and religious organizations, 2. Women's organizations, 3. Fraternal orders, 4. Men's business, civic, social and service organizations and 5. Youth and Youth serving organizations.

Experts in all these fields will serve as speakers and act as consultants to answer questions from the floor.

Program speakers have been called to discuss their assignments at a meeting at the AFRO Office Wednesday, September 24th at 4:30 p.m.

The program which features a coffee break and a complete luncheon is as follows:

PROGRAM
SUMMIT MEETING
OF COLORED LEADERS
Saturday, Sept. 27, 1958

MORNING SESSION:

8:00 A.M. REGISTRATION: Christian
9:00 A.M. Plencuury Session: Chriistian Center - Chapel
Presiding—Dr. Carl Murphy, President AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers
Invocation
9:30 A.M. GREETINGS: Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
Keynote Address: Dr. Carl Murphy (Subject: "Highlighting the Issues of the Current Status of Colored Citizens of Maryland")
Speakers: Dr. Martin Jenkins, President, Morgan State College (Subject: "Education in Maryland")
Clarence Mitchell - (Subject "Status of Civil Rights, Citizenship and Voting in Maryland
Samuel T. Daniels - (Subject: "The Policies and Practices of Public Agencies and Places of Public Accommodations in Maryland")
10:40 A.M. COFFEE BREAK
11:00 A.M. WORKSHOP SESSIONS:

I. EDUCATION—Meeting in Christian Center, Recreation Room — Chairman, Dr. J. T. Williams; Speaker - Dr. Martin D. Jenkins; Reporter - Mrs. Juanita Mitchell; Chr. for Policy Statement - Dr. Clifton R. Jones; Chr. for Compilation of Action and Suggestion Action - Dr. Virgil Clift.

II. POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF PUBLIC AGENCIES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION — Meeting in Armory, Room No 202 — Chairman - Dr. G. James Fleming; Speaker-Samuel T. Daniels; Reporter - Tucker R. Dearing; Chairman for Compilation of Action and Suggested Action - Linwood G. Koger Jr.

III. CIVIL RIGHTS, CITIZENSHIP AND VOTING — Meeting in Chapel—Chairman - Rev. Marion C. Bascom; Speaker - Clarence Mitchell; Reporter Judge Robert Watts; Chairman for Policy Statement - George Russell; Chairman for Compliation of Action and Suggested Action - C. W. Mackay.

12:30 P.M. ACTION SESSIONS

I. Church and Religious Organizations - Meeting in Chapel: Chairman Rev. A. J. Payne; Reporter, Rev Edward Carroll.

II. Fraternal Orders and Auxiliaries Meeting in Armory, Room No. 202: Chairmen - Mrs. Pearl Brown and Dr. Willard W. Allen; Reporter - Mrs. Edith Mosby.

III. Women's Organizations - Meeting in Recreation Room: Chairman-Mrs. Beryl Williams; Reporter - Mrs. Flossie Dedmond.

IV. Men's, Business, Civic, Service and Social Organizations - Meeting in Armory Room No. 206: Chairman - John Berry; Reporter - Frank Ellis.

V. Youth and Youth Serving Organizations — Meeting in Armory, Room No. 201: Chairman - William Taylor; Reporter - Aubrey Edwards.

2:00 P.M. LUNCHEON - Cafeteria
Chairman Presiding - Dr. D. O. W. Holmes
Introduction of Speaker — Rev. J. Timothy Boddie
Speakers — Dean James Nabrit (Tentative) Congressman Adam Powell

3:30 P.M. PLENARY SESSION — Christian Center
Presiding - Clarence Mitchell
Reports of Workshops: Education Mrs. Juanita Mitchell; Civil Rights and Citizenship and Voting - Magistrate Robers Watts; Policies and Practices of Public Agencies and Places of Public Accommodation - Tucker Dearing
Reports from action Sessions
Church and Religious Organizations —Rev. Edward Carroll; Fraternal Orders and Auxiliaries - Mrs. Edith Mosby; Women's Organizations Mrs. Flossie Demond; Men's, Business, Civic, Service and Social Organizations - Frank Ellis; Youth and Youth Serving Organizations Aubrey Edwards.
Benediction - Rev. J. R. Butler.

Workshop Consultants

I. EDUCATION

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes
Dr. Parlett Moore
Dr. Saul Perdue
Dr. Houston R. Jackson
Elmer Hawkins, Chestertown
Mrs. Edna Over Campbell
Dr. G. James Gholson
George M. Crawford, Glen Burnie
Judge Everett Lane
Douglass King, A.A. Co.
Frank Butler, A.A. Co.
Rev. Clayton Hammond, Cecil Co.
Mrs. Alverta Presbury, Harford Co.
Wm. T. Duvall, Montgomery Co.
Wm. D. Bellows, Prince Georges Co.
George Goldsborough, Talbot Co.
Kenneth Williams, Washington Co.
Dr. G. D. White, Wicomico Co.
Rev. G. T. Jackson, Worcester Co.
Mrs. Jennie Holland, Caroline Co.
Weldon W. Christopher, Frederick Co.
Rev. Randolph Fisher, Talbot Co.

II. Consultants for Policies and Practices of Public Agencies and Places of Public Accommodation

Mrs. Maurice Lee
Dr. Webster Sewell, Silver Spring
Mr. Frank Veney
Mr. Edgar Ewing
Dr. Ralph Young
Mr. Howard H. Murphy
Dr. Robert L. Jackson
Dr. Furman L. Templeton
Mr. Walter T. Dixon
Mrs. Virgie Waters
Mr. William L. Jeffries, Turner Station
Dr. H. L. Small, Caroline Co.
Rev. C. B. Lagrange, Calvert Co.
Rev. J. E. Arter, Charles Co.
Dr. Percy Williams, Hartford Co., Md.
Rev. G. E. Jordon, Queen Annes Co.
Mrs. Lucille E. Warren, Kent Co.
Mr. Elwood Jarrett, Talbot Co.
Mr. Robert Dorman, Worcester Co.
Mr. D. Arnett Murphy
Mr. James Mackall, Calvert Co.
Mr. Brent Thompson, St. Marys Co.

III. Consultant for Civil Rights Citizenship and Voting

Mrs. Thalia Thomas, Prince George Co.
Mr. Charles Cornish, Cambridge
Mr. Norwood Brown, Annapolis
Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Frederick
Mr. Roscoe Parker, Annapolis
Mr. Jesse Cook, Princess Anne
Mr. Milton Allen
Mrs. Lillie Jackson
Dr. Leroy Berry
Mr. Arthur Chapin, Washington, D.C
Mr. Brent Thompson, Loveville
Mrs. Lula Hardesty, A. A. Co.
Mr. Carlos Mosely, Caroline Co.
Dr. C. A. Duvarney, Pocomoke
Mr. Mearton Hammond, Carroll Co.
Mr. Lynwood A. Jones Jr. Frederick
Mr. Alfonso Lee, Montgomery Co.
Mr. Walter S. Banks, Harford Co.
Mrs. Bertha Ward Croswell, Somerset Co.
Mr. John H. Murphy Jr.
Mr. Samuel Hoskins
Mr. Hagner Booty, Calvert Co.
Mr. Luther Stuckey, Charles Co.
Rev. George T. Jackson, Worcester Co
Mr. Walter Hollins, Washington Co.
Rev. H. E. Anderson, Wicomico Co
Rev. E. A. Hughes, Talbot Co.
Mr. Lorcy Henderson, St. Marys Co.
Mrs. Hester King, Prince Georges Co.
Mr. Daniel Johnson, Kent Co.
Rev. E. E. Arter, Howard Co.
Mr. Henry Bacon, Dorchester Co.
Mr. John Wormack, Allegheny Co.
Mr. William Pinkett, Caroline Co.

State Wide Committee

Carl Murphy, General Chairman
Vice Chairmen

Dr. Willard W. Allen
Mrs. Victorine Adams
Rev. J. Timothy Boddie
State Senator Harry A. Cole
Dr. Charles Cornish
Dr. D. O. W. Holmes
Mrs. Lillie Jackson
Bishop Edgar Love

Committee

Rev. Marion Bascom, president, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
T. Norwood Brown, Annapolis City Councilman
Rev. J. R. Butler, president, Maryland State Baptist Convention
Bishop R. A. Carr, Rehoboth Church of God
Rev. Willard Clayton, president, United Baptist Convention of Maryland
Walter T. Dixon, member Baltimore City Council
Truly Hatchett, member of State Legislature
Linwood Koger Jr., president, Monumental Bar Association
Linwood Koger Sr., police magistrate
Father Cedric Mills, pastor, St. James P. E. Church
Howard H. Murphy, member, State Board of Welfare
Rev. Robert Newbold, pastor, Grace Presbyterian Church

MISSISSIPPI VOTES TEACHER PAY RISE

Public Education Will Get 43% of Total Budget in Next Two Years

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 3—Mississippi's public education system—often criticized as the poorest in the nation—will get nearly $98,000,000, or 43 per cent of the state's total budget in the next two years.

The state's 17,500 school teachers will share in one of the most sizable salary increases ever voted for teachers in Mississippi.

The Legislature, which ended a four-month-old session April 30, appropriated a total two-year budget of $228,000,000, or about $3,400,000 more than estimated tax revenue.

Financial leaders, however, say the apparent "deficit" spending will not be dangerous if the economy remains solvent.

The improved teacher salary scale—an absolute must if Mississippi is to keep its best trained teachers at home—offers an increase of as much as $675 a year for a teacher with a master's degree.

The new law, already signed by Gov. J. P. Coleman, also provides for a nine-month school term throughout Mississippi on an optional basis with the local districts.

Takes Effect July 1

The salary schedule, which takes efect July 1, was outlined by State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb.

Increases are based on the type of teacher certificate held by the individual teacher.

The schedule is as follows:

Certificate	Present Pay	New Pay
AA (Master's)	$2,200	$2,875
A (Bachelor's)	2,000	2,650
B (3 college years)	1,800	1,900
C (2 college years)	1,400	1,600
D (1 college year)	1,200	1,300
E (H. S. graduate)	700	800

In addition, teachers get $80 a year for teaching experience up to a maximum of five years, as a supplement to base pay.

Moreover, the law provides $245 a teacher unit for supplies, teacher training aids, chalk, office equipment and related items.

The law pegs at $22,000,000 the amount of the cost to be borne by local school districts, leaving the rest for the state to pay.

Benefits to Industry

Other major accomplishments of the 1958 session include:

¶State ownership of Gulf Coast ports of Pascagoula and Gulfport. Deep harbor and shipping facilities will be built under direction of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board.

¶Creation of the Pearl River Reservoir Project to provide long-range industrial water supply for central Mississippi. The project will cost $25,000,000 and will result in construction of a 37,000-acre lake in five central counties—offering unusual benefits to industry, farming and recreation.

For the first time the Legislature levied a sales tax on Rural Electrification Associations to pay the teacher salary increases.

The Legislature failed in several important fields, particularly re-apportionment. Several attempts to re-apportion the Legislature were bogged down in House-Senate conferences, leaving the 1890 apportionment intact.

Population shifts since the 1890 constitution have left North Mississippi over-represented and South Mississippi sorely under-represented.

Teacher Wages Of Negroes Cited

Attorney General Is Doubtful They'd Give Up Pay Roll

SPEAKS AT GREENWOOD

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., Oct. 16 — Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson told the Greenwood Kiwanis Club Thursday that he does not believe Negro school teachers in Mississippi will let agitators make them forfeit an annual pay roll of more than 18 million dollars.

"They would be the first losers," he said.

Mr. Patterson brought out the fact that Illinois and New York conbined do not have as many Negro teachers as Mississippi.

7,217 Negro Teachers

"There are 7,217 Negro school teachers in Mississippi," said Mr. Patterson, "with an average salary of $2,150 per year for grade teachers and $2,570 for high school teachers and $3,837 for principals."

The total in salaries per year, other than junior and senior college teacher's salaries, is $16,780,607.

The Negroes are the chief beneficiaries in the present school building program, the speaker pointed out, although 85 per cent of the program is being paid for by the white citizens of Mississippi.

Tells Of School Growth

Citing the growth of Mississippi's school program, Mr. Patterson said that in 1946 the appropriation for common schools was 23 million, in 1956 it was 78 million and in 1958 the appropriation is 100 million.

"In the public welfare program of the state the Negroes are again the chief beneficiaries," said Mr. Patterson. In the public assistance program of the state 39.60 per cent of those receiving aid are white and 60.16 Negro.

In the program of aid for dependent children 29 per cent of the caseload is white and 70.34 per cent Negro, even though the Negro population of Mississippi is only 45 per cent of the total.

Negroes Do Pay Teachers Salary In Miss.

Jackson (ANP) — In a recen address to the circuit clerks, th attorney-general of Mississipp apparently "got his statistics mix ed," Medger W. Ever, field sec retary, Mississippi branch NAACP, said this week.

The attorney-general reported ly indicated that 85% of the 2 million dollar payroll for Negr teachers is paid for by whit taxpayers.

Actually, Negroes constitut 45% of the state's population and they have an equivalent pro portion of the tax

The attorney general's indi cations are apparently for the purpose of creating an inferior complex in the Negroes of this state," Evers said referring to the attorney-general's statistical report.

Teacher Exams To Be Given At Va. State

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 12-27-58

PETERSBURG — Prospective teachers in this area will have an opportunty to take the National Teacher examinations on Feb. 7, 1959, according to Dr. P. C. Johnson, director of testing at Virginia State college, who will supervise the administration of the tests.

Application blanks and a Bulletin of Information describing registration procedures and containing sample test questions may be obtained from Dr. Johnson or directly from the National Teacher Examinations, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau street, Princeton, N. J. Applications must be mailed so as to be received at the Princeton office not later than Jan. 9, 1959, Dr. Johnson advised.

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the common examinations which include tests in professional information, general culture, English expression, and nonverbal reasoning. In addition, each candidate may take one or two optional examinations which are designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the fields in which the candidate is prepared.

The examination will be administered at Virginia State college, Petersburg, on Saturday, Feb. 7, 1959.

Court Rules In Favor Of Seven Negro Teachers

CINCINNATI — The Ohio Supreme Court ordered that seven Negro teachers of the Lockland school system be restored to status as high school teachers with full assignments.

The high court, acting on a petition for writ of mandamus, gave the Lockland School Board until Nov. 8 either to give the seven high school duties or show cause why this cannot be done.

FEWER NEGRO TEACHERS

Educator Says Integration Cost 300 Jobs in Oklahoma

DALLAS, April 4 (AP)—The integration of Oklahoma schools has cost 300 Negro teachers their jobs, a social scientist said today.

"The integration of Negro students has not posed a difficult problem but the integration of Negro teachers is proving more difficult," Dr. Virgil F. Dougherty of Oklahoma City University told the annual convention of the Southwestern Social Science Association.

"Before integration there were 1,531 Negro teachers in Oklahoma, whereas there are approximately 1,200 left," Dr. Dougherty said. He has carried out research on integration.

City Teachers Will Get $100 Annual Raise

All Oklahoma City teachers will get a $100 raise in their annual salaries next year, plus the regular $100 increment given for each additional year of experience in the city system.

The raise boosts the minimum salary to $3,400 for beginning teachers with a bachelor's degree —$400 above the guaranteed minimum over the state.

The wage boost applies to all levels of the city teacher salary schedule, meaning an instructor with the maximum 18 years of increment payments can receive up to $5,200 annually if he has a bachelor's degree ,or $5,400 with a master's degree.

Fate of OAT To Be Decided At '58 Meeting

The Oklahoma Association of Teachers, the former Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, will convene in its annual business session beginning at 9:30 a. m. Saturday, October 25, at Douglass high school. The Saturday meeting was scheduled at the October 11 meeting of the association's executive committee.

Paramount in the agenda will be the decision as to the future of the OAT which will be decided in the morning business session and reports from F. D. Moon of the city, executive secretary of the association; L. W. Elliott of Enid, treasurer; Miss Ella L. Clement of the city, recording secretary; and H. F. V. Wilson of Ardmore, executive committee chairman.

Among the numerous suggestions made relative to the organization are continuing the organization in a stand-by position to be used as the need arises, disbanding the association and earmarking remaining funds for a student loan fund, and disbandment with funds being contributed to the NAACP or some other worthwhile organization.

To Earmark Funds

Also comprising the agenda will be reports from presidents of the six district organizations on plans for the disposition of funds still remaining in the local treasuries and an explanation of the essential features of the National Defense Act.

The annual social sponsored by the association will not be held this year since the Langston Alumni chapter of Oklahoma City will sponsor a breakfast social from 5:30 to 8:30 a. m. Friday, and the local chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority will be hostess to a dance the same night at Blossom Heath.

NEGRO TEACHERS LOSE JOBS IN OKLAHOMA INTEGRATION

14m(4)

DALLAS (AP)—Integration of Oklahoma schools has cost 300 Negro teachers their jobs, a social scientist said Friday.

"The integration of Negro students has not posed a difficult problem, but the integration of Negro teachers is proving more difficult," Dr. Virgil F. Dougherty of Oklahoma City University told the Southwestern Social Science Assn. annual convention.

"Before integration there were 1,537 Negro teachers in Oklahoma whereas there are approximately 1,200 left," Dr. Dougherty, who carried out research on integration, said.

Hit Hard In Texas, Oklahoma

300 Lose Jobs In Oklahoma. No Remedy In Sight

DALLAS, Texas. —(ANP)— Integration of schools in Oklahoma and Texas has brought a knotty problem—what to do with the Negro teachers?

In Oklahoma, 300 Negro teachers have lost their jobs as a result of school integration. This information was imparted by Dr. Virgil F. Dougherty of Oklahoma City university, at the annual convention of the Southwestern Social Science association last week.

Dr. Dougherty said: "Integration of Negro students has not posed a difficult problem, but the integration of Negro teachers is proving more difficult.

"Before integration, there were 1,537 Negro teachers in Oklahoma, whereas there are now approximately 1,200."

"Integration Inevitable"

In Corpus Christi, Texas, 11 candidates for school board posts aired their views on Negro teachers integration. All agreed that integration of these teachers into the school system "is inevitable," but said much study and careful planning needs be applied before it will happen.

Meanwhile in Washington, Congress was urged to put "firm anti-integration safeguards" in any school bills it contemplates in the future.

The request was made by Clarence Mitchell, Washington NAACP chapter director, before the house education subcommittee, currently considering various bills for college scholarships and grants to states to trengthen science and mathematic training in public schools.

Mitchell said no state should receive federal education aid unless its officials pledged that funds be spent in accordance with the Supreme court decision outlawing school segregation.

He disagreed with the view of Rep. George S. McGovern (D., S.D.) that such a pledge would "kill any chance of passing any school legislature this year."

Integration In Arizona

A visitor at the annual meeting of the social science group's annual meeting in Dallas recalled the situation in Phoenix, Arizona, after the schools there were integrated, and harmony prevailed in all school districts in the "Valley of the Sun."

It was pointed out that Negro teachers, as well as students, have been integrated into the Phoenix school system and have been made welcome by principals, fellow instructors and officials of the board of education.

While the Negro population in the Resort City is compartively small — Indians, Mexicans and other nationals being present in large numbers — acceptance of the Negro teachers followed closely on the heels of admission of Negro students in elementary and high schools.

Negro athletes have also distinguished themselves at the Arizona state colleges. Observers stated that what has happened on a small scale in Arizona will eventually be the pattern for the state of Oklahoma.

New US Tax Ruling Saves Millions For Teachers

RICHMOND, Va.—A new ruling by the U. S. Department of Treasury announced recently will save teachers approximately twenty million dollars. Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, and Mrs. Ellen G. Johnson, NEA field representative declared the new treasury regulation "the most significant step ever taken by the United States government to improve the economic status of teachers and their professional qualifications."

U. S. Treasury regulation T. D. 6291 liberalized the deductability of educational expenses of teachers from income subject to federal income taxes. The new regulation appears in the Federal Register for April 5, 1958. Teachers can now deduct from their taxable income expenses incurred voluntarily for further education. Teachers could previously only deduct from their taxable income expenses for education required by their school boards.

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DR. PICOTT stated that under the regulations, expenditures for education are deductible if undertaken "primarily for the purpose" of (1) maintaining or improving skills required by a taxpayer in his employment or other trade or business, or (2) meeting the express resuirements of the taxpayers' employer (or applicable law) imposed as a condition to the retention by the taxpayer or his salary, status, or employment.

The regulations also provide that if it is customary for other established members of the taxpayer's trade or business to undertake education of the type referred to in (1) above, the taxpayer will ordinarily be considered to have undertaken this education for the required purposes. This will, of course, be of assistance to teachers.

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THE NEW Treasury regulation is retroactive to 1954, but amended returns must be filed within four years of the tax year under consideration. That is, teachers wishing to file amended returns for 1955 must do so by April 15, 1959, for 1956 by April 15, 1960, for 1957 by April 15, 1961 and so on. April 15 was the deadline for filing amended returns for 1954.

Under the new Internal Revenue Service rule, academic expenses are deductible even though the course is not required and many qualify a person for promotion or higher salary. Deductible expenses include tuition and, in the case of courses taken away from home, travel, meals and lodging also are included, Dr. Picott reported.

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TAXPAYERS will need Form 1040 for the year (s) in question and a Form 843 for each year. This applies whether or not you have filed the short form (1040-A) or the long form (1040) in preparing your income tax return, the VTA secretary held.

Understand the new regulations. Do not try to deduct any expense not allowed as a deduction. If part of educational expenses have been deducted in some year 1954-57 and the taxpayer is now entitled to deduct a larger amount, be careful not be deduct the same expenses twice. Do not make any deductions for which there are not records, except possibly transportation. Claiming a refund on an amended return may open the door to audit of taxpayer's entire return. One could, therefore, win on the issue of educational expenses but be assessed a deficiency on some other items.

Case of Desegregation in West Virginia

Courier, p.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 4-5-58, p.2

Unemployed Teacher Suing for $50,000!

BECKLEY, W. Va. — A complaint, formally charging the Mongo County Board of Education with racial discrimination against a Negro teacher, has been filed before the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of West Virginia.

The action involves Anna Starling, plaintiff, and lists as defendants the Board of Education, W. T. Floyd, superintendent of schools, Williamson, W. Va.; J. B. Fissack, William M. Adair, Tom R. Varney, C. J. Hamilton and B. J. Webb.

Specifically, the complaint alleges that the Board of Education in Mingo County refused to hire Miss Starling during the 1957-58 school year, solely "because she is a person of the Negro race, although she was qualified."

■

MISS STARLING holds a "continuous teacher's contract" in Mingo County's school.

Miss Starling's case is being handled by Attys. Willard L. Brown and Brown H. Payne.

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12 States To Participate In Tuskegee Farm Parley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dean W. A. Potts of the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture announces the 16th annual conference of professional agricultural workers at Tuskegee on Nov. 24-25.

Theme is "Preparation for Occupational Opportunities." Slated to address the conference are some of the nation's best known leaders in agriculture and its allied fields.

Professional agricultural workers on the federal, state and county level from approximately 12 states will be in attendance.

The conference gets under way Sunday afternoon at 2:30 with a welcome from Tuskegee's president, Dr. L. H. Foster. The keynote address, "Occupational Status Related to Economic Efficiency and Social Welfare," will be presented by Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, chief, manpower and employment statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Other speakers appearing on the three-day meeting include: Alexander Nunn, editor, The Progressive Farmer, Birmingham; Robert C. Morton, manager, education division, feed company, St. Louis; Dr. L. J. Ducoff, agricultural relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville; Elmer J. Moore, agricultural marketing service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Dr. W. A. Wayt, department of agricultural economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Carl A. Heinz, chief, division of placement methods, bureau of employment security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Louis Levine, assistant director, bureau of employment security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington,; Max P. Reid, director, personnel, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Archie Stone, executive offices, Machinery Company, Washington.

Magazine Editor Foresees Brighter Future For South

TUSKEGEE — "The future for the South looks even better than was realized a few short years ago," Alexander Nunn, editor of the Progressive Farmer, told some 60 attendants of the Professional Agricultural Workers Conference Monday at Tuskegee Institute.

Nunn said, "We have gone from a primarily rural economy to one in which more people live in communities of 2,500 or more than in open country and smaller towns." He said this trend had come about in the years between 1930 and 1955.

The speaker referred to the South's share in the national income and said, "In the last 30 years it has risen from 18 to 23 per cent."

The big factor, according to the editor, has been one phenomenal industrial upsurge throughout the South. "A big help in stabilizing rural economy has been that nearly 60 per cent of the newer industries have gone either to the open country or the smaller towns," Nunn explained.

"A survey of the whole picture is toward greater industrialization, farm mechanization, more farm owners, fewer tenants, and a general rise in education and personal and family incomes," he said. Increases in population will bring better markets for farm produce, he said.

The second speaker was Robert C. Morton, representative of a leading producer of feeds and supplies for livestock farming. He discussed a growing system in agriculture known as "integration and contract farming."

Morton pointed out that integration has established itself as an important force in agriculture. He urged his audience to keep in mind the vertical integration is not a moral or legal issue, but an economic problem. He said its merits will be measured in terms of economic advantages that it may bring to all parties concerned.

The speaker referred to a growing type of relationship involving the consumer, retailer, processor, supplier and the farmer alike in a system of operation that continuously lowers per-unit costs.

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MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, October 20, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 17

AS OTHERS SEE US:

Brevard Stephenson, staff writer for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's Daily Magazine Section, on September 10, wrote an illuminating article regarding his visit to Tuskegee Institute during the past summer. We quote,below, excerpts from his column entitled:

IMPRESSION OF TUSKEGEE

"Among the places my wife and I visited in Alabama during early summer was a community with a history, a present and a future--it was here we strolled on ground formerly trod by Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

"Trees and grass make a serene and scholarly setting for impressive and well kept buildings. We were shown into an excellent museum named for Carver and devoted largely, though by no means altogether, to this great and gentle scientist and his work, but I shall not take space to tell you about this now.

"I'm taking you to the monument of the founder of Tuskegee Institute. No frozen placid sculpture this. It flows with vitality and action. There are two figures of heroic size: Booker T. Washington lifting a sort of cloak from a symbolic Negro worker. It is best described in these words at the front of the base:

"He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry." If you think it pertinent (I do) I can add that the sculptor was Charles Keck, and the casting was by the Roman Bronze Works of New York.

"As we move around the sculpture we see other inscriptions. These are excerpts from the words of Booker T. Washington. One of these reads: "We shall prosper as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"Another: "There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all."

"And this one: "I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him.".

"Tuskegee Institute is a place where serious young men and women improve their minds and skills amid beautiful and relaxing surroundings. I gained the impression from my visit that the students at Tuskegee Institute were bent on making the most of their opportunity to learn something. It could be a real lesson in the meaning of education. . . .

"It is impossible to associate the Institute, unless by way of contrast, with ideas of hoodlumism, sadistic hazing, social cliques or monkeyshines.

"This little piece is no sociological document--but I came away with an impression that the young people at Tuskegee Institute were the best mannered students that I had ever seen."

30 Doctors Visit Labs At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — A group of 30 physicians from the United States and 12 foreign countries visited Tuskegee Institute last week. The group came from the Virus and Rickettsia Section, Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, Montgomery.

Under the direction of Dr. Maurice Scheaffer they are attending a short course in the principles and laboratory methods in diagnosis of virus and rickettsia diseases, and a workshop on public health problems relating to the diagnosis of poliomyelitis and the isolation of polio virus in cases of poliomyelitis.

The principles and labortory methods course began Oct. 5 and will be followed by the workshop, part of which will be given at the Communicable Disease Center Laboratory in Montgomery and the Communicable Disease Center Laboratory at Chamblee, Ga., continuing until Nov. 7.

The group is composed of personnel from the State Public Health Laboratories in the United States and Hawaii, and similar personnel from several foreign countries. The personnel from the foreign countries are in the United States under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization International Polio Course.

The foreign countries represented are Chile, Lebanon, Nigeria, Egypt, Poland, French Equatorial Africa, Austria, Soviet Union New Guinea, Jamaica, West Indies and Venezuela.

Primary purpose of bringing the group to Tuskegee Institute was to visit the Carver Fondation's laboratories to observe the work being done in mammalian cell and tissue culture as a part of the principles and laboratory methods course.

The Carver Foundation laboratory is operating a mammalian cell depository under the sponsorship of the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. In addition, work is being done on the growth requirements of mammalian cells and the susceptibility of various cell strains to polio and other similar viruses.

Alabama Educational Group Enjoys Tour

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —For the fourth consecutive year the Alabama Educational Group tour has been sponsored by Andres Ruben Alba of Tuskegee Institute. This summer the group toured Western U.S., covering 17 states, including Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Andres Ruben Alba, coach at Tuskegee Institute High School, has sponsored tours to Cuba and Mexico for the past four years. This unique summer travel idea was originated by Mr. Alba four years ago in an effort to provide an inexpensive avenue for summer adventure and education. Twenty-five persons enjoyed this spectacular event.

Youths study voter laws in Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Sixteen youths, on vacation from college, took time out to become acquainted with the Alabama voter registration laws during the month of August.

While the young people themselves provided the initiative, the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association made available its personnel, facilities and materials in order that these youths may become better informed to their civic duties and responsibilities.

The Zeta Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority assisted the Voters Franchise Committee in counseling these youths.

Colonel Jones Speaker For "Veteran's Day"

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Colonel Hubert L. Jones, Professor of Air Science, Tuskegee Institute, will be the guest speaker at the annual Veterans Day Program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, November 11, 1958 at 10:00 a. m. at the hospital's Recreation Building.

This program which is sponsored jointly by the Britton-McKenzie Post, American Legion, and the Harris-Moseley-Tresville Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, pays tribute to veterans of all Wars and will be broadcast throughout the hospital through the hospital's newly installed multi-channel radio system.

Colonel Jones was born in Denver, Colorado and is a graduate of West Virginia State College and the University of Denver. In 1943, he graduated from the Tuskegee Army Flying School; was a member of the 332nd Fighter Group, and a member of the 477th Bomb Group World War II. Subsequent assignments at the end of World War II include the Fifth Air Force, Korea and the Far East Air Force in the capacity of Intelligence Officer. He is a graduate of Air Tactical School and Command and Staff School and his present assignment is Professor of Air Science, Tuskegee.

Also appearing on the program will be the Tuskegee Institute Band under the direction of Melville Bryant; I. B. Hopson, John L. Stewart, and the hospital manager, Dr. Prince P. Barker.

The public is invited.

HOSPITAL STAGES OPEN HOUSE

The Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, will throw open its doors to the public on Monday afternoon, November 10th from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m., according to Dr. Prince P. Barker, manager of that installation.

The open house will feature visits to clinics, wards, and will highlight an inspection of facilities recently completed in the hospital's multi-million dollar renovation program.

Tuskegee Institute Gets $230,000 Science Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The National Science Foundation has awarded Tuskegee Institute a grant in excess of $230,800 in support of an Academic-year Institute designed to help high school science and mathematics teachers improve their subject matter knowledge. At total of 32 colleges and universities will share a sum of over $8,600,000 in this program slated to reach 1500 teachers of science and mathematics.

For the past two years the National Science Foundation has sponsored Summer Institutes at Tuskegee, and 107 other colleges and universities. Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, stated that the experience of conducting these two Summer Institutes will contribute much to the planning and operation of this newer and bigger program of the National Science Foundation.

Dr. W. Edward Belton of the Department of Chemistry at Tuskegee, who directed the Summer Institutes, will be responsible for carrying out the general provisions of the foundation's proposal in the new program.

Each of the 32 colleges selected will enroll approximately 50 teachers in programs covering periods of from nine to 10 months. Provisions in the grant make it possible for in-service teachers to receive stipends, allowances and travel to off set loss of current salaries. The program will begin with the 1959-60 academic year.

The Academic-year Institutes program is being expanded by the Foundation because of its success in helping science and mathematics teachers improve the quality of their own teaching through enabling them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments. The influence of these teachers on others with whom they come in contact is such that it raises the general level of science instruction in the secondary schools and also provides motivation for students to undertake science careers.

Tuskegee Institute is one of 25 institutions which will sponsor general programs in both science and mathematics. The other seven will concern themselves with mathematics only. Both Tuskegee institute and Atlanta University, another institution to share in the program, are member institutions in the United Negro College Fund, an educational chest-fund for 33 privately supported institutions.

Tuskegee gets science grant

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The National Science Foundation has awarded Tuskegee Institute $230,800 for an academic institute to help high school science and mathematics teachers.

Dr. W. Edward Belton of the department of chemistry, who directed science and mathematics summer institutes at Tuskegee for two years, will head the new program which gets under way next fall.

Unlike the past two years, the institute will cover periods of 9 to 10 months.

Some 32 colleges and universities will share a total of $8,600,000 in this program slated to reach 1,500 teachers. Each of the colleges will enroll approximately 50 teachers.

Agricultural Workers Set To Meet At Tuskegee. Nov. 23-25

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dean L. A. Potts of the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture announces the 16th Annual Conference of Professional Agricultural Workers at Tuskegee on November 23-25, 1958.

Theme of the Conference — Preparation for Occupational Opportunities. Slated to address the Conference are some of the Nation's well-known leaders in agriculture and its allied fields.

Professional Agricultural workers on the Federal, State and County level from approximately 12 states will be in attendance at the conference.

The conference gets underway Sunday afternoon at 2:30 with a welcome from Tuskegee's President, Dr. L. H. Foster. The keynote address — "Occupational Status Related to Economic Efficiency and Social Welfare" — will be presented by Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief, Manpower and Employment Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Other speakers appearing on the three-day meeting include: Alexander Nunn, Editor, The Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert C. Morton, Manager, Education Division, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Dr. L. J. Ducoff, Agricultural Marketing and Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. L. G. Allbaugh, Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. Elmer J. Moore, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. A. Wayt, Department of Agricultural Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Carl A. Heintz, Chief, Division of Placement Methods, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Louis Levine, Assistant Director, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Max P. Reid, Director, Personnel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Archie Stone, Executive Offices, International Harvester Company, Washington, D. C.

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GRO-Y MEMBERS VISIT TUSKEGEE

The above Gro—Y members are looking at the arrival of the third bus to be used for their 1958 educational tour. To the extreme right are Albert King, Hale Gra—Y leader and H. A. Spears, YMCA executive secretary, assisting with the loading of the first two buses. Two hundred fourteen Gra—Y boys and 11 adult leaders attended the Montgomery Branch YMCA's annual Gra—Y picnic and tour to Tuskegee Insitute. Tthe tour this year had more Gra—Y boys to attend than ever before.

Tuskegee Commemorates Founding; Jones Speaks

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's Educational Opportunity in a Changing Social Order," was the topic chosen by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Associate Director, Rural Life Council, for the Annual July 4th Observance of the Founding of Tuskegee Institute.

He said, Tuskegee Institute has a future and the opportunity to make it as great or as limited as the man, Booker T. Washington, would have made it.' He described the Founder as a supreme opportunist, wisely calculating the best approach to situations as they arose.

Dr. Jones said that a misspent opportunity may be lost forever. "In this changing social order," he warned, "Tuskegee must expect to do things that it has never done before." He reasoned that Booker T. Washington would not expect that we follow the pattern of 1891.

TASK OF INSTITUTION

"Decision for the welfare of everyone is the task of an educational institution, and going back to the old pattern is no panacea for anything," Dr. Jones stated. He said that Tuskegee faces such a decision to push forward its opportunities in research, teaching and in community service.

In research he urged that the job ahead is seeking and finding new knowledge—"Research in the natural sciences above and beyond George Washington Carver—in the social sciences beyond Monroe N. Work."

In the area of teaching he said that a teacher should be able to bring the text book up-to-date. "Teaching is the business of a college, and students can distinguish between a good and a poor teacher," he stated. "In our teaching," he said, "we must not bypass the new fields."

WASHINGTON MASTERY PRAISED

He praised Dr. Washington's mastery in the technique of human relations. He reminded his audience that they are living and studying in a community that the world has in focus. If we can have competent creative imagination and the drive to work for the common good, this community might well live up to the high level of its expectations.

Dr. Jones said, "We can have a history if we stay mediocre, but we cannot have a future."

The services were held at historic Butler Chapel A. M .E. Zion Church where Booker T. Washington opened school with thirty underprivileged students of varying ages on July 4, 1881.

Memorial Picnic Scheduled Friday Near Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The third annual picnic celebrating the beginning of Booker T. Washington's program of Industrial Education and Racial Understanding will be held 4½ miles east of Tuskegee on the Atlanta Highway, Friday, according to Sidney J. Phillips, president o the Booker T. Washington Goodwill Building Commission.

He stated that the Alabama Highway Department has completed pavement of the driveway and parking areas at the site of the replica of the restored Virginia birth cabin of the noted educator.

The birth cabin which was completed some time ago now contains severa significant quotations from the pen of Booker T. Washington on the walls and in addition the plates from which the following books were written, "Working With The Hands," "My Larger Education," "The Future of The American Negro," "The Story of My Life, and Work," "The Story of The Negro," "Sewing and Reaping," and selected speeches compiled by his youngest son, Earnest Davidson Washington.

Dr. Isaac Scott Hathway and his wife who designed the Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver memorial half-dollars have been extended an invitation to display the models from which the coins were made.

The flag-raising ceremony will be performed by the Boy Scout troops under the direction of the Scout masters.

Food serving stands for various organizations have been erected. The public is invited July 4 and 5. A two-acre parking area is being made 50 feet at the back of the roadside shrine area. Each night there was an education picture of the Life of Booker T. Washington, during the day, a recorded drama of "The Burning Bush," which was presented on the Calvalcade of America by the Du Pont Company will be presented.

S'kegee Commemorates Founding Dr. Jones Delivers Address

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Kansas U. Bacteriologist Talks At Tuskegee Inst.

Dr. David Paretsky, head of the dept. of Bacteriology at Kansas Univ., was the guest lecturer to the Tuskegee Institute Sigma Xi Club and the Division of Natural Science of Tuskegee Institute. Preceded by a dinner for the guest speaker at Dorothy Hall, the lecture was held in the amphitheater of Armstrong Hall. Dr. Paretsky's topic was, "Host-Parasite Relationships in Rickettsial Infection."

Rickettsiae are organisms which fit in the evolutionary scheme somewhere between true viruses and bacteria. They are smaller than the latter and larger than the former. Their classification in the scheme of living organisms is in doubt. They are predominantly parasitic, but some are, unlike most viruses, independent in their life cycle. Their best method of cultivation and growth in the laboratory is in the living embryos of fertile hen's eggs. Here they rob the host of some of its nutrients and metabolic products in order to live and propogate their kind.

Dr. Paretsky's major interest is in the biochemical requirements of these rickettsial organisms. He has studied extensively the systems in both the host organisms and the rickettsia itself in order to know what the demands of the latter are on the host. The ultimate goal is to be able to provide the parasitic organism itself with necessary nutrients completely separate and independent from a host. In order to understand this he has concentrated on classical reactions known to exist in cellular metabolism. These same mechanisms appear to exist in the rickettsiae in the same manner as they do in the higher organisms themselves.

Dr. Paretsky demonstrated by slides what is believed to be the first authentic instance of cellular division by binary fission of the rickettsial organism. The philosophical and evolutionary view point of how these parasites devolved from free-living, independent organisms to parasitic forms was elaborated on by the speaker.

After the formal talk, a discussion was entered into by Dr. Paretsky and members of the audience. The basis for the mechanism of life and of living organisms was developed by Dr. Paretsky during this period.

DR. DAVID PARETSKY

Girl Scout Leaders Travel To Eufaula

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Mrs. Clara E. Wiliams, Neighborhood Chairman, Tuskegee Institute Girl Scouts and Volunteer Training, Tallaconocko Girl Scout Council, and Mrs. Latha Harrison, Troop Leader, Troop 78, were in Eufaula last Tuesday to serve on the instructors' team for a Program Planning session with the Eufaula Girl Scout Neighborhood held at Van Buren High School.

Mrs. W. T. Kennedy, Executive Director, Tallaconocko, Cuoncil and her professional assistant, Mrs. Wesley McCurry also served on the team to help each of the five troops organized last year in Eufaula to map out a troop program calendar for the current year. Special attention was given to basic Scouting activities which emphasize the girls' understanding of the Promise and Laws as well as to plans for service projects, out-of-doors days, and international friendship.

Highlights of the meeting was an exhibit of Christmas crafts suitable for Brownies, Intermediates, and Seniors by Mrs. McCurry while the leaders took notes of special items which their troops could make.

Following this most enjoyable session the Tuskegeeans were invited to dinner by Mrs. Lena Thomas and a group of the Eufaula ladies including Mrs. I. Pearsons Mrs. Abbie Jordan, and Mrs. M Pryor.

A Philosophy On Wealth And Happiness

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — One of the most successful men that it has been my privilege to know lives by this bit of philosophy: "There is a fortune in what people throw away." There are two ways to get rich — the right way and the wrong way. Theer are, of course, alternatives to each course: the easy way and the impossible way; the common way and the rare way. The wrong way is the common way. To be rich is to try to get enough money for one's wants. The difficulty in this way is that the wants always grow faster than the money pile.

When a man buys railroads as other men buy motor cars, he may be in straitened circumstances, though he has fifty-millions in good old U. S. bonds. The more money a man has, the poorer he is if he has not learned to moderate his desires as well as to accumulate his supplies. The only way to be rich is to keep one's desires within his income. If one wants what pennies will buy and has ten cents, he is wealthy. A bright dime to a street Arab is greater wealth than a thousand dollars to a Merchant Prince

The right way to be rich is never want what you cannot buy, then you will always have as much money as you want. This is the easy way. No man can regulate the contents of his purse; every man can regulate the quality and the quantity of his desires. Capital is not within every man's attainment; contentment is. He is wealthy who has learned two arts — first, how to be contented with what he can get; second. how to use what he has.

It is always easy to have plenty of money — spend less than you earn. It is always easy to have all the money you want — want less than you have. We all grow old too soon; most everyone learns the aforesaid two arts too late. Yes, much too late. Any fool can earn; only the prudent and wise save and accumulate Perhaps, you may, or may not, agree with the philosophy just enounciated. Think it over carefully. I am of the opinion that there is more merit than demerit in it.

In a purely economic sense, too much saving is as bad for the economy as is too little saving. There must be enough savings for capital formation to take shape. The extent to which the philosophy is adopted is one of degree. Physical production that makes for a healthy economy cannot be had with miserly consumer spending. Thrift, rationally practiced, is certainly one of the main cornerstones to security and to a complete and orderly family life. The concept of thrift here used does not differ from that of thrift in the days of Franklin. Thrift can be practiced in spending as well as in saving.

STREETS REPAIRED IN GREENWOOD

The street repair going on in Greenwood is a healthy sign that Public Officials are conscious of their responsibility to all taxpayers in the County. In commenting on this it is not the purpose to praise the officials for doing that which is a duty of their office, or express thanks on behalf of the citizens that have benefitted from the performance of this service. Comment is to the effect that it the normal and right thing to do. It came about as a result of communication between citizens and officials. Other things that need to be done to restore a healthy community atmosphere, can also be done through communication if the hearts of those communicating are set on doing that which is right.

Mistakes of the past cannot be corrected by making more mistakes. Once this fact is recognized, and the channels of communication are opened to the exchange of ideas, a more normal community relationship can be had. There is no power quite as capable of restoring wholesome community relationships as the local officials and leaders of both races, working together. We can bear the hatchet or we can muddy the water still more by assuming a laissez-faire attitude. It will take prayer, debasement of pride and love of the kind the Master Teacher of men exhibited to restore a healthy and peace-will solve itself. Let not the only All that is needful atmosphere in the Tuskegeeheads of intolerance and retaliation honest communication and a desire Community. I maintain it is worthbring to this historic community termination to do that which is the price. futher dis-honor which it does not right.

Let no one be mistaken in the idea that the situation is one that deserve. The problem, complex, although can be amicably solved.

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, December 10, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 46

14n 1958

DR. FOSTER REPORTS ON PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE

Dr. L. H. Foster spoke favorably of the proceedings and accomplishments of the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which convened in Louisville, Kentucky on December 1-4.

Dr. Foster said, "The meetings were of a high order; Negro colleges represented were received quite graciously, and the presentations dealt with fundamental issues in education and human relations."

The conference program featured a battery of nationally eminent speakers who gave pointed estimates of the present educational situation in this country.

Nicholas DeWitt of Harvard University's Russian Research Center spoke on the subject, "The Challenge of Communist Education." Advising the group of educators not to imitate the Russians, DeWitt said, "When we justify our deeds in terms of the Soviet Challenge we demonstrate our lack of courage. The real issue is to lead or be led."

The association which is the chief accrediting agency for secondary schools and colleges in eleven southern states extended full membership to the following schools this year: Barber Scotia, Dillard University, Houston-Tillotson, Johnson C. Smith, Kentucky State, Morris Brown, Prairie View, Southern University, Spelman College, Stillman College, Tennessee A. & M. University, Texas Southern, Virginia Union University, and Xavier University.

The association was advised by one of its committees the following changes are proposed in standards for senior colleges and will be voted on at the 1959 meeting:

1. An increase in library expenditure per student from $25 to $30. Also the library must be open a minimum of 66 hours a week.
2. With reference to faculty load, 16 credit hours is the maximum with two laboratory hours being equated to one credit hour.
3. With reference to Standard III, provision should be made for assistance with classes which enroll more than 40 students. Also, there should be careful attention to the grading practices of faculty.

14n 1958

Tuskegee Institute Lists Thirty In Who's Who Among Students In American Universities And Colleges

Tuskegee Institute announced today the official recognition of 30 students, all seniors, for inclusion in the 1958-59 Director of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

The students were nominated by their peers and endorsed by the college for this distinct honor. Each has an outstanding record of performance both academically and in participation in meaningful college activities.

An average of 600 colleges and universities partipicate in this annual selection of students for this high honor. The number is limited by the total enrollment. Tuskegee Institute has an enrollment of 2,068 for the first semester of the 1958-59 school year.

Each student who becomes a member receives, without cost, a certificate of recognition which is presented on Scholarship Night. Students by personal choice may purchase the official key for those honored in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Student Placement Service is available to the students listed.

Mr. J. J. Flood, Dean of Men, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, lists the following students to appear in the current listing: Grady Butler, Greenville, N. C.; Thurman Clemmons, Catcula, Ala.; Willie B. Crump, Amory, Miss.; Robert L. Dahney, Atlanta, Ga.; Hannah Edwards, Beloit, Ala.; Barbara Flowers, Montgomery, Ala.; Talmadge C. Foster, Wetumpka, Ala.; Herman Griffith, Toledo, Ohio; Curtis Harper, Auburn, Ala.; Mercedes Harrell, Birmingham, Ala.; Curtis J. Horton, Mobile, Ala.; Marvalene Hughes, Eutaw, Ala.; Ann Shirley Jeuks, Gary, Ind.; Robert E. Jones, Belton, S. C.; Vera M. King, Atlantic City, N. J.; E. Lee Lassister, Durham, N. C.; Alstene H. Lynch, Miami, Fla.; Antoinette N. Mann, Tulsa, Okla.; Stanley E. Mitchell, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Theodore J. Pinnock, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Jacqueline L. Quinn, Sturgis, Miss.; Julia Rowser, Demopolis, Ala.; Donald R. Sims, Bogaula, La.; Geraldine Smith, Ouachita, Ark.; Arthur J. Sumrall, Quitman, Miss.; James L. Walker, Miami, Fla.; Patricia J. Watts, Montgomery, Ala.; Betty J. Wilborn, Dallas, Tex.; Charles A. Wright, Dunnellson, Fla.; and Martha H. Yearby, Moultrie, Ga.

Nashville Editor Says U.S. Should Alter Mideast Policy

TUSKEGEE — Calling the land of civilization's beginning and the possible seedbed for its end, Creed C. Black, executive editor of the Nashville Tennessean, discussed the "explosive Middle East" at Tuskegee Institute.

The crux of the problem, Black said, is embedded in the fact that people of the Middle East, having finally escaped the stifling shadow of outside dominance extending as far back as the Turkish rule of 400 years ago and as recently as the British and French rule beginning after World War I, are seeking in the face of the disparity between the old and new, riches and poverty, to find a direction for their new freedom, one that affords them dignity and respect.

The 33-year-old editor of one of the South's best known newspapers has recently returned from an extended tour of the Middle East. While this section is plagued with problems, Black views as the most crucial the Israeli-Jordan border disputes and the United States' attempt to approach the total issue of the Middle East on a cold war basis.

He said, "We have been both suspicious and hostile toward Nasser and in doing so we have seemingly sided with the status quo; alienated Nasser's followers and made possible Russia's rising acceptance in the Middle East."

The speaker concluded that the United States has a race against time in the Middle East. Nasser is a symbol to most of this region, and they believe and follow his lead. He said America must accept neutrality on the part of these nations and the sooner the U.S. ceases sweeping such perplexing problems as the Israeli border disputes under the rug and brings them before the court of world opinion for mutual settlement, the sooner an ease of tensions can be expected in this strife-torn area.

"Some hope resides in the great respect held by these emerging countries for America's past history and its lack of colonial aspirations," the journalist said.

30 Tuskegee Seniors On Who's Who List

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee Institute announced today the official recognition of 30 students, all seniors, for inclusion in the 1958-59 directory of "Who's Who" Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

The students were nominated by their peers and endorsed by the college for this distinct honor. Each has an outstanding record of performance both academically and in participation in meaningful college activities.

An average of 600 colleges and universities participate in this annual selection of students for this high honor. The number is limited by the total enrollment. Tuskegee Institute has an enrollment of 2,068 for the first semester of the 1958-59 school year.

Each student who becomes a member receives, without cost, a certificate of recognition which is presented on Scholarship Night. Students by personal choice may purchase the official key for those honored in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Student Placement Service is available to the students listed.

J. J Flood, Dean of Men, Tuskegee Institute, lists the following students to appear in the current listing: Hannah Edwards, Beloit, Ala.; Grady Butler, Greenville, N C.; Thurman Clemmons, Catcula, Ala.; Willie B. Crump, Armory, Miss.; Robert L. Dahney, Atlanta, Ga.; Barbara Flowers, Montgomery; Talmadge C. Foster, Wetumpka, Ala.; Herman Griffith, Toledo, Ohio; Curtis Harper, Auburn, Ala.; Mercedes Harrell, Birmingham, Ala.; Curtis J. Horton, Mobile, Ala.; Marvalene Hughes, Eutaw, Ala.; Anne Shirley Jelks, Gary, Indiana; Robert E. Jones, Belton, S.C.; Vera M. King, Atlantic City, N J.; E. Lee Lassiter, Durham, N.C.; Alstene H. Lynch, Miami, Fla.; Antoinette N. Mann, Tu'sa, Okla.; Stanley E. Mitchell Fitzgerald, Ga.; Theodore J. Pinnock, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Jacqueline L. Quinn, Sturgis, Miss.; Julia Rowser, Demopolis, Ala.; Donald R. Sims, Bogalusa, La.; Gerldine S m i t h, Quachit, Ark.; Arthur J. Sumall, Quitman, Miss.; J a m e s L. Walker, Miami, Fla.; Patricia J. Watts, Montgomery, Betty J. Wilborn, Dallas; Texas; Charles A. Wright, Dunnellson, Fla.; and Martha H. Yearby, Moultrie, Ga.

14n 1958

WEDNESDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, July 2, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 132

ANNUAL JULY 4th PILGRIMAGE TO FOUNDING SITE ANNOUNCED

The annual observance commemorating the founding of Tuskegee Institute will be held Friday morning, July 4 at 9:00 o'clock at the Butler Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church

The program for this year has been changed to include only one prepared statement which will be given by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Associate Director, Rural Life Council.

Dr. Jones will speak on "Tuskegee Institute's Educational Opportunity in a Changing Social Order."

This occasion offers an opportunity for many persons attending the Summer School to join in this annual pilgrimage to the founding site and to learn of the early struggles which Booker T. Washington encountered.

Transportation will be available on the parking lot at 8:30 a.m. on July 4. The service is less than one hour in length.

WEDNESDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, July 9, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 133

DR. L. H. FOSTER HONORED BY UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

The University of Liberia on yesterday, June 8, conferred the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, upon President L. H. Foster, following a special convocation at which Dr. Foster was principal speaker. While in Liberia Dr. and Mrs. Foster are enjoying the official hospitality of President William V. S. Tubman and his cabinet. They are likewise having an opportunity to visit many Tuskegee alumni in and near Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic of Liberia.

CLASS OFFICERS OF SENIOR GRADUATING CLASS OF AUGUST 1958

The graduating class of August 1958 lists the following persons as officers:

Leahmon Reid -- President; Jacob Deering -- Vice President; Eleanor L. Lewis -- Secretary; Veronis Bolden -- Assistant Secretary; Earlie Nicholson -- Treasurer; Minna M. Shelby -- Chaplain; and J. Bryant -- Business Manager.

Reading Club in 4th meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (NNPA)—The forth weekly meeting of "Ride the Winged Horse" Reading Club was held Saturday morning, July 5, at the Tuskegee Insitute Library. This session was a follow-up of the theme on poetry, which was commenced last week.

The program of a ten-minute film, "Let's Read Poetry" It illustrated the importance of reading poetry with open eyes and an open mind. Mrs. Inez Pitts served as coordinator for the activities.

Another feature of the session was the reading and telling of several type of stories. Biblical stories, especially the Parables, were taught. The following boys told stories from Greek Mythology: Lyman Jefferies, Walter Pitts and Harold Logan.

* * *

MISS ORA WILLIAMS of Morgan State College, read several stories to the group. This was followed by a discussion period, and questions were asked to determine the children's depth of concentration and understanding.

The following members qualified and received pens: Gail Albergothis, Brenda Alexander, James Charity, Horace Dwiggins, Gwendolyn Goodloe, Willie M. Jackson, Jr., Patricia Camilla Jones, Wilma Jean Jones, Elyenell Lorthridge, Yvonne D. Owens, Bertha Lois Reid, Lionel Richie, Winter B. Simmons, Myron B. Thompson, and Delois Williams.

The bi-monthly cultural affair will be held Sunday afternoon, July 13, at the Presbyterian Church at 5:30 o'clock. The theme will be "Harmony in Music and Art."

Founding Of Tuskegee Was Subject Of Dr. Lewis W. Jones' Address, July 4

"Tuskegee Institute's Educational Opportunity in a Changing Social Order," was the topic chosen by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Associate Director Rural Life Council for the Annual July 4th Observance of the Founding of Tuskegee Institute.

He said, "Tuskegee Institute has a future and the opportunity to make it as great as unlimited as the man, Booker T. Washington, would have made it." He described the Founder as a supreme opportunist, wisely calculating the best approach to situations as they arose.

Dr. Jones said that a misspent opportunity may be lost forever. "In this changing social order," he warned, "Tuskegee must expect to do things that it has never done before." He reasoned that Booker T. Washington would not expect that we follow the pattern of 1891.

"Decision for the welfare of everyone is the task of an educational institution, and going back to the old pattern is no panacea for anything," Dr. Jones stated. He said that Tuskegee faces such as a decision to push forward its opportunities in research, teaching and in community service.

In research he urged that the job ahead is seeking and finding new knowledge — "Research in the naural sciences above and beyond George Washington Carver—in the social sciences beyond Monroe N. Work."

In the area of teaching he said that a teacher should be able to bring the text book up-to-date. "Teaching is the business of a college, and students can distinguish between a good and a poor teacher," he stated. "In our teaching," he said "we must not bypass the new fields."

He praised Dr. Washington's mastery in the technique of human relations. He reminded his audience that they are living and studying in a community that the world has in focus. If we can have competent creative imagination and the drive to work for the common good, this community might well live up to the high level of its expectations.

Dr. Jones said, "We can have a history if we stay mediocre, but we cannot have a future."

The services were held at historic Butler Chapel AME Zion Church where Booker T. Washington opened school with thirty underprivileged students of varying ages on July 4, 1881.

Tuskegee Band Arranges Features For Grid Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala.—Melville C. Bryant, director of the famed Tuskegee Band, has arranged a series of novel features for entertainment of the spectators at halftime during the 1958 football season.

The band personnel was not riddled by losses due to graduation, enlistment in the armed forces, or for other reasons, the director said. All sections are expected to be of uniform strength.

One especially pleasing number to be used by the band at some time during the football season will be a carnival of fun and it is thought this presentation will receive considerable spectator praise. It is being written by the conductor.

Not to be outdone by the talented musicians, the baton-twirling majorettes, twelve in number, will stage several praiseworthy skirts. Seen on the campus carrying their batons and twirling at every opportunity are: Rosalyn Bickman, Summitt, Miss.; Geraldine Green, Jacksonville, Fla.; Alean Howard, Oxford, Ala.; Jacqueline L. Quinn, Sturgis, Miss., and Rose Marie Smith, Memphis, Tenn. Slyvia E. Dunhan, Eleanor L. Lewis, Barbara Nance and Marguerite D. Taylor, members of the majorette corps last year, were graduated in May.

The Crimson Pipers will make their customary appearance at Columbus, Ga., when the Golden Tigers of Morehouse College clash in their annual night performance at Memorial Stadium, October 24. The Tuskegee Band and the Morehouse College Band will participate in the downtown street parade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will again appear at the intermission performance at the game.

Melville C. Bryant is a native of Gary, Ind. He holds both the A.B. and M.A. degrees in music from Fisk University, Nashville. After graduation from Fisk he served as supervisor of public school music in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. He was called to the armed forces in 1942 and served in both the United States and the European theatre of operations.

After his separation from the service in 1953, Mr. Bryant accepted the position in the music department at Dillard University, New Orleans. He has contiued his professional education at Indiana University, and has completed all courses and residence requirements for his doctorate degree in music.

Tuskegee Reading Club Studies Poetry

TUSKEGEE, Ala — (NNPA)- The fourth weekly meeting of "Ride the Winged Horse" Reading Club was held Saturday morning at the Tuskegee Institute library. This session was a follow-up of the theme on poetry which was commenced last week.

The program of a ten minute film, "Let's Read Poetry," illustrated the importance of reading poetry with open eyes and an open mind. Mrs Inez Pitts served as coordinator for the activities.

Another feature of the session was the reading and telling of several types of stories. Biblical stories, especially the Parables, were taught. Boys told stories from Greek Mythology.

Miss Ora Williams of Morgan State College, read several stories to the group. A discussion period and questions were asked to determine the children's depth of concentration and understanding followed. Refreshments were served and the bimonthly cultural affair set Sunday afternoon at Presbyterian Church at 5:30 o'clock, theme "Harmony in Music and Art."

Montgomery And Tuskegee Groups End Western Tour

By MRS. MALLIE PETERSON

Recently a group of 20 persons from Montgomery and Tuskegee took an educational tour under the direction of Andres Ruben Alba, who for four years has conducted a vacation project, visiting such far-flung places as Cuba, Mexico, and the west.

The group toured Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Old Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas.

Thr tour embarked from Tuskegee to Montgomery, thence to Grambling College, Louisiana. From Grambling, the group went on to Dallas, Tex., where they visited the famed Cotton Bowl and the $8-million auditorium proud boast of Texas. They visited Carlsbad Caverns, N.M. where they ate lunch at a depth of 800-feet underground, enraptured by the mysterious grandeur of the largest known caverns in the world. Two days were spent at the La Luz Motel in El Paso Tex.

The group journeyed across the International Bridge for a day's tour of scenic places in Juarez, Mexico, shopping and dinning before returning to El Paso. The westward tour continued to Phoenix, Ariz., where the group stayed at the beautiful Frontier Motel and later visited friends and relatives in the city. In Los Angeles the group spent five days at the Lankershim Hotel visiting Disneyland, Marineland, Knox Berry Farms, Long Beach, and Beverly Hills. Some of the group went to Hollywood; others to Old Mission, San Juan, Capistrano, and Tijuana, Mexico. The Los Anges-Tuskegee Club entertained with a social at the home of the Archie R. Mosley's.

SAN FRANCISCO

Two days were spent in San Francisco where the group visited Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, and other scenic points. The northward journey led through giant redwood forests and on to Grant's Pass, Ore. On the way the group visited the famous treehouse, whose floor is the length and breadth of a giant tree. In Seattle, Wash., a Grey Line tour acquainted the group with the city, and a cruise on Lake Washington through Government Canal and down the Puget Sound completed a day's entertainment. A social that evening sponsored by the Seattle-Tuskegee Club completed a perfect day.

Through fruit orchards and grassy plains, the group turned east and south to Spokane. Here the proverbial red carpet was rolled out for the tourists. Following a visit to Gonzaga College the Bing Crosby Library, and coffee in the student center, the group toured the famous and unbelievably beautiful Sunker Gardens.

At 7:30 a banquet in the dining hall of the Ridpath Hotel held the group spell-bound, as they were royally entertained by the former Montgomerian, stalwart citizen of her adopted Spokane, and hostess par excellence, Mrs. Rosa D. Malone, friend of Miss Sadie Lee. Present were the mayor of Spokane and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. The entire banquet was the gift of two friends of Mrs. Malone, Mr. and Ms. Draper, president of the Gas Corporation of Spokane.

The group went through Dodge City and Virginia City, Kan., past wheat fields, snow-capped mountains, and deep canyons, to Grand Coulee Dam, Yellowstone, Wyo., where the group thrilled at the sight of boiling springs of greyish mud and Old Faithful, gushing 190 feet into the air. Here the group saw the storied brown and black bear walking around in utter freedom about the canyon grounds.

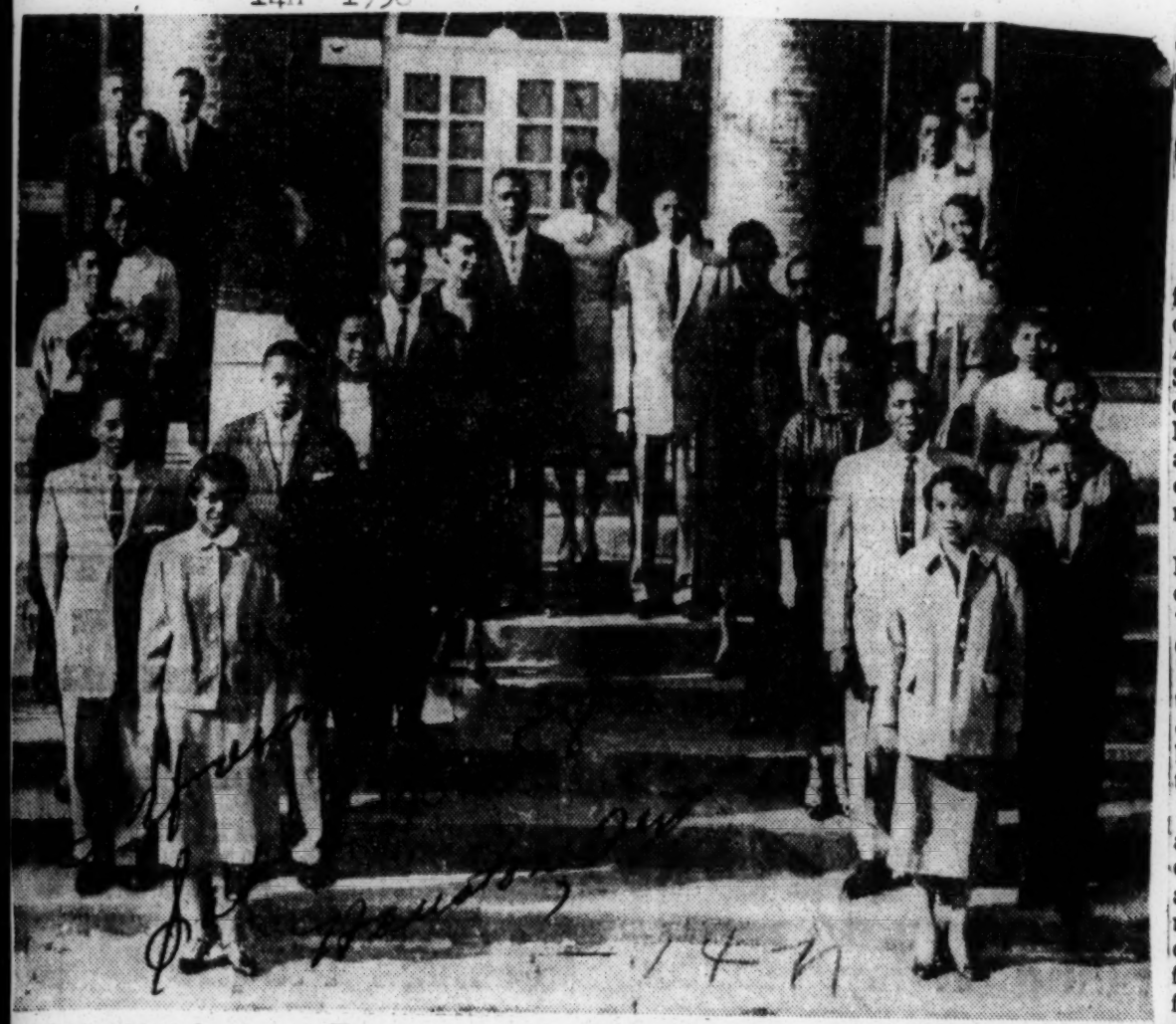
At Salt Lake City, Utah, the group went bathing in Great Salt Lake, toured the grounds of the historic Mormon Square, saw Mormon Temple, and heard in the famous Mormon Tabernacle an organ concert on one of the finest-toned organs of the world. Some also had the privilege of meeting Nat King Cole who had completed a stint in one of the night clubs the night before.

In Denver, Colo., the group spent the night at swanky Colburn Hotel before journeying on next morning high on the Rockies as they sped toward Wichita, Kan. Here the group feted the director who had a birthday on July 3. From Wichita the group went to Oklahoma City where the Oklahoma - Tuskegee Club entertained with a lawn picnic at the charming home of Mrs. R. Walker and where again there were reminiscences and reliving of old Tuskegee days.

The last night travelling was spent at the National Baptist Hotel in Hot Springs, Ark. Here the group spent a quiet Sunday and were shown through the Pythian Bath Houses. Late afternoon found the group having dinner at Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., from which point they turned their faces homeward, tired, perhaps, but with memories to last a lifetime. They had seen barren deserts and grassy plains; snow-capped mountains and deep mysterious canyons; boiling mud springs and shooting geysers; wild animals and ranch animals; Salt Lake swims and hot spring baths; land tours and water cruises; Marineland and Disneyland; picnics, parties, restful hotels; and they had met and renewed acquaintances with a host of friendly people.

Much credit is due Andres Ruben Alba, tour director who both originated and sponsored the tour. Among the tourists were, from Montgomery, Mesdames Albertine Campbell, Mallie Foster, Evelyn Harris, Fannie Jones, Ben Moore, Patti Young; Misses Sadie C. Lee, Marie Hamilton, Ruth Washington, and Eilene Jones; from Tuskegee, A. Ruben Alba, director; Mesdames Jessie Abbott, Helen Bell, Letitia Carter, Inez Clark, Elizabeth Flake, Ruther Keyes, B. O. Morrow, Mallie C. Peterson, and Gladys Stringer.

14n 1958



A coveted honor at Tuskegee Institute is to be elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. Under the auspices of Mr J Julius Flood, Dean of Men, the college established eligibility for participation in 1948. Since that time twenty or more Tuskegee Institute Juniors and Seniors have been honored each year.

For the 1957-58 academic year 28 seniors were elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, four of whom are Texans.

Shown among others are the four Texans: Dorothy Hilton, Senior, Education Victoria, Vivian Sinegal Senior, P E, Port Arthur Geraldine Thompson, Senior, Education, Houston and Joseph Robertson, Senior, Education, Rosharon.

Observe Founding Of Tuskegee In Historic Chapel

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)— The annual observance of the founding of Tuskegee institute was held recently in Butler Chapel AME Zion church, where Booker T. Washington opened school with 30 underprivileged students of varying ages in 1881.

"Tuskegee Institute's Educational Opportunity In A Changing Social Order" was the topic chosen by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, associate director, rural life council, for the founding address.

"Tuskegee institute has a future and the opportunity to make it as great or as limited as the man, Booker T. Washington, could have made it," Dr. Jones said.

In research he urged that the job ahead is seeking and finding new knowledge—"Research in the natural sciences above and beyond George Washington Carver—in the social sciences beyond Monroe N. Work."

Secretaries Given Advice On Improving Their Work

By INEZ J. BASKIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — A fitting climax to the two-day meet of the Tuskegee Secretaries Assn.'s observance of National Secretaries Week, was the address Wednesday night of Mrs. Minnie G. Gaston, Birmingham, at the initial "Boss Night Banquet," held in the Pine dining room of Dorothy Hall.

Using "Mountain Peaks of our Profession," as a subject, based on the theme of the institute, "Challenge of a Profession" Mrs. Gaston opened her address with Biblical analogy, "that among the many types of persons God called was the secretary, with her hand on the pulse of the nation."

The speaker stated "knowledge and techniques were not enough on the job, and could prove to be a curse without character." She named some of the fogs that cloud the lives of people as selfishness, despair, nervous tension, fear and doubt. A satisfactory vocational personality is one of the basic essentials, characterized by the simple traits of honesty and loyalty, she said.

Cautioning the secretaries against having to be told every job to do, she said, "secretaries must be self-starters and have self-mastery, or be conquered by self."

"Never wait for the right moment to get started, but make it by beginning now, make persistence the watchword and failure will diminish."

Mrs. Gaston challenged secretaries to ask themselves the following questions and their answers would determine whether or not they had reached the mountain peaks of their professions. Have I delivered service in the best possible way? Have I rendered more and better service than I am being paid for? What can I do to correct some of my shortcomings?

Welcomes were given by Mrs. Blossom Cahill, on behlaf of the TSA and by Dr. Prince P. Barker on behalf of the Veterans Administration. It was disclosed by Mrs. Cahill that the idea of National Secretaries Week was originated by the secretary of commerce, Sinclair Weeks, seven years ago, with the major emphasis on self-improvement.

Dr. Barker gave four prerequisites as essential to meeting the 'Challenge of a Profession"; ethics, virture, excellence and living.

Serving as toastmaster, Charles Trout lent a humorous note, by giving a defintion of "model," whether boss, father or citizen "a small imitation of the real thing." The Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor of Greenwood Baptist Church, presented the following nominees for awards, for the title of "Executive of the Year": Mrs. C. Franklin, Dr. A. B. Benson, Mrs. Ruth Doaks, E. P. Wallace, Dr. E. T. Odum, L. A. Green, Dr. A. W. Callinder, Mrs. K. D. Parker, Dr. J. D. Tarder, Dr. L. R. Williams, Mrs. Harriett Hubell, Dr. W. E. Lewis, Dr. D. J. Thompson and Dr. Howard Kellin.

Mrs. Laura McCray read the prize winning letter for the boss, from the secretary. Dr. Benson was the winner, with Mrs. Jones, his secretary, making the presentation. Dr. Benson was recently appointed chief of the clinical service, formerly he was acting chief.

Appreciative remarks to the approximately 75 guests and members were given by the president. Mrs. Billie Glover.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR STUDENTS IN EDUCATION

Announcement has come to Tuskegee Institute that the National Teachers Examinations are being scheduled for February 7, 1959. All seniors in the School of Education will be contacted very soon by Dr. William A. Hunter, Acting Dean of the School.

The Freedoms Foundation announces 1958 awards in scholarships for College Campus Programs and awards for the United States Armed Addresses and Sermons, and awards for Cartoons, Editorials, Essays and Photographs for college students.

The applications must be in the Foundation Office before November 1, 1958. Details relative to the awards are on the bulletin board of the School of Education.

Tuskegee Gets $110,000 March of Dimes Grant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —A March of Dimes grant of $110,000 will make it possible for Tuskegee Institute to improve its school of nursing and increase its fall enrollment.

The grant, effective immediately, was announced by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation (originally the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis).

The Tuskegee Institute school of nursing was founded in 1891. Its basic program was fully accredited by the National League for Nursing last year. It is the only collegiate nursing school for Negroes in Alabama, supplying an increasing number of graduate nurses to the South.

Dean Lillian H. Harvey, director of the program and dean of the school of nursing, said that Tuskegee will now be able to make a greater contribution to the field of nursing. It is hoped, she said, that it will be possible to increase enrollment in the nursing school to 160 new students and possibly to 180 in the near future.

In addition, Dean Harvey said, activities in the public health field will be expanded under the new grant.

With the new grant, the National Foundation has awarded more than $1,300,000 to support the nursing program at Tuskegee since 1945.

30 Doctors Visit Labs At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — A group of 30 physicians from the United States and 12 foreign countries visited Tuskegee Institute last week. The group came from the Virus and Rickettsia Section, Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service, Montgomery.

Under the direction of Dr. Maurice Scheaffer they are attending a short course in the principles and laboratory methods in diagnosis of virus and rickettsia diseases, and a workshop on public health problems relating to the diagnosis of poliomyelitis and the isolation of polio virus in cases of poliomyelitis.

The principles and labortory methods course began Oct. 5 and will be followed by the workshop, part of which will be given at the Communicable Disease Center Laboratory in Montgomery and the Communicable Disease Center Laboratory at Chamblee, Ga., continuing until Nov. 7.

The group is composed of personnel from the State Public Health Laboratories in the United States and Hawaii, and similar personnel from several foreign countries. The personnel from the foreign countries are in the United States under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization International Polio Course.

The foreign countries represented are Chile, Lebanon, Nigeria, Egypt, Poland, French Equatorial Africa, Austria, Soviet Union New Guinea, Jamaica, West Indies and Venezuela.

Primary purpose of bringing the group to Tuskegee Institute was to visit the Carver Fondation's laboratories to observe the work being done in mammalian cell and tissue culture as a part of the principles and laboratory methods course.

The Carver Foundation laboratory is operating a mammalian cell depository under the sponsorship of the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. In addition, work is being done on the growth requirements of mammalian cells and the susceptibility of various cell strains to polio and other similar viruses.

NEGRO COMMUNITY

Alert and resourceful, Clark College conquered the Tuskegee Golden Tigers 14 to 0, in a hard fought contest in the Alumni Bowl here last Saturday afternoon.

A stout, stubborn Golden Tiger defense yielded two touchdowns while thwarting the Panther thrust which threatened to score on several occasions. Stopping Clark in the first period Tuskege on four occasions rolled deep in Clark territory only to be stymied; on the 16-yard stripe once; on the 1-yard line and on the 9.

After desperate wresting with a determined Golden Tiger, Clark began to roll after an error in which Willie Williams of Tuskegee hit Ulysses Marshall in the end zone for an apparent touchdown. The tally was ruled illegal because Marshall had advanced beyond the end zone and stepped back on the playing field.

Hughes, Hubbard and Mullins ground out the yardage by smashing to two first downs to advance the ball to the Clark 35. A five-yard off-side penalty against Tuskegee moved the ball to the Clark 40. On the next play Raymond Hughes, elusive Clark back, broke to his left, darted inside the tackle and wheeled to his right for a 45-yard jaunt to the Tuskegee 15. Hubbard and Hughes, alternating, drove the rest of the way with Hughes going over for the marker.

At the beginning of the fourth period Hubbard fired a rifle-shot to Wise, good for 29 yards to the Golden Tiger 5. Two plays later Hubbard scored for Clark then passed to McFadden for two points to end the scoring for the afternoon.

The Tuskegee Band and the Morehouse College Band will pause at the Ledger-Enquirer building Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, during the downtown street parade and salute the press as an expression of appreciation for the coperation the newspapers have given Tuskegee-Morehouse game each year.

Directors of both bands have worked out impressive features which will be presented for spectator entertainment during the intermission at the annual game at Memorial Stadium. The musical selections by these bands have always been of a high order and have evoked vociferous applause.

The Crimson Pipers with their accompanying baton twirlers, dressed in the flaming colors of Tuskegee, Gold and Crimson, will give a colorful demonstration before the game.

The directors of these musical organizations—Melville Bryant Tuskegee, and Wendell Whalum Morehouse, are well known in musical circles. At the appropriate time the bands will be combined and the fans will be given a rare musical treat.

Caliph Winfield, whose parents Mr. and Mrs. Murray H. Baker live in Tuskege, Ala., recently participated in a field training exercise with the 3d Armored Division in Germany.

Specialist Winfield, a medical aidman in Headquarters Company of the division's 36th Infantry, entered the Army last February, completed basic training at Fort Hood, Tex., and arrived in Europe in July.

The 28-year-old soldier was graduated from Tuskegee Institute High School in 1956.

Pvt. Troy E. Dawson, Jr., 18, whose parents live at Tuskegee, recently completed eight weeks of basic combat training at Fort Benning, Ga. He is a 1958 graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School.

14n 1958

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

VOLUME IV 14n NO. 130

TWO UNITED NATIONS SCHOLARS FROM BURMA VISIT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

From time to time during the summer session there will be visitors from foreign countries on our campus. We shall be happy to have you meet them and share experiences with them.

Two United Nations Scholars from Burma are now spending a few days with us: Mr. Khua Hat and Mr. Soe Thein whose homes are in Khuapi Village, Haka Subdivision, Northern Chin Hills District and Sayama Daw Khin Shu, West Kanthit, Thonzo Therrawaddy District respectively. They are both directors of a division and members of the Mass Education Council. In addition, Mr. Hat is Supervisor of 28 Organizers. They are in America to receive training and to observe Community Development, becaus the work called "Mass Education" in Burma embraces activities in health, economic development, social service,--in addition to mass education.

In Burma "the Directorate of Social Welfare includes programs of care of the aged; care for dependent, delinquent and neglected children; rehabilitation of the physically handicapped veterans. It also subsidizes the voluntary social welfare agencies. It is active in launching social welfare programs of various kinds with a view to helping people to live a satisfactory life," Mr. Hat stated.

Particular emphasis is being placed on studying programs in rural areas, for eighty percent of the people of Burma live in the rural areas. From September 1957 through May 1958 Mr. Hat and Mr. Thein studied at Michigan State University School of Social Work and are now on a study tour.

TV PANELIST—Josephine Merritt, Tuskegee sophomore, who represented the United Negro College Fund on College News Conference telecast over the ABC-TV network Sunday, October 12. Miss Merritt was one of a panel of college students interviewing Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton in Washington for the nation-wide telecast. Ruth Hagy served as moderator. The program was rebroadcast over the ABC radio network the same evening.

A native of Philadelphia, Miss Merritt majors in the social sciences at Alabama's Tuskegee Institute, one of the 33 member colleges of the Fund. She is a member of the College Union Board and a pledgee of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Miss Merritt plans a career in psychiatric social work.

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, November 17, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 33

I said that previous years of

MARVIN CANNON TO SERVE ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Marvin Cannon, 20 year old Dallas, Texas sophomore in Electrical Engineering here at Tuskegee Institute, has accepted an invitation from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as member of the National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Cannon, whose mother, Mrs. Odelia Cannon, lives in Dallas, is an honor graduate of the Booker T. Washington Technical High School. He completed his high school training with a record of 62 honor points out of a possible 64. He was valedictorian of his class, a recipient of the Linz Award for Scholarship Achievement and president of his chapter of the National Honor Society.

During his freshman year at Tuskegee he was an Institute Scholar in the School of Engineering, having achieved the highest grade point average in that area

not strayed

DR. L. H. FOSTER TO ATTEND MEETING IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Dr. L. H. Foster has been invited to attend a meeting of presidents of colleges and universities in seven Southern states in Louisville, Kentucky December 5, to study policies and procedures to be followed in administering the National Defense Education Act. This regional meeting will be sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education with the assistance of the Southern Regional Education Board. More than 200 presidents of institutions in the region are expected to attend.

Note: Check your newspapers for an enlargement on this release going out from this office today.

14n 1958

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

COLLEGE CENTER

Announces the opening of new

LOUNGE

Sunday, March 23, 1958

Dedication Ceremony

3:00 P. M.

Thompkins Hall

CARL T. ROWAN PRAISES TUSKEGEE STUDENTS

In a recent letter to President L. H. Foster, Mr. Carl T. Rowan, author and staff writer for the Minneapolis Tribune, had this to say about his February 28th visit to Tuskegee Institute to address the Senior Banquet:

"I was most pleased to have the privilege of speaking to the students at Tuskegee. I was even more pleased and heartened by the manner in which those youngsters expressed themselves and showed an awareness of and concern for the issues and problems that beset us in our nation today." Wed. 4-2-58, Activity Sheet

Continuing, Mr. Rowan wrote:

"Please relay to them my thanks for inviting me to Tuskegee and my personal hope that they will work with zeal and dedication so as not to disappoint the millions who place so much hope in their future leadership."

TUSKEGEE GRAD ESTABLISHES PHYSICS PRIZES

14n

In a letter today to Dr. Foster, Mr. Elvee U. Timmons, 1938 graduate of Tuskegee now residing at Miami, Florida, enclosed a check and the following designation for its use: Wed. 4-2-58, Activity Sheet

"I desire to establish two prizes to be known as the Thomas H. McCormick Physics Prizes.

I am doing this in recognition of the fact that my limited success in life has been due to a large extent to the guidance and the opportunities extended to me by Mr. McCormick while a student at Tuskegee."

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New Lounge Dedicated At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE ISTITUTE — The dedication of the new lounge in the College Center Sunday afternoon brought a new dimension to college and community life here at Tuskegee Institute.

In giving the background of the Center, Miss Antoinette Mann, chairman of the Student Recreation Center, During the way years it was used by the U.S.O.

The Student Recreation Center fulfilled student needs for a gathering place on an informal basis. Staffed by a supervisor and two adult assistants it soon became necessary for a student committee to assist in activity planning.

This group became affiliated in 1951 with the Association of College Unions and has since been active in the Association, serving as host to the Regional Conference in 19[illegible].

The participants in the discussion: "The College Union at Tuskegee: Its Meaning and Value," were Leahmon L. Reid, for the students; M. D. Sprague, for the faculty and Charles E. Trout, for the alumni.

The prevailing implication from the three presentations is that new avenues have been opened for active and effective communication between these three groups and the community at large. It was stated that with the added facility of the new, spacious and attractively equipped lounge and student meeting rooms, the atmosphere is provided for evolving, maintaining and popularizing cultural and artistic values that promote an appreciation for gracious living.

Dr. L. H. Foster made a formal presentation of the lounge to the students. Miss Carole Joyer, a senior in the School of Education, accepted the facility in behalf of the students.

With the opening of the new lounge, the area formerly used as the faculty cafeteria, the entire area occupied by the Student Union covers more than 18,000 square feet. The use to be made of the new facility is indicated by the announced plans for the remainder of this week.

Monday—Discussion: The Marriage Clinic (Third Series) (YWCA and YMCA).

Tuesday—Discussion: Social Behavior (The Interfraternal Council) and Meet The Public (The College Fact).

Wednesday—The Dance as an Art of Expression (Department of Physical Education).

Thursday—Always With Style—Fashion Review (Associated Women Students and United Men's Congress).

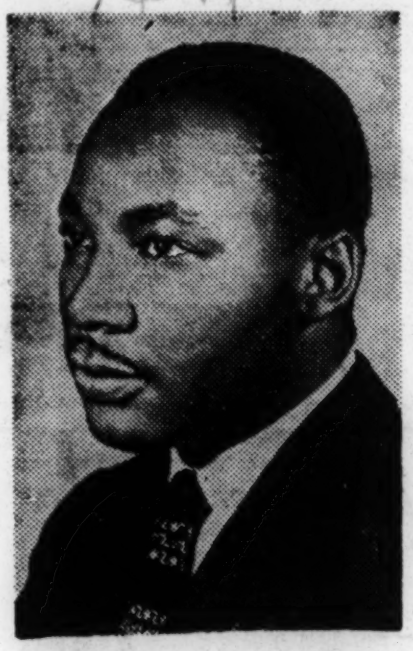
Friday—Art and Music (Division of Humanities)—12:30 p.m.

All programs except the one on Friday begin at 6 in the evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Wright, her staff and the College Center Board did an excellent job of pre-planning this occasion, the affair concluded with refreshments for all in attendance.

Dr. Martin L. King To Headline Banquet Of Medical Clinic

Tuskegee, Ala.,—The Medical and Dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their profes-



Rev. Martin Luther King

sional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Opening with C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting Sunday evening, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, Director of Research, New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute, will deliver the address.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Alabama, will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." Doctors are urged to arrive early in order not to miss this occasion. It is scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

Secretaries' Association Plans Event At Tuskegee

By [illegible]

TUSKEGEE — "The Challenge of A Profession," is the theme of the fourth annual observance of National Secretaries Week, sponsored by the Tuskegee Secretaries Assn., and the Veterans Administration, Tuesday, April 22 and Wednesday, April 23, in the recreation building, beginning at [illegible].

Mrs. Billie Glover, CPS president, will open the institute with a welcome on behalf of the TSA and the welcome address for the hospital will be given by Dr. Prince P. Barker, manager.

The keynote address will be delivered at 9:40 a.m. by Dr. J. M. Cox, acting chief surgeical service, from the subject, "The Challenge of a Profession."

After lunch, Mrs. Frankie B. Stokes, secretary to chief medical service, and former president of the TSA will preside, and at 1:40 p.m. the address will be given by Mrs. Laura B. McCray, administrative assistant, Tuskegee Institute, subject: "The Professional Secretary—Skill and Personality Requirements."

Wednesday is National Secretaries Day and the public is invited to attend all of the sessions.

Montgomery Co-ed To Reign at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Barbara B. Flowers of Montgomery will reign as "Miss Tuskegee" during the Academic Year 1958-59. Miss Flowers, a former majorette, is a senior in the School of Home Economics.

Her attendants will be Shirley Baltimore, Front Royal, Va., and Geraldine Smith, Stephens, Ark. Both young women are seniors in the school of home economics.

AT FIRST BAPTIST

Tuskegee Institute Choir Will Give Recital Here

The Tuskegee Institute Choir will appear in a full length recital on Sunday, April 20, at the First Baptist Church at 3:30 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, joins with the building committee of the church in extending an invitation to the Montgomery public.

This choir, which has traveled all across the nation, appearing in most of the major cities under the direction of its former director, Dr. William Dawson, will make its first appearance in recital in Montgomery on this occasion.

Directing the Tuskegee Institute Choir will be Relford Patterson, a graduate of Howard University and Washington University. The accompanist will be Miss Hildred Roach, a graduate of Fisk University and Mrs. Margaret Chenier a graduate of Boston University Sargent College of Physical Education for women, and New York University, will direct the motion choir.

The following persons will appear as soloists: Miss Jeannette Pitts, soprano freshman; Richard Lowrie, Baritone junior; Holman Edmonds, tenor senior and Miss Marvalene Hughes, soprano junior.

This recital will be the first in a series of services which will mark the rededication of First Baptist Church. These services will come to a close on Sunday, April 27 with Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn, N.Y., delivering the sermon. For this service Dexter Avenue Baptist Church will close its doors and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will lead this congregation in worshiping jointly with First Baptist.

Professor J. L. Pierce and Mrs. Inez R. Grant are serving jointly as general co-chairmen for these services. Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Lucille Wallace and Hamlin McDade Jr. are serving as co-chairmen for

14n 1958

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, December 3, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 42

EXHIBIT IN THE HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY

The Faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute will have an opportunity to see one of the latest circulating package exhibits of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The exhibit, entitled "Summary of Atomic Energy", is presented as a public service, through the courtesy of Hollis Burke Frissell Library, December 3-19, 1958.

The "Summary of Atomic Energy" is an exhibit of 18 panels which simply illustrates, both graphically and in words, the story of atomic energy. Recently designed especially for the general public, the exhibit contains information about atomic structure, fission, radioisotopes, and some of the peaceful applications of atomic energy in the fields of industry, power production, agriculture, and medicine. One panel illustrates the use of an atomic reactor in producing electrical power. Another shows how radioisotopes are used in medicine to diagnose and treat diseases. Still another explains how industry is benefiting from atomic energy.

The exhibit is one of several Atomic Energy Commission exhibits available without charge from the American Museum of Atomic Energy which is operated by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

14n 1958

HAILS NATIONAL FOUNDATION NURSING GRANTS — Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, dean of School of Nursing, Tuskegee Institute, spoke at New York City meeting of National Foundation State Advisors on Women's Activities, on Sept. 19 which discussed "Crises, Communities and Careers." Mrs. Harvey, who is also a board member of the National League for Nursing, told large audience of women leaders that "there are many levels in nursing and there is a place for every person who loves people and wants to serve them. We are grateful to the National Foundation for many things, for making an education in nursing possible for so many young women and men who could not otherwise afford it." National Foundation, originally the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will launch expanded program, to include work in birth defects, arthritis and virus diseases, with funds raised during 1959 March of Dimes next January.

Nursing School Dean Talks to N. Y. Audience

MRS. LILLIAN H. HARVEY
. . . lauds foundation

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, dean of School of Nursing, Tuskegee Institute, spoke at New York City meeting of National Foundation State Advisors on Women's Activities, on Sept. 19 which discussed "Crises, Communities and Careers."

Mrs. Harvey, who is also a board member of the National League of Nursing, told a large audience of women leaders that "there are many levels in nursing and there is a place for every person who loves people and wants to serve them. We are grateful to the National Foundation for many things, for making an education in nursing possible for so many young women and men who could not otherwise afford it."

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Science Course At Skegee Completed

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Forty-eight high school teachers have completed an eight - week Summer Science Institute at Tuskegee Institute, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. The sessions ended August 1.

The intensive courses, designed to strengthen the teaching of chemistry in high schools, were under the direction of Dr. Edward Belton, Tuskegee Institute chemistry professor. Participants included twenty-one Alabama teachers. The twenty-seven out-of-state participants came from Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia.

In the classrooms, laboratories and seminars, the teachers were provided new ideas and information and laboratory experiences, to deepen their own scientific knowledge in order to furnish more authoritative guidance to their students.

While on the Tuskegee campus, several interesting out-of-town tours were planned. These tours included a visit to the American Museum of Atomis Energy and the National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; the United States Steel Corporation Fairfield, Alabama; and the Tennessee Calley Authority, Wilson Dam, Alabama. The lectures, inspection of research laboratories and guided plant tours provided new and challenging experiences for the teachers.

The weekly movies and lectures during the Institute brought the participants into contact with chemists who are actively engaged in teaching and research. The speakers urged the teachers to provide interesting and challenging science program to stimulate in their students the scientific spirit of inquiry and the motivation for continuing interest in science.

Fisk President Addresses Tuskegee Summer Grads

Speaking for the 1958 Summer Commencement at Tuskegee Institute Friday night, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University, told the 186 graduates that, "the education which your degree symbolizes is wasted unless it has made a different person of you." He added, "I hope that your years spent at Tuskegee have inspired you to do something for humanity."

Dr. Wright deplored the fact that there are too many degree holders who are worthless to society. He urged the class to: (1) Select two or three things that you want more than anything else in the world; (2) Be willing to pay the highest price for the things that you hold dear; and (3) Live your life daringly."

The speaker recounted the accomplishments of three well known persons to whom the world pays homage because they were willing to work hard enough and long enough to achieve what they wanted more than anything else from life. The three were: Helen Keller, Dr. Ralph Emerson Fosdick and Mahatma Ghandi. He urged the graduates to organize their individual resources and move boldly into the stream of life. He quoted St. Vincent's "the world is no wider than the hear is wide. The sky is no higher than the soul is high."

The Commencement brought to a close a very eventful summer at Tuskegee. Six special workshops brought to the campus some of the nations outstanding educators.

Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Army Reserves were awarded to: Alvin Copelanad, Roscoe C. Crump, Franklin Douglas, Melvin J. Flowers, Andrew T. Lee, Theodore R. Patrick, Humphery L. Peterson, and Joe Carl Thomas.

The following received Master of Science degrees: (Agriculture) Wilford McLon Bailey, and Edwin Louis Morgan; (Chemistry) William C. Davis, Willie G. Tucker, and Robert Turner; (Food and Nutrition) Donald C. Graham.

Among the 108 receiving Master of Education degrees were:

Mrs. Elizabeth Arrington and Miss Pearl Elizabeth Gray, both of Montgomery. Miss Laverne I. Stone also from Montgomery received a graduate certificate in Hospital Dietetics Internship qualifying for membership in the American Dietetics Association.

Among the 57 receiving Bachelor of Science degrees were the following graduates from Montgomery: Eleanor Leona Lewis, Melvin J. Flowers and Edward Washington Sankey Jr.

Tuskegee Host To 8-Week Session

TUSKEGEE — Forty-eight high school teachers recently completed an eight-week Summer Science Institute at Tuskegee Institute, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation.

The intensive courses, designed to strengthen the teaching of chemistry in high schools, were under the direction of Dr. Edward Belton, Tuskegee Institute chemistry professor. Participants included 21 Alabama teachers. The 27 out-of-state participants came from Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia.

In the classrooms, laboratories and seminars, the teachers were provided new ideas and information and laboratory experiences, to deepen their own scientific knowledge in order to furnish more authoritative guidance to their students.

While on the Tuskegee campus, several interesting out - of - town tours were planned. These tours included a visit to the American Museum of Atomic Energy and the National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn; the United States Steel Corporation, Fairfield, Ala.; and the Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Ala. The lectures, inspection of research laboratories and guided plant tours provided new and challenging experiences for the teachers.

The weekly movies and lectures during the Institute brought the participants into contact with chemistts who are actively engaged in teaching and research. The speakers urged the teachers to provide interesting and challenging science programs to stimulate in their students the scientific spirit of inquiry and the motivation for continuing interest in science.

High school teachers attending were: Will Edwards Alexander, Mobile, Ala.; Frederick Avery, S. Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Earlyne C. Baker, Alpine, Ala.; Arthur Bettis, Selma, Ala.; Anthony Smith Butler, Lisman, Ala.; Christopher Chunn, Cuthbert, Ga.; Ardis Brewer Cotton, Headland, Ala.; John Edward Dawson, Bessemer, Ala.; Mrs. Nettie E. Dove, Fernandina Beach, Fla.; Theodore Francis Gibson, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Samuel B. Gordon, Clinton, La.; Henry H. Hollins, Baton Rouge, La.;

Matthew Howard, jr., Bessemer, Ala.; Mrs. Abbie E. Johnson, Shreveport, La.; Oliver W. Murray, Atlanta, Ga.; James Calvin Rice, Huntsville, Ala.; Zillie Rudolph, Dothan, Ala.; James V. Smith, Bartow, Fla.; George R. Thompson, Forth Worth, Tex.; Aubrey Ezell Turner, Memphis, Tenn.; Frank Lee Wilson, Ocilla, Ga.;

Joseph L. Baylor, Kingsport, Tenn.; Cecil Bishop, Billingsley, Ala.; Mrs. Vivian A. Dritton, West Monroe, La.; Charles D. Brown, Georgetown, S. C.; Paul T. Brown, Bessemer, Ala.; Robert Brown, Boligee, Ala.; Roosevelt Galbert, Jackson, Miss.; Edward Clark, Winter Park, Fla.;

James A. Dunn, Oxford, Ala.; Walter T. Dunn, jr., Gumberry, N. C.; Ernest S. Evans, Princeton, La.; Virgil J. Gilmore, Jackson, Tenn.; John J. Harris, Pinetops, N. C.; John Hendricks, jr., Utica Institute, Miss.; Ernest L. Jones, Selma, Ala.; James Kirkpatrick, Ozark, Ala.; T. Melton Love, Columbus, Ga.; Evon W. McNair, Charlotte, N. C.; George Miller, Miami, Fla.

Also Mrs. Lillie K. Singleton, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Lyles Talford, jr., Mullins, S. C.; James T. Tolbert, Tallahassee, Fla.; Waymon Wallace, jr., Selma Ala.; M. V. Webb, Newman, Ga.; Mrs. E. M. Woods, Brewton, Ala.; and Orester J. Harper Elba, Ala.

Following are results of the recent faculty election to Institute Committees. These persons will assume office on September 1, 1958 (with the exception of persons elected for unexpired terms which begin immediately):

Executive Council
Mrs. Georgia C. Poole

All Institute Conference
Dr. A. P. Torrence
Dr. J. H. M. Henderson
Mr. T. W. Jones

Athletic Committee
Mr. V. C. Turner, Jr.

Business Advisory Council
Mr. G. A. Reed

Central Committee
Dr. W. E. Belton (unexpired term)

Committee on Committee Nominations
Mr. R. L. Scott
Dr. R. C. Williams
Mr. B. T. Felder

Faculty Advisory Committee
Mr. R. C. Ragland
Dr. F. T. McQueen (unexpired term)

Faculty Club House Committee
Miss Nell C. Jackson
Mrs. E. F. Thomas
Mr. A. J. Scavella

Faculty Organization Committee
Mr. H. P. Carter
Mr. W. L. Van Cleve

Founder's Day and Commencement
Dr. W. A. Hunter
Mrs. Laura N. Jones

Housing Committee
Mrs. H. S. Kelly

Meritorious Awards Committee
Mrs. B. B. Walcott

Personnel and Guidance Committee
Mrs. D. D. Trader
Mr. Relford Patterson

Scholarship and Prize Committee
Dr. S. H. Smith

Dr. R. W. Brown and Dr. J. H. M. Henderson attended the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, March 13-15, New York.

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Dr. B. D. Mayberry, School of Agriculture, attended the meeting of American Society of Plant Physiologists at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Dr. E. L. Jackson conducted a symposium at the dedication of the Physical Education and Health Building at Morehouse College. The subject of his address was: "Grading in Physical Education and the Giving of Physical Education Credit toward Honor Points for Graduation."

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PUBLICATIONS:

"Effect of Non-Antiscorbutic Reducing Substances upon the Ascorbic Content of Baked Potatoes" by Janet W. McAfee, Johnnie H. Watts and Fred Jones, Jr., in Food Research, January-February issue (1958).

"The Relationship of Temperature and Nutrition to the Growth of Sunflower Tumor Tissue in Vitro" by John P. Rier, Jr. and James H. M. Henderson in Plant Physiology, Vol. 32, No. 5, pp. 494-497 (September, 1957).

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C A N C E R D R I V E

The 1958 Tuskegee Institute Cancer Drive will begin April 1 and end May 10. Mrs. Mary D. Ragland is serving as chairman. Please make your contribution through your Dean or Department Head. REMEMBER: FIGHT CANCER WITH A CHECKUP AND A CHECK.

(Cont'd from column 1)

Committee on Faculty Meetings
Mrs. Ada Peters
Mr. B. T. Felder

Alabama Singers meet at Tuskegee

for a one - day conference at discussions included Charles E. Tuskegee Institute last Satur- Trout, national director of edu- day. Most of the districts and cation areas of the state, were repre- Southern Regional director; sented. Vergil L. Scott, state director Edgar E. Evans, state direc- of Georgia, J. O. Auls, region- tor, reported progress made al director of education and C. during the last calendar year. G. McGregor, treasurer. Other state and regional of-

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The ficers who made reports or led Alabama State organization of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity met

14n 1958

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Mr. V. C. Turner, Jr.

Business Advisory Council
Mr. G. A. Reed

Central Committee
Dr. W. E. Belton (unexpired term)

Committee on Committee Nominations
Mr. R. L. Scott
Dr. R. C. Williams
Mr. B. T. Felder

Faculty Advisory Committee
Mr. R. C. Ragland
Dr. F. T. McQueen (unexpired term)

Faculty Club House Committee
Miss Nell C. Jackson
Mrs. E. F. Thomas
Mr. A. J. Scavella

Faculty Organization Committee
Mr. H. P. Carter
Mr. W. L. Van Cleve

Founder's Day and Commencement
Dr. W. A. Hunter
Mrs. Laura N. Jones

Housing Committee
Mrs. H. S. Kelly

Meritorious Awards Committee
Mrs. B. B. Walcott

Personnel and Guidance Committee
Mrs. D. D. Trader
Mr. Relford Patterson

Scholarship and Prize Committee
Dr. S. H. Smith

Dr. R. W. Brown and Dr. J. H. M. Henderson attended the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, March 13-15, New York.

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Dr. B. D. Mayberry, School of Agriculture, attended the meeting of American Society of Plant Physiologists at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Dr. E. L. Jackson conducted a symposium at the dedication of the Physical Education and Health Building at Morehouse College. The subject of his address was: "Grading in Physical Education and the Giving of Physical Education Credit toward Honor Points for Graduation."

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PUBLICATIONS:

"Effect of Non-Antiscorbutic Reducing Substances upon the Ascorbic Content of Baked Potatoes" by Janet W. McAfee, Johnnie H. Watts and Fred Jones, Jr., in Food Research, January-February issue (1958).

"The Relationship of Temperature and Nutrition to the Growth of Sunflower Tumor Tissue in Vitro" by John P. Rier, Jr. and James H. M. Henderson in Plant Physiology, Vol. 32, No. 5, pp. 494-497 (September, 1957).

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C A N C E R D R I V E

The 1958 Tuskegee Institute Cancer Drive will begin April 1 and end May 10. Mrs. Mary D. Ragland is serving as chairman. Please make your contribution through your Dean or Department Head. REMEMBER: FIGHT CANCER WITH A CHECKUP AND A CHECK.

(Cont'd from column 1)

Committee on Faculty Meetings
Mrs. Ada Peters
Mr. B. T. Felder

14n 1958

Alabama Singers meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Edgar E. Evans, state direc- Vergil L. Scott, state director Alabama State organization of tor of Georgia, J. O. Auls, region- Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity met during the last calendar year. G. McGregor, treasurer. for a one-day conference at Tuskegee Institute last Saturday. Most of the districts and areas of the state, were represented by officers who made reports or led discussions included Charles E. Trout, national director of education; Dr. W. S. Banks, Southern Regional director; and C. Other state and regional

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE-GREENWOOD News

At the recent regional meeting of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in Selma, Ala., Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian at the Tuskegee VA Hospital, was named "Regional Woman of the Year" of the sorority. Tuskegee News

The theme of the regional meeting this year was "Efficiency—The Keynote to Greater Opportunity." Dr. Delaney's life has been a symbol of this theme and the group paid tribute with this additional honor. She is a charter member of Lambda Chapter in Tuskegee and is organizer of the chapter.

Fourth graders of the Chambliss children's House took a long scientific look back into the "Four Ages" of the earth last Wednesday when they presented a culminating unit on the "Earth and Sky." The program was coordinated by Mrs. Ruth Flowers, classroom teacher. Messenger 4-17-58

Following the devotions conducted by J. C. Love, Johnny Grimmett, Maurice Fullerton and Allen Sullins, William Patterson and Janice Carter briefly introduced the idea of the "Four Ages" and how man has made use of each one to improve living conditions.

Anita Looney and Roslyn Owen talked about "How the Earth Began." Linda Davis discussed the "Coal Age", Joyce Calhoun, the "Age of Reptiles," Arthur Yancey, the "Age of Mammals", and Sandra Walker, the "Ice Age". Douglas Johnson, Samuel Davis, Charles Anderson, and Daniel Thompson spoke of the "Age of Man," and Rosemary Moore and Marshall Stokes told how man has made use of the ages before him.

A presentation by Delbert Johnson and Eljewel Lothridge on the solar system was graphically illustrated by a huge backdrop showing the positions of the planets and climaxed with a "Dance of the Planets" Tuskegee, Ala.

Experiments to show why we have day and night, seasons, and eclipses of the sun and moon were done by Heloise Billes, Vassie Cook, Sharon Brewer, Shirley Echols, and Roman Williams.

Original posters and a summary by George Whittaker pointed up the most important facts and show that the fourth grade is very knowledgeable indeed about the earth and sky and their effect upon mankind.

Scores of outstanding track and field athletes in colleges and high schools, men and women, will come to Tuskegee Institute for the 32nd annual Tuskegee Relays and the 30th annual Women's Sports Day to be held in the Alumni Bowl Friday and Saturday, May 2 and 3. The widely known Tuskegee Relays were inaugurated 32 years ago by the late Cleve L. Abbott, former director of athletics here at the Institute.

In the college division entries have been received from all member institutions in the Southern conference. which includes Fisk University, Nashville; LeMoyne College, Memphis; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., Knoxville College, Knoxville; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Clark College, Atlanta; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., South Carolina State College. Orangeburg; Allen University, Benedict College, Columbia; Florida A&M University, Tallahassee; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., Xavier University, New Orleans; Alabama A&M College, Normal; Alabama State College, Montgomery, and Tuskegee Institute.

Entries have also been received from Prairie View State College, Texas Southern University, Southern University, Dillard University, Bishop College, Tennessee State University, Savannah State College, Albany State College, Philander-Smith College, Wiley College, Alcorn College and Edward Waters College.

High schools in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina have entered teams for participation. The Army is sending several outstanding performers to take part in the special events.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial One Hundred continues to attract a large number of entries. The Tuskegee competitor is Huel Young, who has consistently been clocked in at 9.8 Charles Bivins, of Morris Brown College, will again be entered in the Memorial One Hundred.

Shores Slated to Speak At Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser p. 4D

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — On Sunday, April 20, 6:30 p.m. in Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alpha Nu Lambda and Gamma Phi Chapters of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., will present Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney as the speaker for their annual Sunday evening Vesper, commencing the fraternity's observance of "Education for Group Responsibility" week.

Attorney Shores is well known in the law profession. He began his educational training in the public school systems of Birmingham, and later received degrees from Talladega College, Alabama, and the University of Kansas. Daniel Payne College, Augusta, Ga., conferred upon him the honorary degree LL.D. in 1958.

His experiences are many and varied. He has taught and served as principal in the Birmingham School system. Other positions include: Secretary, Alabama Teachers Association, 1933-34; vice president, National Teachers Association 1933-34; secretary and director of Brown-Belle Bottling Company, 1941-47; secretary-treasurer, Holline & Shores Realty Co., 1943-49; president, Jones Valley Finance Company, 1945-present. He was admitted to the Alabama Bar in 1937; the United States Supreme Court Bar in 1943 and is a member of the Alabama Bar Association, National Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Attorney Shores is, presently King, et al, in the Montgomery Bus Boycott case by the State of Alabama, against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is the author of Negro Lawyer at the Bar.

Attorney Shores' civic, political and fraternal affiliations include chief counsel for Dr. M. L. trustees, Talladega College; National Legal Committee, NAACP; Alabama Progressive Democratic Political Association; board of trustees, First Congregational Church, Birmingham; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Thirty-third degree Mason; Knights of Pythians; Elks and Shriners.

Tuskegee Choir Will Sing Here

Advertiser

The committee on arrangements at First Baptist Church has completed plans for a recital Sunday at 3:30 p.m. at which time the Tuskegee Institute choir will appear under the direction of Dr. Williams Dawson. Montgomery

This recital will mark the beginning of the re-dedicatory program which will be held April 20-27 and will close with the Rev. Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, New York as the guest contributor. 4-18-58

Sunday afternoon the Rev. A. L. Bratcher, former pastor of the church, with chior and congregation, will be guests. This service will begin at 6 p.m.

Speakers of the week will be: The Rev. Vernon Johns; Tuesday, Sons of the church; Wednesday, the Rev. E. James Grant, Albany, Ga.; Thursday, Mrs. M. C. Cleveland Jr., Selma, and Friday, Dr. A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, will be guest speaker at the Fellowship dinner.

Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Lucille Wallace and Hamlin McDade Jr. are co-chairman. The Rev. R. D. Abernathy is pastor.

MONDAY

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, April 28, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 113

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION INTERNSHIPS

The Department of Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management reports four recipients of American Dietetic Association Internships for the academic year 1958-59.

Those receiving the study awards are: Miss Wilma Autrey, Montgomery, Alabama, will intern at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston Massachusetts.

Miss Eleanor Boozer, Wedowee, Alabama, will intern at the Virginia Medical Colleg Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Roberta Jones Jenkins, Augusta, Georgia, will intern at Beth Israel Hospital Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Mary E. Scruggs, Nashville, Tennessee, will intern at Cook County School of Nursing, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Ada Thomas, Midway, Alabama, will intern at the Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles, California.

MISS ADA M. THOMAS--ONE OF FOUR OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

Daily Activity Sheet Thurs. 5-1-58 Tuskegee Institute, Ala

Miss Ada M. Thomas, senior in Institution Management, Tuskegee Institute, was recognized by the Alabama Dietetic Association at their recent spring meeting as one of four outstanding students who will be American Dietetic internes beginning the Fall of 1958. The University of Alabama, the College of Alabama and Auburn Polytechnic Institute were the other institutions represented.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS RECEIVE AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION INTERNSHIPS

Daily Activity Sheet Wed. 6-18-58 14n

The Department of Commercial Dietetics announced that five students have received American Dietetic Association Internships for the school year 1958-59: Miss Wilma Autrey, Montgomery, Ala., will intern at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Miss Eleanor Boozer, Wedowee, Ala., at the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Roberta Jones Jenkins, Augusta, Ga., at Beth Israel Hospital, Mrs. Mary E. Scruggs, Nashville, Tenn., at Cook County School of Nursing, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; and Miss Ada Thomas, Midway, Ala., at the Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles, California.

Tuskegee Choir To N. Y. Theatre

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The celebrated Tuskegee choir of Tuskegee institute, Ala. has been engaged to appear on the stage of the Radio City Music Hall as a feature of its next stage attraction, starting Thursday, May 29. Russell V. Downing, president of Radio City Music Hall has announced.

The famed group which will number 35 voices in its Music Hall engagement will be making its first theatrical appearances since it sang on the inaugural program at the Rockefeller Center playhouse in December of 1932 and its first performance in New York since it appeared in concert in 1954 at the Metropolitan Opera House at the United Negro College Fund Convocation of Presidents.

THE CHORAL group, under the direction of Relford Patterson, will be the featured performers in a new stage spectacle, "Jubilee," produced by Leon Leonidoff which will also feature the Music Hall Rockettes and Corps de Ballet.

With background music played by the Music Hall symphony orchestra under the direction of Raymond Paige, the will sing a mixed repertory ranging from spirituals and folk songs to "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

• • •

WITH DELANO O'Banion, basso, as soloist, they will sing Jerome Kern's "Old Man River" in a spectacular showboat scene which will see the entire Music Hall stage transformed into the deck of a Mississippi river boat.

The appearance of the Tuskegee institute choir will be in conjunction with the premiere of the Music Hall's new film "No Time for Sergeants" starring Andy Griffith.

Tuskegee Choir Acclaimed In Radio City Production

NEW YORK — "Top tune in the Radio City Music Hall production this week and rightly so is the Tuskegee Institute Choir of some 35 mixed voices", states Variety, Bible of show business.

The engaging, colorful production "Jubilee" marks the second appearance of a Tuskegee Institute singing group in the world's largest theater. The Tuskegee Choir helped inaugurate the famed stage shows when the Rockefeller establishment opened 25 years ago. In 1954, the Choir sang at the Metropolitan Opera House for a United Negro College Fund Convocation of Presidents.

"Well disciplined under director Relford Patterson," writes the Variety critic, "the choir does four numbers. It's well nigh perfect harmony as the unit of matched voices deftly handles 'Oh, What a Beautiful City' and 'Russian Picnic'. Jeanette Pitts and Richard Lowrie score nicely as soloists".

A native of Tuskegee, Miss Pitts just completed her freshman year at the Institute. Mr. Lowrie, a junior, is from Atlanta, Ga.

Marvalene Hughes, a junior from Eutah, Ala., alternates with Miss Pitts as soloist in the "Picnic" number.

Variety also credits Delano O'Banion of Chicago, a music senior at Fisk, for "a rousing solo of 'Ol' Man River' ably backed by the Tuskegee Choir.

Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University are among the 33 independent, accredited member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. For the eight successive year the choir of all UNCF members colleges are heard weekly over the American Broadcasting Network.

Tuskegee Choir lauded for Radio City effort

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Delano O' Banion, Fisk Jubilee Soloist, To Sing With Famed Tuskegee Inst. Choir

The Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of Relford Patterson, will open in New York's Radio City Music Hall Thursday, May 29 in the production, "The New South."

This summer production is being staged in commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the opening of Radio City Music Hall.

Twenty-five years ago the Tuskegee Institute Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, opened Radio City Music Hall. This group of 100 voices had a four-weeks engagement.

Since that time the Tuskegee Institute Choir has filled many important engagements, including a Carnegie Hall appearance in 1933; a series of half-hour Sunday afternoon broadcasts over the NBC Network 1937-38; a coast-to-coast broadcast, "Alabama—A Symphony of the New South," over CBS in 1940 and many radio and TV engagements.

Mr. Patterson has arranged a repertoire which portrays both sacred and secular music. Several compositions will have orchestral accompaniment.

The 30 year old North Carolina born musician received his musical training in voice and composition in Washington, D. C. and St. Louis Missouri. Following eight years of successful work with college choirs he came to Tuskegee Institute in 1956. At Tuskegee he has developed a fine concert choir that has won wide acclaim for its excellence.

Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, director of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music, and accompanist, along with other staff personnel made the trip to New York.

Delano O'Banion, Chicago, Ill. senior in music, Fisk University who was with Fisk Jubilee Singers since 1955 and toured Europe in 1956-57 will sing with the choir and take the lead in two bass-baritone solos in Old Man River scenes from "Showboat."

Former members of the choir who will join the group in New York are: Miss Lucille Jones, Buffalo, N. Y. and Miss Lorrain Jones, New York City.

Members of the choir making the trip are: Alma J. Blake, Minnie Christmas, Mary Evans, Jaunita Gaines, Elaine Harrington, Marvalene Hughes, Jeanette Malone, Barbara Nance, Jeanne Pitts, Evelyn J. Raines, Geraldine Smith, Iris Smith, Bobbye Sykes, Geraldine Thompson, Esther Tolliver, Bessie Thurman, Yvonne Webb, Ruby White, and Shirley Wilson; Miller Burgess, Grady Butler, Charles Cater, Holman Edmnod, James Gay, Theodis Hawthorne, Richard Houston, Earl Jones, Richard Lowrie, Eugene Robinson, Arthur Shaw, Joe C. Thomas, Harold Williams, and Haven Williams.

Tuskegee Choir Harmony Well Nigh Perfect States Variety Review of Music Hall Show

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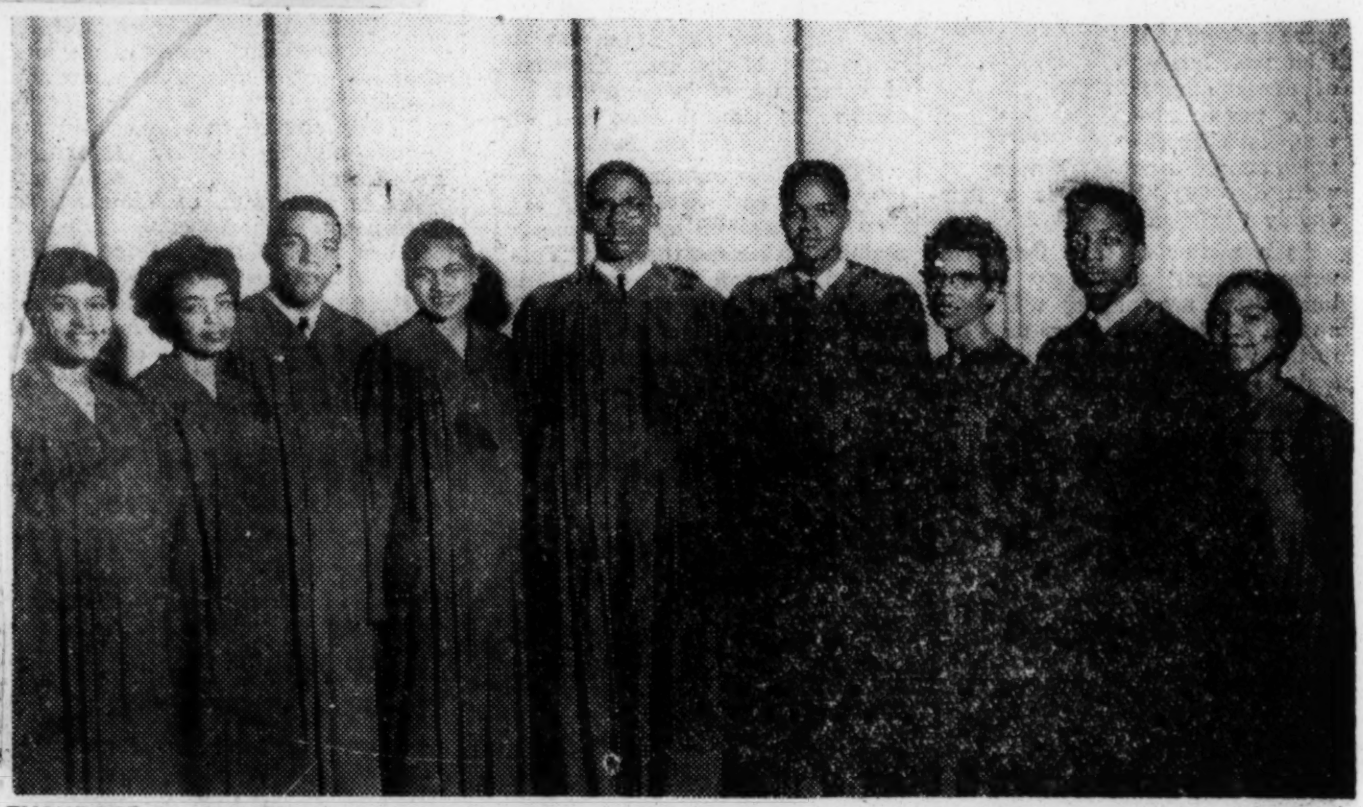

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR ON TV DEC. 15TH — Fourth Annual Christmas Concert of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute Choir will be heard on Monday, Dec. 15 at 8 p.m. on TV Channels 10, 7 and 2. The choir recently appeared for five weeks in concert at Radio City.

Yvonne Webb of Birmingham (ninth in the picture reading left to right) is one of the featured vocalists in this year's group who will represent the choir on the Alabama Educational TV Network Telecast from the Auburn TV studio on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus.

The choir's appearance at Radio City Music Hall this summer was part of the world's largest theatre's 25th anniversary. The Tuskegee Choir was invited to be part of the anniversary because it had had a ten week engagement at the opening of the theatre in 1933

Also included in the choir (from left) are: Evelyn Dubose Bozeman, Montevallo; J. Robert Street, Camden; Annabelle German Wilson, Memphis; Richard Lowrie, Atlanta; Iris V. Smith, Montgomery Theodis Hawthorne, Bay Minette Marvalene Hughes, Eutaw; Carol Williams, Greenville, S. C., and Yvonne Webb.

Alabama owns and operates the nation's only educational TV network and it can be viewed by TV receiver owners in 76% of the state.

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, May 21, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 126

14th 1958

CHOIR

CHOIR TO FILL IMPORTANT NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT

It was officially confirmed this week that the Tuskegee Institute Choir has accepted an invitation to participate in the Radio City Music Hall's 25th Anniversary celebration for a three-weeks run in New York City beginning May 29.

Relford Patterson, director of the choir, will leave Tuskegee Institute with the Concert Choir composed of approximately thirty-five voices Monday, May 26, following Commencement Exercises.

Twenty-five years ago the Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the directorship of William L. Dawson, opened Radio City Music Hall. This group of 100 voices had a four-weeks engagement.

Since that time the Tuskegee Institute Choir has filled many important engagements, including a Carnegie Hall appearance in 1933; a series of half-hour Sunday afternoon broadcasts over the N.B.C. Network 1937-38; a coast-to-coast broadcast,"Alabama --A Symphony of the New South," over C.B.S. in 1940 and many radio and TV engagements.

The theme of the Radio City Commemorative Observance will be "The New South." Mr. Patterson has arranged a repertoire which portrays both sacred and secular music. Several compositions will have orchestral accompaniment.

The 30 year old North Carolina born musician received his musical training in voice and composition in Washington, D. C. and St. Louis, Missouri. Following eight years of successful work with college choirs, he came to Tuskegee Institute in 1956.

Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, Director of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music and accompanist, along with other staff personnel will be in the party going to New York.

Members of the choir scheduled to make the trip are: Alma J. Blake, Minnie Christmas, Mary Evans, Juanita Gaines, Elaine Harrington, Marvalene Hughes, Jeanette Malone, Barbara Nance, Jeanette Pitts, Evelyn J. Raines, Geraldine Smith, Iris Smith, Bobbye Sykes, Geraldine Thompson, Esther Tolliver, Bessie Thurman, Yvonne Webb, Ruby White, Shirley Wilson, Miller Burgess, Grady Butler, Charles Cater, Holman Edmond, James Gay, Theodis Hawthorne, Richard Houston, Earl Jones, Richard Lowrie, Eugene Robinson, Arthur Shaw, Joe C. Thomas, Carold Williams, Harold Williams, and Haven Williams.

CLASS TO PRESENT DANCE CONCERT

The Sophomore Physical Education Dance Class, under Mrs. Margaret Chenier, will present a Dance Concert tonight, May 21, in Logan Hall at 7:30 o'clock. These students have planned an interesting program for your engoyment, so plan to attend.

ATTENTION: Applications for majorettes and new band personnel for "The Crimson Pipers" can be made any afternoon this week or next week at the Band Cottage. See Mr. Bryant for further information.

NYC engagement for 'Kegee choir

NEW YORK ,NY. — The celebrated Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute choir, has been engaged to appear in a Radio City Music Hall stage spectacle starting Thursday.

The famed 35-voice group will be making its first theatrical appearance since opening of the Rockefeller Center Playhouse in Dec., 1932, and its first performance in New York since 1954 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The choral group, under the direction of Relford Patterson will be the featured performers in a new stage spectacle, "Jubilee," produced by Leon Leonidoff.

With background music played by the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, they will sing a mixed repertory ranging from spirituals and folk songs to Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Tuskegee Institute Choir Featured At Radio City

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR

By Louis Biancolli of the
New York World-Telegram and Sun

"Here are 35 voices of remarkable strength and beauty, skillfully fused and balanced under the direction of Relford Patterson.

When I heard them the other night, they sang familiar numbers like "Deep River" and "Ol' Man River" with rich sonority and zest so traditional in Negro singing. The brightest and most agile singing occurred in a number called "Russian Picnic," in which Mr. Patterson and Raymond Paige coordinated conducting signals with split-second precision. I would have liked a few more numbers from the concert choral repertory. The Tuskegee Choir can handle the masters, and so can the Music Hall customers."

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, October 27, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR IN CONCERT IN MACON, GEORGIA

The Tuskegee Institute Choir was presented in concert yesterday(Sunday) in Macon, Georgia. The presentation was sponsored by the members of the Class of '48 of the Macon-Tuskegee Alumni Club. The choir was well received by a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Lewis H. Anderson, energetic and loyal alumnus in charge of arrangements, had arranged, in the auditorium, an interesting and attractive display of pictures and annuals of Tuskegee Institute.

14n 1958

C H O I R

NATIONALLY FAMED TUSKEGE E CHOIR

Tuskegee, Ala.—Members of the nationally famed concert choir at Tuskegee Institute, who began a series of concerts at Radio City, New York last week are:

1st row, left to right—Burgess Miller, Jeanne Pitts, Shirley Wilson, Minnie Christmas, Annie Belle German, Bobbie Sykes, Geraldine Smith, Marvalene Hughes, Charles Cater.

2nd row, left to right—Geraldine Thompson, James L. Gay, Juanita Gaines, Mary Evans, Ernest Holly, Barbara Nance, Julia Rowser.

3rd row, left to right—Jefferson Pitts, Earl Jones, Alma Blake, Elaine Harrington, Samuel Gay.

4th row, left to right—Harold Williams, Iris Smith, Ruby White, Evelyn Gaines, Carold Williams.

5th row, left to right—Willie B. Crump, Arthur Shaw, Richard Houston, Eugene Robinson.

6th row, left to right—Joe Carl Thomas, Grady Butler, Richard Lowrie, Theodis Hawthorne.

LOUIE CARTER

Louie Carter,Freshman
Tuskegee Institute
(California) Father,Major
in Army stationed in Japan.
AWOL- Navy. Picked up by
F B I men while on baseball
park near Gym. Given 4
years in Pen.

Stole clothing in Greenwood.
Admitted hospitalizing student
of Tuskegee Institute. Stated
that Discipline Committee
did not punish. Other offenses.
SOURCE- RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT
THURS. May 22,1958

14n 1958

TUSKEGEE'S PRESIDENT HEADS FOR INDONESIA

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, left the campus Thursday for Indonesia to inspect the program for training teachers of industrial education which is sponsored jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Indonesian Ministry of Education. This program is now in its fourth year and is financed by grants through the United States International Cooperation Administration.

A team of fifteen Tuskegee faculty members conducts this program to prepare vocational teachers for the rapidly developing new democracy of Indonesia. That country is immensely rich in national resources and its has a large population anxious to develop the country's industrial potential. In addition to inspection of the six training centers located in distant parts of the islands, as well as in the capital city of Djakarta, Dr. Foster will speak to several groups about education and related developments in America.

Dr. Foster will be accompanied by Mrs. Foster, who will devote study to developments in health and welfare programs in the countries visited. Enroute, planned stops will be made at Manila, Tokyo, and Hong Kong. Before leaving the country, Dr. and Mrs. Foster will go to New York City to hear the Tuskegee Institute Choir at Radio City Music Hall, where the choir has a three-week engagement.

The Fosters will return via West Africa, where visits will be made to Liberia, Ghana, and Nigeria. A large number of Tuskegee Alumni are engaged in educational and related work in these countries.

World Tour—

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, and his wife, as they left their home for a tour of the world. First stop is Hawaii. From there they go to Tokyo, Hong Kong, Indonesia and West Africa.

PRESIDENT L.H. FOSTER, JR.

TRIP TO- INDONESIA
AFRICA

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, July 23, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 135

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SUMMER ASSEMBLY

Presenting an oral travelog of his and Mrs. Foster's recent trip which carried them completely around the world, Dr. L. H. Foster told a record Summer Assembly audience that the experience had given him a more comprehensive picture of America's role in keeping alive the hopes of the smaller nations that would be free from communist domination.

He said, "People who have been under colonial domination and have won their freedom are apt to make some mistakes but these mistakes will be their own."

Concerning the Republic of Indonesia where the Tuskegee-Indonesian project for training teachers of vocational education is being carried on, he reassured his audience of the personal safety of faculty and alumni personnel stationed there.

He stated that Indonesia had been free only 12 years and that there was much that had to be done to fill the great lack of developed resources, the absence of basic items, equipment, textbooks and the basic interest in technical work. We as Americans must do something to implement our democratic ideas. There is a need for dedicated expression of the democratic spirit.

Dr. Foster To Inspect Program In Indonesia

Journal & Guide P. 20

Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has left for Indonesia to inspect the program for training teachers of industrial education which is sponsored jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Indonesian Ministry of Education. This program is now in its fourth year and is financed by grants through the United States International Cooperation Administration.

10-14-58

A team of 15 Tuskegee faculty members conducts this program to prepare vocational teachers for the rapidly developing new democracy of Indonesia. That country is immensely rich in natural resources and it has a large population anxious to develop the country's industrial potential.

DR. L. H. FOSTER
To Indonesia

14n 1958

DEDICATION OF U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER
IN MEMORY OF CLEVE L. ABBOTT, 1st LIEUTENANT INFANTRY
(DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE)

DEDICATION OF U. S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER

The U. S. Army Training Center at Tuskegee will be formally dedicated on Friday, May 2, at 1:30 p.m. This structure will be dedicated to the sacred memory of Cleve L. Abbott, 1st Lieutenant Infantry, famed director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee Institute.

Daily Activity Sheet. Mon. 4-28-58

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Tuskegee Institute Band, under the direction of Melville C. Bryant.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Jessie S. Abbott, widow of the widely known football coach and athletic director, and their daughter, Jessie, will unveil a plaque which dedicates this building to the memory of their husband and father, and officially to cut the ribbon, thus completing the formal dedication.

14n 1958

MR. JAMES W. REDDEN-
APPOINTED ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MR. JAMES W. REDDEN HAS BEEN APPOINTED
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
CAMPUS CHATS p.2
JANUARY 1958
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MONDAY

14n

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, March 24, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 95

NEW STUDENT LOUNGE DEDICATION

The dedication of the new lounge in the College Center Sunday afternoon brought a new dimension to college and community life here at Tuskegee Institute.

In giving the background of the Center, Miss Antionette Mann, Chairman of the College Center Board, stated that the College Center opened in 1946 as the Student Recreation Center. During the war years it was used by the U.S.O.

The Student Recreation Center fulfilled student needs for a gathering place on an informal basis. Staffed by a supervisor and two adult assistants it soom became necessary for a student committee to assist in activity planning.

This group became affiliated in 1951 with the Association of College Unions and has since been active in the Association, serving as host to the Regional Conference in 1956.

The participants in the discussion: "The College Union at Tuskegee: Its Meaning and Value," were Leahmon L. Reid, for the Students; M. D. Sprague, for the Faculty and Charles E. Trout, for the Alumni.

The prevailing implication from the three presentations is that new avenues have opened for active and effective communication between these three groups and the community at large. It was stated that with the added facility of the new, spacious and attractively equipped lounge and student meeting rooms, the atmosphere is provided for evolving, maintaining and popularizing cultural and artistic values that promote an appreciation for gracious living.

Dr. L. H. Foster made a formal presentation of the Lounge to the students. Miss Carole Joyner, a senior in the School of Education accepted the facility in behalf of the students.

With the opening of the new Lounge, the area formerly used as the Faculty Cafeteria, the entire area occupied by the Student Union covers more than 18,000 square feet. The use to be made of the facility is indicated by the announced plans for the remainder of this week.

Monday -- Discussion: "The Marriage Clinic (Sponsored by the YWCA and YMCA)
Tuesday - Discussion: "Social Behavior(The Interfraternal Council) and
"Meet The Public" (The College Fact)
Wednesday -- The Dance as an Art of Expression (Department of Physical Education
Thursday -- Always With Style - Fashion Review (AWS and UMC)
Friday -- Art and Music (Division of Humanities) -- Time: 12:30 - 1:00 p.m.
All of the programs except the one on Friday begin at 6:00 p.m. and will last one hour.

14n 1958

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

new Legislature—

Tuskegee Institute funds may be cut

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20 (AP)—Tuskeegee Institue, located in the center of a racial controversy, may find difficulty in getting money from the Alabama Legislature next year.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, the incoming governor and a persistent critic of what he refers to as "certain faculty members" at the famed Negro school, says there is "considerable talk" of cutting off the appropriation.

A PRIVATELY endowed school, Tuskegee receives $350,000 a year in state funds under a contract to provide specialized training otherwise unavailable to Negroes in Alabama.

Patterson, without disclosing what his official stand will be, said "several members" of the Legislation have discussed with him the possibility of diverting the $350,000 to public education.

"It is pretty well known," he commented, "that some members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute are engaged in stirring up racial strife."

PATTERSON mentioned no names, but recalled that during his attempt to halt the continuing boycott of white Tuskegee merchants by court action, he tried to show that some faculty members were active in the boycott.

The attorney general said, too, that the Tuskegee Civic Assn., which he sought to link to the trade boycott, has taken a leading part to get more Negroes registered to vote in Tuskegee and Macon County.

The TCA's president is C. G. Gomillion, a professor at the institute.

Patterson tried in vain to get a permanent court injunction against the TCA in hope of breaking up the boycott. Circuit Judge Will O. Walton said the state failed to prove that the Negro group sponsored or took an official part in the mass refusal to patroize white stores.

THE BOYCOTT, still inforce, began in June 1957 after the Alabama Legislation changed Tuskegee's boundaries and left only 10 registered voters inside the city limits.

Tuskegee Institute has received funds from the state for many years and the $350,000 appropriated this year makes up nearly one-tenth of the school's total budget.

The money isn't appropriated directly to the Negro institution. Instead, it goes to the State Department of Education to be used under contract to provide training for negroes in engineering, vetinery medicine and nursing, and graduate instruction in home economics and agriculture.

It ties in with the Southern regional education program under which the state pool their resources to provide specialized training on a share-the-cost basis.

TUSKEGEE'S PRESIDENT, Dr. Luther H. Foster, declined to comment on the prospect of losing the state funds. He said that is a "matter the board of trustees would have to consider."

Neither would he say whether the school would have to abandon any of its curriculum in the absence of the state aid. "But," he obseved, "you can't take $350,000 out of a $4 million budget without having some effect."

AWARDS TO GO TO TWO VETERINARY MEDICINE STUDENTS

Daily Activities Sheet. Thurs. 5-1-58 Tuskegee Institute Ala.

Dr. T. S. Williams, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, received an announcement from Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, of a new award of a personalized copy of the Merck Veterinary Manual to two students in the School of Veterinary Medicine who are judged to be outstanding in scholarship. These awards will go to a junior and a senior student and will be made on Prize Night.

Professor Takes Leave To Study In Africa

Dakeeles
Pub 6-14-58
Sent 6-14-58

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Edward G. Trigg, Professor and chairman, Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, also Radiologist in the Clinical area of the Tuskegee Institute school of Veterinary Medicine, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to accept an assignment with the International Development Service, Inc.

His skills will be used in a project sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration, and the Government of Northern Nigeria.

The assignment entails a study of contagious Pleuropneumonia among cattle, its transmission from one area to another, its means of spread within a herd and methods of control. Recent losses from this disease has caused staggering losses among the herds in Northern Nigeria.

Tuskegee Professor Granted Leave to Work in Nigeria

Daily Capitol
Bee Mirror Star
Thurs 6-12-58

Tuskegee, Ala.,—Dr. Edward G. Trigg, professor and Chairman Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, also Radiologist in the Clinical area of the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to accept an assignment with the International Development Service, Incorporated. His skills will be used in a project sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration, and the Government of Northern Nigeria.

The assignment entails a study of contagious Pleuropneumonia among cattle, its transmission from one area to another, its means of spread within a herd and methods of control. Recent losses from this disease has caused staggering losses among the herds in Northern Nigeria.

Calendar of Events

For the Week Beginning Sunday, July 13, 1958

DEAN T. S. WILLIAMS of the Tuskegee Institute school of Veterinary Medicine will be among the educators and officials representing 29 universities and colleges which have cadets attending the 1958 Fort Benning R O T C camp July 16 and 17.

Coming from senior educational institutions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Puerto Rico, the group will be officially welcomed at 8:30 a.m.(July 16) by Major Gen. Paul L. Freeman, Jr., commanding general of the U. S. Army Infantry Center and the R O T C Camp, in the Infantry Center headquarters building.

After being oriented on the organization, scheduling of classes and instructional facilities of the U. S. Army Infantry School, the visitors will be escorted to the R O T C Camp in the Harmony Church Area.

There they will be greeted by Col. Carl R. Hill, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Georgia, who is serving as deputy commander and senior resident officer of the encampment. Col. Hill will brief the party on the camp's training program. Tactical problems and demonstrations, including a visit to the ROTC field problem test area where cadets will be undergoing leadership testing, will occupy the remainder of the day.

That evening the visitors will meet with cadets from their respective institutions for informal talks and dinner in a cadet dining hall.

Thursday morning (July 17) the officials will view additional cadet demonstrations on a company-grade-officer level and will be given "buddy-seat" rides, guided parachute jumps from an Infantry School 250-foot airborne training tower.

Gen. Freeman will honor the educators with an official luncheon (July 17) in the Main Officers' Mess preceding their departure that afternoon.

Tuskegee Vet Med Wives Seek To Aid Husbands

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— The Women's Auxiliary to the Veterinary Medical Association Student Chapter is a relatively new organization of the Tuskegee Institute Veterinary School. The purpose of the organization is to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the wives of the students enrolled in Veterinary Medicine and to provide an additional opportunity for the members to gain useful knowledge and an understanding of professional ethics and conduct.

A well rounded program consisting of classes for the wives, social and money making activities is planned at the beginning of each school year with the help of the faculty advisor and sponsors. The first activity for this year will be a Bingo Party which will be climaxed by a raffle at the Boy Scouts Hut, November 14. The most important phase of the program is the awarding of a scholarship to the sophomore who maintained the highest scholastic average during his freshman year. Mrs. Irma Matchett was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., as a delegate to the National Convention of the A. V. M. A. This was the first time a representative was sent to the convention. The information gained by the delegate at the convention has been most rewarding to the auxiliaries.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, 84, Dies; Used To Visit Here

News has been received here of the death Aug. 13 at Stockbridge, Mass., of the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, retired canon residentiary of the National Cathedral in Washington. He was 84 years old.

Dr. Stokes was a frequent visitor in Charleston, where he visited his sister, Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker, of 54 Meeting St. The New York Times published the following obituary today:

Born to great wealth and social position, Dr. Stokes labored diligently in the fields of education, religion and writing.

He was born in New Brighton, S. I., on April 13, 1874, the son of Anson Phelps Stokes, a multimillionaire banker. While still a child he inherited $1,500,000 from his maternal grandfather, Isaac Newton Phelps. By the time he was 26 that fortune had more than quadrupled and he had received another $5,000,000 from his father.

During his student days at Yale, Dr. Stokes decided to become a minister. He received a bachelor of divinity degree in 1900 from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass.

In 1898, while studying for his divinity degree, Dr. Stokes had been appointed to one of the major administrative posts at Yale. As secretary of Yale for the next 25 years, he was one of the two or three key officials responsible for its development from a "college" to a university.

During this period, Dr. Stokes served as assistant pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New Haven, from 1900 to 1918, and was active in social work. He received a doctor of divinity degree from Gettysburg College in 1910.

He was a leading candidate to succeed Arthur Twining Hadley as president of Yale in 1921. A deadlock in the balloting by the trustees eventually led to the naming of a "dark horse" candidate, the late James Rowland Angell.

Dr. Stokes resigned as secretary, sold his home to Yale to be used as the Faculty Club, and, three years later, embarked on a new career in Washington as canon of the National Cathedral.

During the next 15 years, Dr. Stokes, in addition to his church duties, actively championed the causes of slum clearance, interfaith cooperation and opportunities for Negroes.

For many years he was president of the Phelps Stokes Fund, devoted largely to educational work among Negroes. He was at one time trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

He argued the case for Marian Anderson before the Daughters of the American Revolution when that organization refused to let her sing in Constitution Hall in 1938. His brief for Miss Anderson was published later that year under the title "Art and the Color Line." Later he was chairman of the Committee on the Negro American in Defense Industries.

Dr. Stokes wrote a short biography of Booker T. Washington and a monograph on Tuskegee Institute's first 50 years. He served as board chairman of the Negro Encyclopedia.

After his retirement in 1939, Dr. Stokes wrote a three-volume history, "Church and State in the United States," which was published by Harper's in 1950. He also wrote pamphlets on university schools of religion and planned a history of universities, for which he had assembled a large collection of source books.

In 1903, Dr. Stokes married Miss Caroline Green Mitchell, who survives. They had three children, the Right Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes Jr., Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes, a New York lawyer, and Mrs. John Davis Hatch Jr., wife of the director of the Norfolk (Va.) Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Two brothers and two sisters also survive. They are J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, Harold Phelps Stokes of Washington, Mrs. Robert Hunter of San Francisco and Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker of Charleston, S. C.

Died. Anson Phelps Stokes, 84, elder statesman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, longtime canon of the Washington Cathedral, secretary of Yale University (1899-1921), author of the three-volume *Church and State in the United States*, father of Anson Phelps Stokes Jr., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts; in Stockbridge, Mass. In 1900 he was graduated from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. Named secretary of Yale at 25, he also served as assistant minister of St. Paul's Church in New Haven, Conn. from 1900 to 1918. As canon of Washington Cathedral (1924-39), he organized the Committee on Religious Life in the capital, gave his energy to the advancement of Negroes, was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

L4n

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

$230,000 GRANT
TO BE USED IN THE TRAINING
OF SCIENCE AND MATH TEACHERS

For Training—

Tuskegee Gets Science Grant

Post Herald

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 29 (AP)— A grant of $230,000 has been made to Tuskegee Institute by the National Science Foundation to help in the training of science and math teachers.

Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president, said the money will be used for a teacher institute during the academic year.

A total of 32 colleges and universities will share more than $8,000,000 from the Science Foundation in a program which is expected to assist some 1500 teachers.

The National Science Foundation has sponsored Summer institutes at Tuskegee and more than 100 other colleges and universities during the past two years.

Tax revenues increase—

Schools get last-minute hike in funds for year

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4—Because of last-minute increase in tax revenues, Alabama's colleges and grade schools received $2,378,825 more at the close of the 1957-58 fiscal year Tuesday than had been anticipated.

This was shown in figures released by Finance Director Ed Pepper and Budget Director Jake Jordan.

Here's how the 11th hour windfall came about:

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO it was expected that school taxes were running short of enough to pay the education appropriations in full, Gov. Folsom, acting under the budget law, declared a 10 per cent proration of school funds in effect.

His order, in other words, meant that, unless conditions improved, schools, over the entire year, would suffer a 10 per cent cut in the amounts appropriated by the Legislature.

The 10 per cent cut was declared after it appeared that revenues from the sales and income taxes, chief supports of education, would run far behind the 1956-57 year total.

An improvement in the volume of school taxes was noted in the Summer and in August the percentage of proration was changed from 10 to 8.6 per cent.

Last minute increases in school tax revenues brought about a final adjustment in the percentage of proration to 7.81 per cent. That meant schools and colleges would get $2,378,825 more than they would have under the 8.6 per cent proration.

MUCH OF THE INCREASE, however, was due to a change in the date on which telephone and other utilities are required to pay their annual gross receipts taxes. That change meant that during the 1957-58 fiscal year the utilities would pay their taxes on Oct. 1, 1957, and again on Sept. 15, 1958.

Both dates are within the 1957-58 fiscal year and, in effect, it meant a one time double collection for the state.

The year wound up with sales tax collections almost a complete duplicate of collections during the 1956-57 year.

Income tax collections, however, were approximately $3 million lower. That was chiefly because the Legislature required the state to refund all overpayments of taxes less than $5. Prior to this year the state was not required to rebate amounts below the $5 level.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT appropriated for the Alabama special educational trust fund for the 1957-58 year was $117,133,705.86.

Under the 8.6 per cent proration, total amount of the appropriation which would have been paid was $106,233,510.

But under the revised percentage of 7.811 schools actually received $108,612,336 of the $117,133,705.86.

Departments, agencies and institutions supported by the Alabama Special Education Trust Fund were given the following additional amounts:

ALABAMA COLLEGE, $13,312.

Auburn, all branches, $121,694.

University of Alabama, all branches, $132,480.76.

Deaf and Blind Institute, all branches, $19,837.74.

Department of Education, all branches, $8,426.01

Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, $14,731

Alabama Boys Industrial School, $5,281

Civilian Rehabilitation, $12,548.63.

Alabama Educational Television Commission, $4,582.

Elementary Teachers' Scholarship Fund, $545.59.

FREE TEXTBOOKS, salaries and purchases, $10,066.18.

Alabama Industrial School for Negroes, $4,364.74.

Medical Scholarships, $654.71

Minimum Program, $1,830,135.

Physical Restoration of Crippled, all items, $10,540.85.

Plans and Surveys, $491.04.

Regional Education, $1,664.06

Revolving Fund, $545.59.

STUDENT AID in graduate and professsional fields, $1,774.63.

Southern Industrial Institute, $763.83.

Alabama State College for Negroes, $20,186.92.

State Teachers Colleges, $8,031.12.

Teachers Training Equalization Fund, $31,055.13.

Thorsby Institute, $872.95.

State Training School for Girls, $2,618.84.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, $7,638.29.

Vocational Education, $90,693.84.

Vocational Trade Schools, $21,846.73.

Walker County Junior College, $545.59.

Tuskegee Institute faces fund cutoff

Move could spark drive for Ala. U. registrarion

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

WASHINGTON

A source close to the Tuskegee Alumni Association chapter here said Friday that any curtailment of state funds to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama would signal an all - out drive among colored students to enroll in the University of Alabama.

The spokesman, a 1954 graduate of Tuskegee, made the statement following talk by John Patterson that the state legislature might cut the school's fund because some faculty members were active in a merchant boycott there.

The Tuskegee boycott, initiated 15 months ago by colored citizens, has crippled more than a dozen white businessmen. The crusade was sparked when the Alabama State Legislature redistricted the Tuskegee city limits disfranchising hundreds of colored persons from the vote..

* * *

TWELVE WHITE merchants have already been forced out of business by the "trade squeeze" and more are just barely hanging on. Patterson, in seeking to break the boycott, has accused the Tuskegee Civic Association of being responsible for the movement.

Despite a temporary injunction obtained against the TCA by Patterson, the crusade has increased in intensity and the courts have upheld the right of residents to buy where they choose.

In what appears to be his latest move to crush the boycott, Patterson, who is the incoming governor of Alabama, has stated that next year Tuskegee Institute "may find it difficult to obtain money from the state."

He says there is "considerable talk of cutting off funds" to the school because "certain faculty members are active in the boycott of white merchants."

* * *

APPROXIMATELY one-tenth or $350,000 of the school's budget comes from state appropriations. Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is a privately endowed school.

The school gets state funds every year under a contract to provide specialized education to colored students.

The AFRO informant would not speculate as to whether ricula would have to be shed in the face of a fund cut, but he emphasized that the all-white University of Alabama would be the target of colored students as a result of such action.

"Tuskegee students, having no other school to turn to, would undoubtedly make application to the University of Alabama if a cut of appropriations affects the curricula," the AFRO source stated.

"A fund cut at Tuskegee would probably touch off a wave of litigation by students to get into the University of Alabama," the source theorized.

* * *

MISS AUTHERINE LUCY was the first member of her race to enroll at the University of Alabama in February, 1956. She was subsequently stoned and driven from the campus by an unruly mob.

"It's pretty well known that some members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute are stirring up racial strife," Patterson said, in hinting that the school may face a fund cut.

He made no mention of names in reference to the faculty members, but said that during his attempt to break the boycott by court action, he sought to show that faculty members were involved in the crusade.

Patterson tried for all he was worth to get a permanent injunction against the TCA, whom he charged was behind the boycott. Circuit Court Judge Will O. Walton granted a temporary injunction against the group to the state.

* * *

BUT HE refused to grant a permanent injunction because "the state had failed to prove that the TCA sponsored or took

That Racial Issue Again

Gov. May Halt Funds To Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— Alabama Attorney General John Patterson, incoming governor of the state, has publicly hinted that the $350,000 state aid to Tuskegee Institute may be cut off next year.

Patterson, a persistent critic of what he refers to as "certain faculty members" at the famed Negro school, says there is "considerable talk" of cutting off the appropriations by the Alabama Legislature next year.

Tuskegee, a privately endowed school located in the center of a racial controversy, receives $350,000 a year in state funds under a contract to provide specialized training otherwise unavailable to Negroes in Alabama.

Patterson, without disclosing what his official stand will be, said "several members" of the new Legislature have discussed with him the possibility of diverting the $350,000 to public education.

"It is pretty well known," he claimed, "that some members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute are engaged in stirring up racial strife."

The attorney general mentioned no names but recalled that during his unsuccessful attempt to halt the continuing boycott of white Tuskegee merchants by court action, he unsuccessfully tried to show that some faculty members were active in the boycott.

Patterson also complained that the Tuskegee Civic Association, which he sought to link to the trade boycott, has taken a leading part in the campaign to get more Negroes registered to vote in Tuskegee and Macon County.

The boycott, still in force, began in June, 1957, after the Alabama Legislature changed Tuskegee's boundaries and left only 10 registered Negro voters insides the city limits.

Tuskegee Institute has received funds from the state for many years and the $350,000 appropriated this year makes up nearly one-tenth of the school's total budget.

The money isn't appropriated directly to the Negro institution. Instead, it goes to the State Department of Education to be used under contract to provide training for Negroes in engineering, veterinary medicine, and nursing, and graduate instruction in home economics and agriculture.

Tuskegee President Luther H. Foster declined to comment on the prospects of losing the state funds. He said that is a "matter the board of trustees would have to consider."

Neither would he say whether the school would have to abandon any of its curriculum in the absence of the state aid. "But," he observed, "you can't take $350,000 out of a four million dollar budget without having some effect."

an official part in the crusade."

State funds provided to Tuskegee are appropriated through the State Department of Education to give colored students training in engineering, veterinary medicine, nursing, graduate level home economics instruction and agriculture.

Tuskegee Institute President Dr. Luther H. Foster would not comment on the situation, but explained, "it is a matter the Board of Trustees would have to consider."

However, he did say, "you can't take $350,000 out of a four million dollar budget without having some effect."

* * *

MEANWHILE, colored residents here were still patronizing their own business establishments and setting up new ones to meet the needs once filled by white merchants.

14n 1958

PENNSYLVANIA

DECEASED
MRS. MARY T. SCOTT
FACULTY STAFF CLUB NAMED IN
HER HONOR
Widow of Mr. William M. Scott

MRS. MARY T. SCOTT PASSES

Tuskegee Institute lost a devoted and constant benefactor with the passing of Mrs.Mary T. Scott of Paoli, Pa. this morning (Thurs. Oct.9, 1958). Her most recent area of interest at Tuskegee Institute was the Faculty-Staff Club - - named in her honor -- The MARY T. SCOTT FACULTY- STAFF CLUB. Funds which she prpvided helped to renovate and furnish this facility to provide a place for informal relaxati n, entertainment. and a cultural outlet for faculty and staff. Changing a long established custom of sending candy at Christmas for distribution to faculty and students, she converted her interest to an annual Christmas donation of three to five hundred dollars for operation expenses of the club.

Man of us can remember the annual visits of Mrs. Scott and her late husband,William M. Scott, who served for nearly thirty years on the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees. He operated an electrical appliance manuf cturing concern just outside of Philadelphia,Pa., in the town of Radnor. His interest In Dr. Booker T. Washington's work at Tuskegee began with a gift of $250 in 1913. Later, he raised this to $1,000 annually.

His interest continued under Dr.R.R.Moton and during the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Campaign in 1925 he gave $25,000 to Tuskegee Institute. In addition to his generosity to this institution, he cultivated many friends who became staunch supporters of our cause here. One of his pet projects here was tge Institute POWER PLANT. Not only did he provide funds and seek outside aid but he took an active concern in the people who ran the Power Plant. His close friendship with Mr. Benjamin J. Beard, who was then in charge of the Power Plant, now retired, extended over more than a quarter of a dentury.

It is diddicult to estimate the great loss suffered in the passing of these two humanitarians. They have left many monuments to their memory. The Scott's have provided the sum of fifty dollars for annual prizes for students in the Machine Shop and the Electrical Division for many years. Prizes were awarded to five students on Prize Night in 1958.

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET
Thurs. Oct. 9, 1958
Tuskegee Institute,Ala.

14n 1958 WOMEN'S RECREATION ASSOCIATION (W.R.A.)

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, October 7, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 10

NOTICE TO ALL WOMEN STUDENTS

A new organization is being established on campus especially for you. This organization is W.R.A., the Women's Recreation Association. The purpose of this organization is to provide a variety of recreational sports and activities for women students with varying levels of skills and interests.

The membership of W.R.A. will be composed of all women students wishing to participate in recreational sports, intramurals, varsity sports and activity interest groups. Administrative duties will be carried out through a W.R.A. council composed of class and house representatives, sports chairmen, and executive officers.

W.R.A. members will also receive various awards on the basis of cooperation and participation in each phase of the program. Also, on the basis of a percentage point system for participation, a recognition award will be presented to a housing unit each year.

Members are only obligated to share in activities and cooperate with plans made by the council. A minimum of four general meetings a year is planned. A Registration Period for all women students interested in this organization will be held Thursday, October 9, in Logan Hall from 3:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Will Be Awarded 1958 Alumni Award

Tuskegee Institute Will Honor 'Bama Businessman, W. J. Clemons

p-24 Courier Sat. 5-24-58

ANNISTON, Ala.—William J. Clemons, outstanding young businessman and housing developer of this city, will receive the 1958 Alumni award at the commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute on May 26.

This dynamic and civic-minded young Anniston citizen was graduated from Tuskegee in May, 1940, where he enrolled in 1935 with "less than $40, two pairs of trousers, one dress coat and great anxiety over whether he would be accepted." His education was interrupted for lack of funds, but by hard work and perseverance, he was able to return to the institution and complete his college work.

Mr. Clemons is a veteran of World War II. Entering as a private, he applied and was accepted for training at the Engineer Officer Candidate School, Fort Belvoir, Va. He served in both the European and Pacific Theatres of Operation, receiving three battle stars, and now holds a commission in the United States Reserve [illegible].

Bill Clemons has made a definite contribution to the business and economic life of his community. Shortly after his return to civilian life, he organized a taxicab company which grew to a point where some 45 people are on the payroll with 109 direct dependents. But it was following another term of military service in Korea that he decided to add real estate to his activities; and it is in the field of housing that he is making his most notable achievement.

At the present time he is engaged in developing a 100-lot subdivision and is also giving technical assistance for subdivision developments in Sheffield, Ala.; Cedartown, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Clemons has stated that his growing awareness of the need for adequate housing for the non-white population of this area spurred him into his present efforts in their behalf, and certainly his integrity, his warm personality and his concern with the progress of his community richly deserve his designation as "Tuskegee Alumnus of 1958."

Mrs. Clemons, the former Joy Banks, is a teacher in the Anniston public schools and shares her husband's ideals and beliefs. She is outstanding in church and civic circles.

WM. J. CLEMONS

14n 1958 ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS CLASS REUNION - 1908
1918

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, October 29, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 23

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING

Keen interest surrounds the returning reunion classes, especially those who have been out 40 and 50 years. For your information, we are giving a brief statement on those scheduled to be present.

CLASS OF 1908:

Dr. Oscar A. Brewton, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Chiropodist; Mr. Fred D. Clopton, Los Angeles, Calif.; Retired Custom Furniture Manufacturer; Mr. Robert S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Sports-Publicity Director and Associate Secretary, Tuskegee General Alumni Association; Mrs. Anna Cunningham Ellis, Sawyerville, Ala.; Jeanes Teacher; Mr. Milton E. Harris, Sr., Spartanburg, S. C.; Retired Carpenter; Mr. Luther W. Hemmons, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Retired from Government Service; Mr. John H. Maxwell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Retired from U. S. Postal Service; Mr. James B. Moore, Scotlandville, La.; Treasurer, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Mr. Walter T. Shehee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Formerly, Bodyguard for Booker T. Washington; Part-Time Clerk, Auto Shop; Semi-Retired; Mr. Barney G. Simmons, Wolfe City, Texas; Self-Employed, Building Contractor; and Mr. Charles H. Thurston, Centreville, Ala.; Retired School Teacher.

CLASS OF 1918:

Mr. Leon W. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Albert C. Bulls, Sr., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Manager, ABC Super Market and local Realty Company; Mrs. Adele G. Carter, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Clarence Fields, Tulsa Okla.; Atty. James Slater Gibson, Toledo, Ohio, Lawyer; Mrs. Emmeline I. Henderson, Albany, Ga.; Nurse, Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital; Mr. Edward J. Jackson, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Self-Employed; Mrs. Alice J. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Nurse, Veterans Administration; Mr. Malachi Morse, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Chief Painter, VA Hospital; Mr. Charles J. Nabors, Cleveland, Ohio; Retired Post Office Worker; Mrs. Etoila V. Peters, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Assistant House Advisor, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Cora B. Price, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Director Recreation Center, Park Department, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Bessie H. Smalley, Jacksonville, Fla.; Retired Nurse; Mrs. Lizzie B. Whitlow, Tuskegee, Ala.; Head Nurse, VA Hospital; Mr. Christopher Kynette, Cleveland, Ohio; Deputy County Clerk, Cuyahoga County, Lakeside Court House; Mr. Alonzo L. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mechanical Shop Foreman. Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority.

"Education For Equality" Stressed By Attorney Gibson

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — James Slater Gibson, Attorney and 1918 Tuskegee Institute graduate, speaking on the subject, "Education For Equality" told an audience attending joint class reunion services here on November 2 that "To provide education for equality we must have a sound conception of values; particularly human values; we must appreciate the importance of the mind ..... the starting point is thinking equality ... We must explode the myth of race pride."

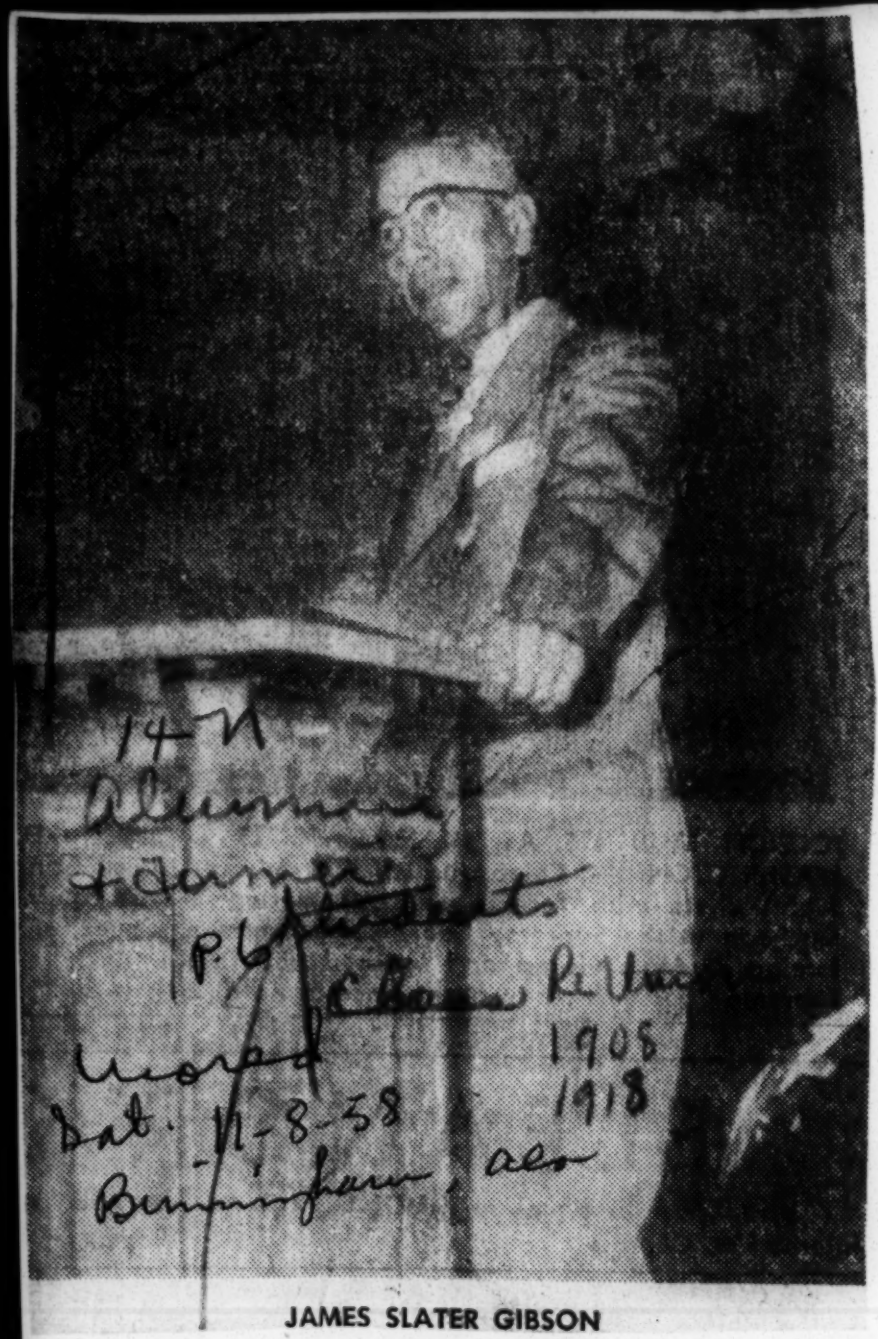
Attorney Gibson, representing both the returning members of the class of 1908 and 1918, blamed much of the world's current unrest, and U. S. national and local strife on pride. In proposing a more emphatic appraisal of accomplishment as a desirable alternative, he said:

"There is No just pride in merely being or existing as members of a particular race. There is just pride in the achievement and progress of the race or group with which one may be identified ..... Our education must put more emphasis on pride of accomplishment, and less or none whatsoever on pride of merely being.

Calling the years since his graduation the "Most eventful forty years in recorded history", Attorney Gibson noted the gigantic strides of scientific progress that these years have brought to pass. He said, "Scientific progress has eased man's struggle for existence, has made his life more secure against disease and has afforded him more leisure time in which to contemplate the bounties of God, the wonders of the universe...."

Turning from the praiseworthy past to a fermenting future, Attorney Gibson's view of progress in human relations was less elated. Stressing the need for maintaining simultaneous advancement in science and society, he said, Has our education pertaining to human relations kept pace with the advance of science? Is the idea that all men are created equal, a mere platitude? With the advancement of science and the development and demonstration of new theories, new theories of man's relation to his fellowmen must be developed and demonstrated.

Commenting further on the fu-



JAMES SLATER GIBSON

14n 1958 ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, October 22, 1958

4n Alumni

VOLUME V NO. 19

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE MOURNS DEATH OF OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS

Tuskegee Institute is today mourning the loss of one of its graduates who brought great credit to his Alma Mater in the field of Inter-Collegiate Athletics. Word was received early this morning of the sudden death of Edward H. Adams, a 1934 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, a four-year letter man in Basketball, Football, and Track, an All-American and All-Conference Selection, a former Dean of Men, Head Basketball Coach and Backfield Coach under the late Major Cleve L. Abbott.

Mr. Adams died suddenly at his home in Houston, Texas, where he and his family have resided for the past ten years. He has been basketball coach at Texas Southern University and a member of the Physical Education staff there since leaving Tuskegee Institute.

A native of Grambling, Louisiana, Mr. Adams came from a family which holds close ties with Tuskegee Institute. His mother was the daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Adams, who with Mr. George W. Campbell, sent for Booker T. Washington to come to Tuskegee to establish a normal school. His father, Mr. Charles P. Adams, was an early graduate of Tuskegee Institute who went to Grambling, Louisiana and founded an off-shoot of Tuskegee which developed into one of the most promising institutions in the Southwest. He is now President Emeritus of Grambling College and resides nearby.

The Adams and Driver families, kinsmen to the deceased on his mother's side, have long been associated with the work of Tuskegee Institute and the V A. Hospital. All of Mr. Charles P. Adams' children attended Tuskegee Institute. In addition to a Bachelors degree from Tuskegee Institute, Edward Adams earned a Master's degree in Physical Education from the University of Iowa in 1936 and later completed residence requirements for his doctorate at New York University.

He has had notable success with his basketball teams, having entered and won championships in mixed tournaments for the past several years. He was among the first coaches from predominantly Negro colleges to produce players who were taken into Professional Basketball.

Administration, faculty and friends are saddened by Mr. Adams' death and extend their sympathies to the bereaved.

MR. ROYAL BENJAMIN DUNHAM

PASSED SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1958
6:00 P.M. John A. Andrew
Memorial Hospital

Graduated-Tuskegee Institute
High School 1928
College 1936
Course-Construction and Brick-Masonry.

Returned to Tuskegee Inst.,
1940-Head-Brickmasonry Div.
1943- assigned building the facilities at Moton Field.
Remained as instructor in Maintenance and Construction until 1946.

Returned to Tuskegee Institute's Masonry Div.-appointed Supt. of Construction. Served capacity with great distinction.
Constructions completed under his direction: The Arts and Crafts Unit at the Children's House, The Roberts Circle Faculty Housing Unit, The School of Veterinary Medicine, The Residence Hall The Carver Foundation Laboratory Building, The school of Engineering(Moton Hall)- The Woodruff Foods Processing Building, Benjamin Russell Nursery School and the four n new dormitories now under construction

Source-Funeral Program

Tues- 11-11-58

DECEASED
MISS EULA ESTHER SWAIN
ALPINE, ALABAMA
JUNIOR -ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
NOVEMBER, 1958

Alumni Queens Contest

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— The Fund Raising Committtee met at the home of the local Tuskegee alumni president, Grady Taylor, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Mrs. Betty Turner, Chairman of the committee presided.

The committee has been divided into four groups in order to sponsor contestants for Miss Alumni .The contestants were named and presented to the group. Each contestant will use a different name from his own for publicity and identification.

The following chairman and their contestant were named:

Group 1 Selburn Clark, Chairman, Mrs. Betty S. Turner, Co-Ch. Contestant, Mrs. Marian Davis (Miss Texas)

Group II Mrs. Miranda Hayden, Chairman, Miss Ruth Wright, Co-Ch. Contestant, Miss Bertie G. Watkins (Miss Aqua Viva)

Group III James Snowden, Chairman, Mrs. Blise Robinson, Co-Ch., Contestant, Mrs. Beulah Johnson (Miss Tuskegeeanna)

Group IV Mrs. Luther Graves, Chairman, Jimmie Owens, Co-Ch. Contestant, Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, (Miss Monalisa)

Plans were also made for the kick-off Drive which is to be held at the Trade A building November 3th. The auditorium will be divided into 4 section. Each group leader will try to fill his section at this meeting. Free tickets will be given at the door. These tickets will entitle you to a cash prize. The queens will be introduced and a Fall Fashion Revue will be presented.

The contest opens November 6, and closes December 19th, said Mrs. Alberta Richie, Reporter.

Miss Nance Wears Her Godmother's Earrings at Rites

GREENWOOD, S.C.—Miss Barbara O'dell Nance, daughter of Mrs. Juanita Nance, and the late O'dell Nance, was married here to Dr. Adam Emmanuel McKee Jr. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam E. McKee of Fairfield, Ala.

The candlelight double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph E. James of Charleston, S.C., great uncle of the bride. The wedding reception followed immediately.

The bride, given in marriage by her godfather, Dr. I. M. Tompkins, wore an original Cinderella gown of French imported Chantilly lace and chiffon. Her only jewelry was diamond and pearl earrings belonging to her godmother, Mrs. I. M. Tompkins.

Miss Angelina Nance was her sister, maid of honor. Mrs. Mable White, Greensboro, was matron of honor. Frank Brooks of Fairfield, Ala., served as best man, and Thomas Gray Jr. of Greenwood was groomsman.

Mrs. McKee is an alumna of Mather Academy, at Camden, S.C., and in May was graduated from Tuskegee Institute, where she was on the dean's list. She is presently teaching at Wilson High School in Florence, S.C.

Dr. McKee is a graduate of Dillard University and received his degree from the school of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee. He too was on the dean's list. He is now stationed at Maxwell Air Field in Montgomery, Ala., and is a lieutenant in the Air Corps.

DR. AND MRS. ADAM EMMANUEL McKEE JR.
. . . in Greendoow. S.C. rites

MARRIED IN CATHOLIC RITES—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson Saunders became bride and groom in Birmingham, Ala., in Catholic Church rites.

28 Students Of Tuskegee Listed In Who's Who

A coveted honor at Tuskegee Institute is to be elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. Under the auspices of Mr. J. Julius Flood, Dean of Men, the college established eligibility for participation in 1948. Since that time twenty or more Tuskegee Institute Juniors and Seniors have been honored each year.

For the 1957-'58 academic year 28 seniors were elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. They were nominated by the Student-Faculty Council on the basis of their grade-point average, their leadership in campus organizations, and their promise for leadership in after-college life.

Those honored will be carried in the 1957-'58 publication and will receive their certificates during commencement when prizes and scholarships are awarded. Each honoree sec[illegible]s his own Honor Key from National Hea[illegible] quarters.

The fo[illegible] is a list of the twenty-eight [illegible]egee Institute students elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Row 1. Bottom to top: Ralph White, Senior, Eng., Birmingham, Ala.; Doris Nearror, Senior, Nursing, Tuskegee Ala.; Dorothy Hilton, Senior, Edu., Victoria, Tex.; Vivian Sinegal, Senior, P .E., Port Arthur, Tex.; Lodie Quinney, Senior, Edu., Pensacola, Fla.; Cleophus McIntosh, Senior M. I., Beatrice, Ala.; James Davenport, Senior, Edu., Union Springs, Ala.

Row 2. Bottom to top: Mary Jones Senior, Nursing, Eufaula, Ala.; Lloyd Harris, Senior, P. E., Decatur Ala.; Gertrude Dallis, Senior, H. E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joe C. Thomas, Senior, Edu., Adams, Tenn.; Ada Thomas, Senior, I. M., Midway, Ala.; Holman Edmonds, Senior, Edu., Dudley, Ga.; Dorcas Davis, Senior, Edu., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Row 3. Bottom to top: Joyce Reed, Senior, Edu., Starr, S. C.; Ralland Miller, Senior, Agir., Cleveland, Ohio; Sylvia Dunham, Senior, Edu., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Carol McIntosh, Senior, Agri., Jamaica, B. W. I.; Elnora Guinyard, Senior, H. E., Barnwell, S. C.; Edward L .Thomas, Senior, M. I., Jacksonville, Fla.

Rod 4. Bottom to top: Leahmon L. Reid, Senior, M. I., Rochester, N. C.; Geraldine Thompson, Senior, Edu., Houston, Tex.; Carol Joyner, Senior, Edu., Jacksonville, Fla.; Gwendolyn Simmons, Senior, Nursing ,Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Atlene Johnson, Senior, Edu., Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Robertson, Senior, Edu., Rosharon, Tex.; Guy Ewing, Senior, Edu., Prairie, Miss.; and Barbara Nance, Senior, P. E., Greenwood, S. C., (not shown in picture.

Tuskegee Gets 28 Who's Who

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 9 (U.P.)—Tuskegee Institute has announced 28 of its seniors have been elected to "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

The ihstitution said they were nominated by the Student-Faculty Council on the basis of grades, leadership and promise of leadership following gradu-

Basketball World Mourns Death Of Edward H. Adams

By MARION E. JACKSON

COLUMBUS, Ga. — The basketball world is mourning one of its greatest teachers.

Edward H. Adams, all-time winning coach of Tuskegee Institute and Texas Southern University, is dead. The "Converse Yearbook" lists him as the second winningest coach in the nation with a record of 664 games won, 152 lost out of 796 played for an unbelieveable percentage of .811.

Throughout the capitals of the roundball sport there were expressions of shock and sorrow at his sudden passing. The TSU coach succumbed of a cerebral hemorrhage at 4:00 a. m. Wednesday morning in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Houston, Texas.

Adams was stricken in his 1:00-2:00 class but insisted on being carried home instead of to a hospital. His condition worsened and he was later rushed to the hospital where except for a brief rallying moment in which he recognized and talked to his wife, Gene, he never again moved nor talked.

Adams teams were tabled in Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference competition during his hey day at Tuskegee Institute As head basketball and baseball coach and assistant coach to the late Oleve L. Abott, for thirteen seasons, he turned out some of the nation's top teams. During this period he compiled the amazing record of 382 wins and 99 losses. He won four conference championships in basketball during the period. In baseball his teams compiled a record of 115 victories against 13 defeats and won the conference championship four times.

Adams was born in Grambling, La., August 17, 1910. He was the son of Charles P. and Martha N. Adams.

He was graduated from the Lincoln Parish high School in Grambling in 1929 and entered Tuskegee Institute where during his four years he lettered in football, basketball and track. He completed his graduate work at State University of Iowa, from which he received the M. A. degree and at New York University, where he had completed course and residence requirements for the D. Ed. degree.

Had he lived, Adams, who had been drilling his basketball players at night and coaching football in the afternoon, would have been starting his tenth year as head basketball coach at TSU, where his teams have won international recognition.

Since coming to TSU he compiled a record of 264 wins against only 54 defeats. His Texas Southern teams have won championships every year except one and they finished impressively in second place that year.

Since 1953 Adams' TSU teams have won consecutive conference championships, a 1956 NAIA Tip-Off Tourrney, were NAIA finalists in 1956, and semi-finalists in 1958. His 1958 teams established a tourney record for the highest number of points scored in an individual game when they trounced Georgetown University 121-109.

Coach Adams loved the game of basketball and got a great satisfaction out of coaching and his associations with his players who literally lived in his house. He jokingly referred to them as "his dependents." Adams was a strict believer in physical conditioning and somehow his players loved it. His fast breaking teams colorful to watch in action and his players worship this type of game. He was an avid student of the game a great handler of his players. It goes without saying that all who knew him liked him.

When asked before the 1958 season drills got underway, what factors have contributed to his success as a coach, he replied "I owe all my success to an outstanding group of talented, unselfish hardworking basketball players. It is the players who make the team whatever it is." Anyone who has followed Adams' success as a coach knows he meant every word he said.

It was at North Carolina College that he started and coached the stint at this growing college, he returned to Tuskegee.

Ed Adams is survived by his wife Gene Woods Adams, two sons-Laverne Adams and Kenneth Edward Adams, 8 years; daughter Kennette Adams 6; two brothers Henry Adams, Bastrop, La., and Ralph Adams, Portland, Oregon; two sisters, Fidelia Johnson, Grambling, La., and Theresa Garner, Grambling, La., and his father, Charles P. Adams of Grambling.

Grady M. Taylor, Tuskegee Alumnus Awarded Doctorate

The degree, Doctor of Philosophy in Cooperative Extension Administration, was conferred upon Grady W. Taylor, Tuskegee Institute alumnus and District Agent, Alabama Extension Service, by the University of Wisconsin at its recent Commencement Convocation.

Dr. Taylor is a native of Barbour County, Alabama. His early education was received in his home county and at nearby Union Springs in Bullock County. He received both his high school diploma and the B. S. degree in Agricultural Education from Tuskegee Institute, the former in 1934 and the latter in 1938. He received the Masters degree in Agricultural Education from the University of Wisconsin in 1952.

He has served as teacher of Vocational Agriculture and Assistant Principal of the Morgan County Training School, Hartselle, Alabama as County Agent of Jefferson County until 1949 and as District Agent on the State Staff of the Alabama Extension Service with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Taylor is actively engaged in many church and community activities. He is a deacon in the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church and president of the Tuskegee Local Alumni Association.

MISS BETTYE ANN COLLINS

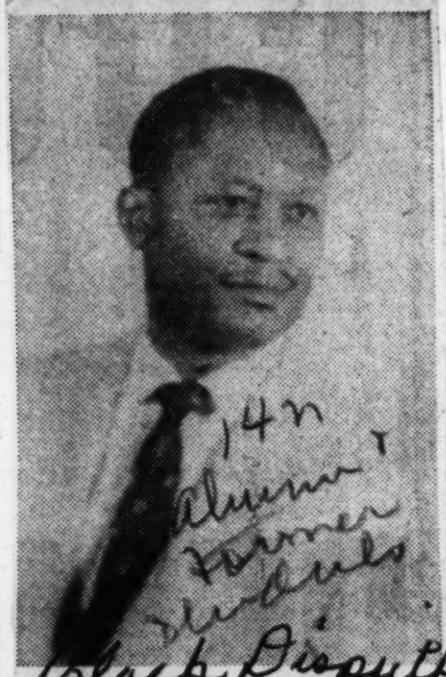
ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED — Mr. and Mrs. Brady D. Collins, Jr., of 1315 First Court, West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bettye Ann, to Mr. Robert C. McDuffie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. McDuffie of Plant City, Fla.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute where she received her master's degree. She also did her under-graduate work at this institution. She was a 1954 debutante and is now teaching at a high school in Miami, Fla.

Mr. McDuffie is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute where he was a member of the band for four years. He served two years in the U. S. Army.

The wedding will be an event of December 21 at the New Rising Star Baptist Church of which the Rev. A. G. Hamilton is the pastor.

Joins Langston Faculty



Mr. Chester W. Harrell has been retained as biology instructor at Langston university. Mr. Harrell is a native of Florence, S. C. He received the B. S. degree at Tuskegee Institute, and the M. A. degree in the field of biology at Columbia university. He has taught at Clark college, Atlanta; at Southern university; and at Florida A&M college.

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, November 10, 1958

VOLUME V NO. 29

14n 1958

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE MOURNS PASSING OF OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS

Tuskegee Institute mourns the death of Mr. Royal B. Dunham, Superintendent of Institute Construction,who died at John A. Andrew Hospital Sunday, November 9, at 6:00 p.m.

Mr. Dunham was born June 19, 1903, near Mobile, Alabama. His family moved to Leary, Georgia, and later to Elmodel, Georgia, from which place he entered Tuskegee Institute as a 'B' Prep student in 1922.

He graduated from Tuskegee Institute's High School Department in 1928 and from the college department in 1936. His course was Construction and Brick Masonry.

During the years between high school and the completion of his college work he worked at Marion, Indiana; Americus Institute in Americus, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama; and Albany State College, Albany, Georgia.

Following his graduation from college in 1936, Mr. Dunham taught for four years at the Staley High School in Americus, Georgia. He returned to Tuskegee in 1940 to head the Masonry Division. In 1943, he was assigned to the task of building the facilities at Moton Field, Primary Air Training Center. He remained as instructor in maintenance and construction until 1946.

Upon returning to Tuskegee Institute's Masonry Division, he was appointed Superintendent of Institute Construction and has served in that capacity with great distinction. Some of the construction completed under his direction are: The Arts and Crafts unit at the Children's House; the Roberts Circle Faculty Housing unit; the School of Veterinary Medicine; the Residence Hall; the Carver Foundation Laboratory Building; the School of Engineering's Moton Hall; the Woodruff Food Provessing Building; the Benjamin Russell Nursery School and the four new dormitorie under construction.

Among the major renovation jobs Mr. Dunham directed are: Dorothy Hall, including the downstairs Food's Service unit and the first and second stories of the residence section; the four Emery Buildings, and Rockefeller Hall.

Mr. Dunham was married in 1930 to Miss Hope Few. They have two children, Sylvia Elaine and Royal B., Jr.

Other survivors include: two brothers, five sisters and a host of relatives.

He was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church and a member of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. He was active in many civic and business enterprises in the community.

Funeral services will be conducted from the Presbyterian church at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 11, with The Reverend G. E. Penson officiating. Interment will be in Albany, Georgia. The People's Funeral Home is in charge.

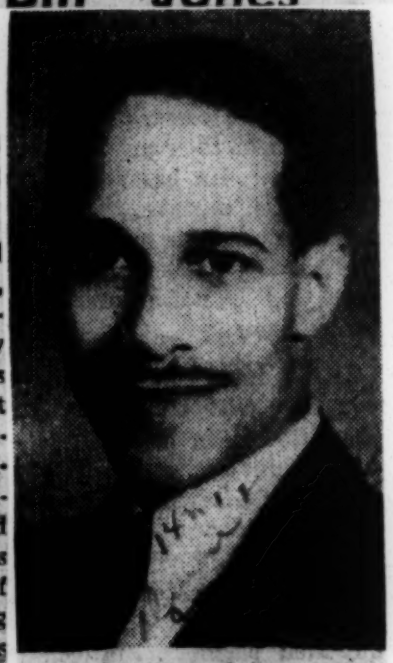
Funeral Services Held Recently For William "Bill" Jones

Funeral services were held Monday, November 17, 1958 at 1 p.m. in Beckett Funeral Home for William L. Jones. He died at his home, 2343 West Walnut on November 13th at 10 p.m.

The son of the late Katie and Albert Jones was born March 5, 1906, a native of Sardis, Mississippi. He received his early schooling in his home town, was a member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Sardis. After graduating frm high school he attended College at Tuskegee Institute, he also became interested in tailoring, after finishing this course he spent a number of years in Memphis, Tenn. Coming to Louisville more than 30 years ago he later met and married Miss Georgia Woodford of Maceo, Ky. He worked with the Independent Cleaners fr a number of years. Later he became proprietor of his own business at 932 W. Walnut St. Known as "Jonezy". He was a member of the Louisville Cleaners Association. He was known and loved by all as "Bill" Jones.

Survivors include his wife Mrs. Georgia Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Kent Louisville, Mr. and Mr. S. H. Barksdale of Memphis, Tenn., Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Webb of Norfolk, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Leland Jones of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jones, Jr. of Chicago, Ill., Mr. James E. Jones of Washington, D. C., an Aunt, Mrs. Lillie B. Hollingsworth, Cleveland, Ohio. And a host of other relatives.

Interment was in Louisville Cemtery.



William Jones

MAJORING in veterinarian medicine at Tuskegee Institute is Herbert Morton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Sr., 2209 W. Fayette St. He is a graduate of Dunbar and Marvland State College.

WEDNESDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, April 30, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 115

MR. MATTHEW WOODS, RETIRED MEMBER OF FACULTY, PASSES

Few members of the teaching faculty at Tuskegee Institute have left a more lasting impression upon those whom they taught than Mr. Matthew Woods who departed this life on Tuesday, April 29, 1958.

Coming from Dover, Oklahoma, at the turn of the century, Mr. Woods worked his way through Tuskegee Institute earning his expenses by work at the Horse Barn. He early attracted the attention of Dr. Washington by the grooming and expert care given to his saddle horses and carriage animals.

Mr. Woods graduated from the high school department with high honors in 1908. His first assignment was Manager of Marshall Farm, a large unit where many prep school students worked during the day and attended night school at the Institute. He studied at Cornell and Michigan State Universities where he qualified as an excellent teacher of Animal Husbandry and Farm Machinery.

From 1910 until his retirement in 1954 Mr. Woods was a member of the Agricultural faculty. He had charge of the Horse Barn and Central Transportation for many years. Students who worked under his direction received an object lesson in integrity and workmanship.

Mr. Woods was an outstanding athlete while a student, gaining the recognition of All-Time Fullback on the varsity team.

As a teacher he mastered his subject matter completely before coming before his classes. Since manual skills were essential in his courses he was capable of demonstrating the use of the most intricate machinery.

By part-time study Mr. Woods acquired the Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1931. His counsel and guidance helped many students to realize their ambitions both while at the Institute and in their life after graduation.

He leaves behind, his widow, Mrs. Evadne Clark Woods, three daughters: Mrs. Winifred Woods Davis, of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Letitia Woods Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gwendolyn Woods Butler, Tuskegee Institute; four grandsons and one granddaughter.

Mr. Woods was a member of the Washington Chapel A. M. E. church and a member and past Master of the Masonic Order - Lewis Adams Lodge 67.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, May 1, at 4:00 p.m., from the Washington Chapel A. M. E. church with the Rev. T. H. Brown, Pastor, officiating.

MORRIS BROWN, HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE SENIORS WIN FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIPS

Three senior co-eds in United Negro College Fund member schools are recipients of 1958 Florina Lasker Fellowships, W. J. Trent, Jr., College Fund executive director, announced here today.

The Fellowships were initiated by the trustees of the late Florina Lasker's estate "to aid the education of Negro women." This year they were awarded to Millie Ann Fletcher, of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., Mattie Elizabeth Lynch, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Dorcas Lucretia Davis, Tuskegee Institute. They will receive monetary assistance for their first year of study in graduate schools of their choice.

Miss Fletcher has chosen the University of California for advance studies in inorganic chemistry.

A native of Oak City, N. C., Miss Lynch plans to attend the University of Michigan for graduate work in organic chemistry.

Miss Davis will do advanced study in psychiatric social work at Smith College. She has one of the highest grade point averages ever achieved by a Tuskegee student.

Elected "Miss Tuskegee" by her fellow students, Miss Davis was born in Eufaula, Ala. She is the seventh of the nine children of the Rev. and Mrs. Jordan Davis.

"My parents always taught me that whatever I did in life was important only to the extent that it would better mankind to some degree. One day, in the high school library, I read an article on social work. I was fascinated and I began to orient myself toward the idea of being a social worker," said Miss Davis.

A social worker herself, the late Florina Lasker served as a sponsor of the UNCF Women's Division before her death in 1949. The $25,000 trust fund, from which the Fellowships are awarded, is administered by the United Negro College Fund.

MISS VERA KING AWARDED OAK RIDGE SUMMER ASSISTANTSHIP

Wed. 5-14-58 Daily Activity Sheet

Mr. Howard Carter of the Department of Biology, College of Arts and Sciences, reports that Miss Vera King, a junior in Biology, has been awarded a laboratory assistantship for the summer at Oak Ridge National Laboratories. In addition to the valuable experience, a stipend of $200 a month goes with the appointment. Applications were filed by students from the thirty-four sponsoring institutions of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. Miss King was one of the eight applicants accepted. She is a Five-Year Work Scholarship student from Atlantic City, New Jersey. She has been on the Dean's List consistently during her college career.

WEDNESDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, June 25, 1958

MEMBER OF CLASS OF 1911 PASSES

Mr. Henderson M. Wells of Chicago, Illinois, Class of 1911, died at his home on June 12.

DOROTHY J HILTON

Graduates From S'kgee

Houston Texas

VICTORIA — Miss Dorothy Jean Hilton, daughter of Rev and Mrs R H Hilton of 704 E Virginia, St. Victoria, has recently received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Secondary Education from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where she ranked 7th out of 280 graduates. She graduated with high honors and was elected to Who's Who among students in American Universities and Colleges for 1957-58. During her senior year she won the Frank Randle Prize which is awarded to the five year plan student who shows leadership ability, was Literary Editor of the Yearbook, Secretary of the Little Theatre Vice-president of the Senior Sunday School, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and active member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and held the office of Sergeant At-Arms.

Miss Hilton will attend a summer project in Salem, Oregon, working as an attendant in state mental hospital there this summer, and will enroll in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburg Pennsylvania, in September to work on a Masters Degree in Library Science.

MASTER OF EDUCATION Degree---Mrs. Lillian Lockett Lunday, an instructor in the New Orleans Public School System, received the Master of Education degree in Education from Tuskegee Institute August 15. Previously she has received a B. S. in Education and one in Home Economics. Photo by Perrault's Studio.

Things You Should Know

Call p. 14

Beatrice Johnson TRAMMELL

Fri 4-11-58 Student

14n Alumni & Pioneer

RAISED IN BRUNSWICK, GA., AND EDUCATED IN TUSKEGEE — SHE BECAME EQUALLY FAMOUS AS A PIONEER IN SOCIAL WORK, AS WELL AS IN NURSING! AS A GRADUATE FOR HER LOCAL DEP'T. OF HEALTH, IN 1935, SHE HELPED DR. WINCHESTER PERFECT A CURE FOR MALARIA! MARRIED TO GUY R. TRAMMELL IN 1937, SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TWO NURSE-MIDWIVES TO BE TRAINED & USED UNDER THE ROSENWALD FUND!

Kansas City Mo.

NEWSPAPER FEATURE

Tuskegee graduate wins Oveta Culp Hobby Award

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP)—Mrs. Eunice Rivers Laurie, a Negro Public Health Service nurse at Tuskegee, Ala., today was awarded the Welfare Department's third annual "Oveta Culp Hobby Award."

Mrs. Hobby, who was first secretary of the department, established a fund to provide the annual award of $200 and an engraved certificate to be given an outstanding department employe. The recipient is selected from those chosen each year to receive distinguished and superior service awards.

Mrs. Laurie was among seven employes presented distinguished service awards by Secretary Folsom at the department's annual honor awards ceremony.

The department said for 25 years she has been the keystone in a successful study of syphilis in a venereal disease control program in Macon County, Ala. Born in Early County, Ga., Nov. 12, 1901, Mrs. Laurie entered public health nursing upon her graduation from Tuskegee Institute in 1929 and entered federal service 10 years later.

Negro

DECEASED

MR. WINSTON THOMPSON POWELL
CLASS OF 1903; AGRICULTURE
DIED, JOHN A. ANDREW HOSPITAL
Thurs, Morning, Aug. 21, 1958
Funeral, Washington Chapel AME
Church. Mon. Aug. 25, 1958

DECEASED

MRS. ROSA BUTLER JONES,
CLASS, 1925 passed Thursday
Sept. 11, 1958.
Widow of Mr. Abraham Jones
(deceased)
At time of passing was instructor, Washington Public
School.

DECEASED

Mr. Clifford Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
passed 9-25-5[illegible]
Married the former Miss Eleanor Breedlove
sister of Mrs. Chas. Evans

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, April 29, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 114

FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE

While we have reported briefly on this item before, additional information has come in which highlights the honor bestowed recently upon Mrs. Eunice Rivers Laurie in a ceremony held in Washington, D. C.

We reported that Mrs. Laurie was one of seven persons receiving Distinguished Service Awards presented by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom. She received the award for her work as a Public Health nurse with a venereal disease control program in Macon County, Alabama.

Not reported was the fact that Mrs. Laurie also received the third annual "Oveta Culp Hobby Award" consisting of an engraved certificate and a cash purse of $200.

Mrs. Laurie graduated from the then John A. Andrew School of Nursing in 1922. During the first four years following graduation she worked on the Extension Service sponsored "Movable School" with the State Health Department's Bureau of Maternal Hygiene.

Her next assignment was a very vital one. Prior to 1926-27 the Bureau of Vital Statistics had little accurate information on births and deaths of the people of Alabama. In four years of work with this Bureau Mrs. Laurie was able to establish a system of record keeping among midwives, undertakers and registrars to get the state included in the registration area.

Following eight months of service at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital as Night Supervisor, Mrs. Laurie was employed with the U. S. Publkc Health Service in the Fall of 1932 and it is through this Service that she was honored.

Mrs. Laurie's friends in Macon County and in Alabama are legend and we are happy to join all of them in expressing our congratulations.

DECEASED

OSSIE JUDSON LEE, WILLAIMSBURG,VA.
SOPHOMORE, PLUMBING DIVISION
August 15, 1958

DECEASED

JIM ENGLISH, SELMA, ALA. FIVE YEAR PLAN, FRESHMAN
DROWNED (ON TRIP IN FLORIDA)
August 15, 1958 (?)

DOROTHY J HILTON

Graduates From Tskgee

VICTORIA — Miss Dorothy Jean Hilton, daughter of Rev and Mrs R H Hilton of 704 E Virginia, St. Victoria has recently received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Secondary Education from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where she ranked 7th out of 280 graduates. She graduated with high honors and was elected to Who's Who among students in American Universities and Colleges for 1957-58. During her senior year she won the Frank Randle Prize which is awarded to the five year plan student who shows leadership ability, was Literary Editor of the Yearbook, Secretary of the Little Theatre Vice-president of the Senior Sunday School, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and active member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and held the office of Sergeant At-Arms.

Miss Hilton will attend a summer project in Salem, Oregon, working as an attendant in state mental hospital there this summer, and will enroll in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburg Pennsylvania, in September to work on a Masters Degree in Library Science.

TUSKEGEE ALUMNI ADOPT
"ANNUAL GIVING PLAN"

Tuskegee Alumni Adopt 'Annual Giving Plan'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala (ANP) — At the end of a three day inter-regional conference here concluded Monday, Tuskegee alumni adopted a plan for support of the school based on a widely accepted system known as annual giving.

Keynoting the meeting was W. J. Trent, executive director of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., New York City. He reminded the 150 alumni gathered from all over the nation of their challenging obligation to support their colleges and higher education in general.

He said, "Tuskegee alumni will have to decide what they want their institution to become then accept the responsibility of rendering their most able support." He urged them to tie together all of their little towns and big towns and cities into a functioning unit for annual support to their alma mater.

D. W. Andrews, president, Tuskegee General Alumni association, praised the four regional directors for bringing large delegations to the meeting and for their endorsement of the forward looking plan of annual giving to supplant the outmoded plan of dues collection.

The association also voted to sponsor an Alumni quarterly. With nearly $45,000 collected on the 75th Anniversary Alumni campaign the association voted to conclude this project at the end of the calendar year in order to concentrate on the annual giving program.

Frank A. Jones of Chattanooga was elected to succeed Henry B. Jackson as director of the Southern region. Other regional directors are: R. Conrad Vaughn of Detroit, North Central; Homer M. Griffin, Washington, D. C., North Eastern, and Jack L. Jones, Los Angeles, Western.

Andrew A. Means of Gary Ind., is chairman of the board fo directors and R. R. Moton Jr., of Atlanta is alumni trustee. Charles E. Trout of Tuskegee is acting executive secretary.

Tuskegee alumni ditch dues for annual giving

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute alumni last week adopted the "annual giving plan" as a means of supporting the college, thereby discontinuing the outmoded dues collection plan.

Delegates voted for the giving plan at the close of a three-day inter-regional conference held on campus Aug. 30-Sept. 1.

W. J. Trent, executive director of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., NYC, was the keynote speaker. D. W. Andrews, alumni president, also made remarks.

WITH NEARLY $45,000 collected, delegates also voted to conclude the 75th anniversary alumni campaign at the end of the calendar year to concentrate on the annual giving plan.

In other action, Frank A. Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected to succeed Henry B. Jackson as director of the southern region.

OTHER REGIONAL directors are R. Conrad Vaugh of Detroit, north central; Homer M. Griffin, Washington, northeastern; and Jack L. Jones, Los Angeles, western.

Tuskegee Club Honors Finders Of Purse Sunday; Judge Tatum To Present Awards

The three Nashville girls who found and returned a purse belonging to Miss Kirtsen Marie Jansen, missionary to Liberia, will be honored by the Nahville Tuskegee Club, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a meeting in the Hadley Park Library.

Judge Sam Davis Tatum, Domestic Relations Court Judge will present the awards to Agnes Carmichael, Peggie Shaw and Christy Powell the girls who returned the purse along with its contents of $110.00.

The public is invited to attend the program, club officials announced.

Tuskegee Club Installs New Officials

Daniel J. Faulkner, president of the Chicago Insurance Brokers Association and vice president of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce and well known real estate and insurance broker, installed the new officers of the Chicago Tuskegee club Sunday during the colorful installation program at the Club House.

During his dynamic address, Faulkner, a past president and board chairman, called upon the new officers to take steps to mobilize all Tuskegeeans in this area behind a revitalized program of additional financial assistance to Tuskegee Institute, which will enable it to meet the challenges of the critical school integration situation, which forces land grant colleges to compete with State supported schools for desirable student material and qualified faculty members.

He installed Atty. Chauncey Eskridge, Class of '39, as club president. Eskridge has served previously as a vice president and member of the board of directors.

Other officers installed included Catherine Evans, '51 Class, vice president; Doris Murphy, Rec. secretary; E. A. Johnson, financial secretary; Mary E. Carter, corresponding secretary; Theodore T. Greene, treasurer; William J. Williams, historian; John H. Partner, custodian; Rev. Cyrus N. Riley, chaplain; D. T. Matthews, parliamentarian and Felix Washington, sergeant-at-arms.

In behalf of the organization, Faulkner presented Mrs. Mary B. Kerr, the retiring club president, with a beautiful genuine leather brief case, as a token of the club's appreciation for her remarkable leadership during the 1947 term, which represented the fourth time she had headed the 47-year-old club.

Mrs. Kerr, in turn, presented citations to several members for their valuable services to the organization during her administration. They included E. A. Johnson; John H. Partner; Lula L. Jones; Mary E. Carter and Daniel J. Faulkner.

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ATTENTION: Word was received this afternoon of the death of Mr. Sanford Lee, a 1904 graduate of Tuskegee Institute. His home was at 804 Plant Street, Macon, Georgia. Funeral is at Atlanta, Georgia, January 16.

DECEASED

MR. MATHEW WOODS
RETIRED
FORMER INSTRUCTOR
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (1910- 1951)
Tues. April 29, 1958
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

ABOUT A 1953 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GRADUATE

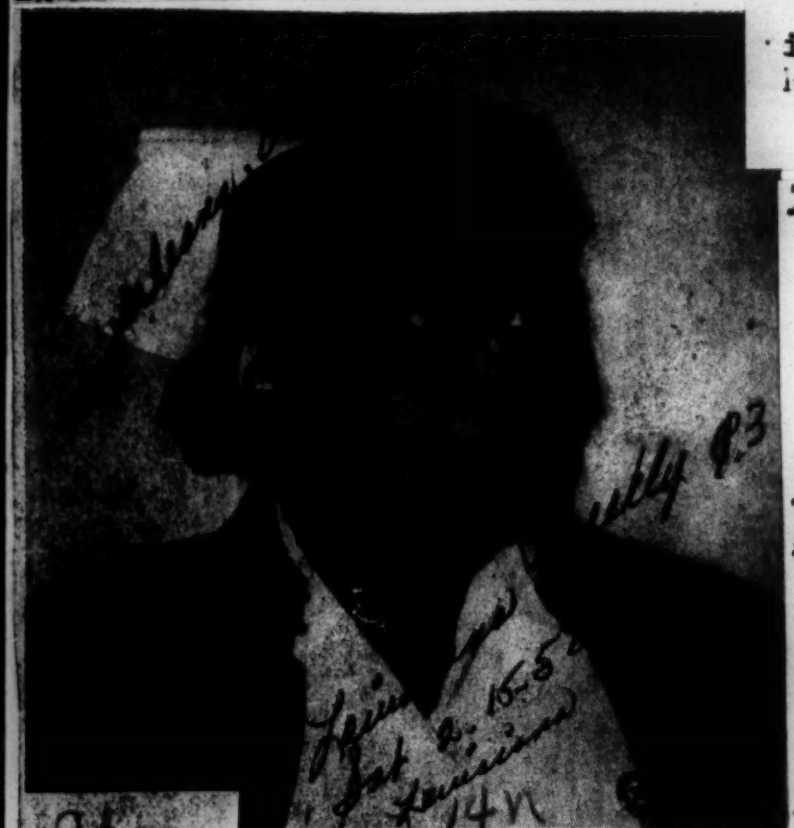
Daily Activity Sheet, Thurs. 1-30-58 Tuskegee Inst. Ala.

From Fort Carson, Colorado word came that First Lt. Frank Johnson, 2B, a 1953 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the 39th Infantry. Lt. Johnson is a native of Tampa, Florida.

CONGRATULATIONS -- JERRY TAFT MEANS

Mon. 2-17-58 Daily Activity Sheet, Tuskegee Institute Ala.

Word was received by Mr. Harold Webb, Head, Plumbing Department, that Jerry Taft Means of Birmingham, Ala., Class of '57 had passed the Alabama State Master Plumbers Examination.



COMPLETES 28 YEARS WITH ARC - Mrs. Orelia W. Harris, registered Nurse with the American Red Cross in New Orleans, has completed 28 years of service with the organization. She resides at 1828 Palmyra Street and holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and a Master's Degree from New York University. She has held many important positions in hospitals, clincis and schools throughout the country including that of supervisor of Flint Goodridge hospital in 1949 and as school and county nurse and instructor in health education at the Mississippi Negro Training School. She has donated her services and aide to the Red Cross relief at disaster area stations both in Louisiana and elsewhere and is known for her warm personality and heart felt sympathy for the poor and the needy.

LOUIS ALBERT SCIPIO, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, B. S. with highest honors in the Class of 1952, was awarded the doctor of philosophy by the University of Minnesota, on March 20, 1958. Daily Activity Sheet Thurs. 4-10-58 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

THURSDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Thursday, April 10, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 104

ALUMNAE DEATHS

Word has been received of the passing of two graduates well known here and in their respective communities for the active support of the Tuskegee ideals and objectives.

In Charlotte, North Carolina on March 10, 1958, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, formerly a member of the Service Magazine staff and an instructor in the School of Home Economics, died following a brief illness. She was a member of the Class of 1940.

Mrs. Octivia Christmas, a graduate from the School of Nursing in 1947, died suddenly today at her home in San Antonio, Texas.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, February 18, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 76

AN INSTANCE OF POSITIVE ACTION

An incident occurred on the campus on Wednesday, February 12, shortly after Mid-Week Service about which we thought the entire Institute family should know.

A group of male students returning to the Emerys saw flames leaping behind the glass doors in Power Plant #1. While everyone was milling around, waiting for someone to return with the key to open the door, Joseph Itoka, a student who lives in First Emery, kicked through the glass making a hole large enough to reach the lock and open the door. With the help of the group, the flames were quickly extinguished.

His quick thinking is commendable, for much damage could have been wrought had the fire spread. Such positive action can often prevent small problems from developing into large ones. He incurred slight injuries of a leg but received immediate medical attention and has resumed his normal duties.

SUPPLY OF FREE SALK VACCINE CONSUMED

Dr. T. M. Campbell has notified this office that all free Salk Vaccine has been consumed. Persons who have not received their three shots will have to get the additional shots from their physicians at the prevailing cost.

PFC ARLIS R. GOLDEN -- CLASS OF '57

PFC Arlis R. Golden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton M. Golden, Quitman, Ga. recently completed eight weeks of advanced training with the 1st Infantry Division of Fort Riley, Kan. He entered the Army last August and completed basic training at Fort Jackson, S. C. Golden is a 1957 graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Cites Three Alumni

Journal and

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — More than 230 graduates were awarded degrees at Tuskegee Institute commencement exercises May 26.

p. 13

Master's degrees were grant to 10 and 20 doctor of veterinary medicine degrees were awarded.

Bat. 6-14-58

Receiving the Alumni Meritorious awards were three prominent alumni: William J. Clemmons, real estate broker of Anniston, Ala.; Clifford F. Smith, electrical contractor of Houston, Tex. and Daniel J. Faulkner, insurance broker and president of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce in the City of Chicago.

14n 1958

TUSKEGEE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Tuskegee Association Holds Regional in San Francisco

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
11-29-58
Sat. 7-19-58
P 11

By M. J. HOLDER

SAN FRANCISCO — Jackson's Nook, popular Bay area spot, was the setting for the second annual conference of the Western Region of Tuskegee General Alumni Association with delegates attending from Bay area cities, Los Angeles and other Southern California communities.

Puget Sound club of Seattle, Washington and Portland (Ore.) clubs forwarded greetings on opening of the two workshops.

Mrs. Sallie Edwards, field secretary for the YWCA led the discussion in the first workshop with elimination of club leadership problems, the topic. Mrs. Dorothy Pitts, prominent recreation leader, led the discussions in the second unit.

■

KEY SPEAKER for the banquet was former Tuskegee faculty member, Dr. Robert Thornton, currently teaching physics at San Francisco's State College. "Problems of Youth in Our Changing World" was his topic.

A conference highlight was election of officers for the regional. Popular businessman and sportsman, Jack L. Jones of Los Angeles, was elected president and director with Miss Essie Sutton, president of the Bay Area club, first vice president; Ashton Kitchens, president of the Los Angeles club, was voted second vice president.

Secretarials posts were voted to Teressa M. Hawes, recording; Ella Hutchinson, assistant, and Sarita S. Jones, corresponding. Henry Miller is financial secretary. John Williams, treasurer.

Bernard Baston is parliamentarian, with Irene Richburg Jones as chaplain; Mamie Hamilton, historian, and Leon Harris, publicity chairman. Walter Hutcherson heads the program study committee.

MISS PETRA PINN , GRADUATE OF CLASS OF 1906,

Daily Activity Sheet. Wed. 2-26-58 Tuskegee Inst.

Miss Petra Pinn, a graduate of the Class of 1906, passed away, Friday, in the Greene Memorial Hospital, Wilberforce, Ohio. Miss Pinn, a graduate nurse, served as an instructor and later as a hospital administrator. She returned to Tuskegee in 1956 for her class reunion. Tuskegee mourns her passing.

14th Alumni Journal Advertiser Sheet P.B.E. Jan. 2-28-58 Montgomery, Ala.

GOREE WEATHERLY NUPTIALS

TUSKEGEE—Miss Bobbie Goree and Luther Weatherly cut their wedding cake after the ceremony was performed recently at the Greewood Baptist Church, the Rev. Raymond F. Harvery performed the double ringed ceremony.

Miss Goree, Mr. Weatherly Are United In Marriage

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 22—Miss Bobbie Goree, daughter of Mrs. John Goree, and the late John Goree, and Luther Weatherly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Weatherly, of Montgomery, were recently married in the Greenwood Baptist Church, with the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey performing the double ring ceremony against a background of palms.

Seven branched candelabra were placed at intervals about the altar and tall white baskets held white chrysanthemums. The chair stand had a background of white, appliqued with fronds of delicate fern. Magnolia leaves and white satin bows decorated the base of three-branched candle holders in each window. Misses Jeanette Brown and Sylvia Buck lighted the candles.

Miss Petra Pinn 2-23-58

NUPTIAL MUSIC

A program of nuptial music was presented by A. R. Ashley, organist. Herbert Dillard sang "Because" and Rev. Peters of St. Louis, Mo., cousin of the bride, sang "I Love You Truly."

The bride, given in marriage by her uncle, William Peters, of Prairie, Ala., was lovely in a gown of Chantilly lace over white slipper satin. The full skirt with a front panel of pleated net was attached to a long torso bodice. The long tight sleeves ended in a point over the hands. Her fingertip veil of silk illusion was attached to a crown of seed pearls and irridescent sequins. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. Mrs. Marguriete Garrett served her sister as matron of honor. Misses Joan Goree, another sister, and June Taylor were bridesmaids.

They wore identical dresses of mint green faille fashioned on princess lines with a deeper green back panel and bustle. Their satin slippers were in matching shade. The matron of honor wore a hat of net and flowers and the bridesmaids wore flower bandeaux. All carried bouquets of yellow carnations.

Little Vivian, Valeris and Karen Stewart, nieces of the bride, were lovely flower girls in their long white organdy dresses over taffeta. They carried green net and velvet baskets of rose petals.

Henry E. Brown, of Montgomery, served as best man, and the ushers were David Davis, Cornelius Howard and Sampson Cotton, all of Montgomery.

RECEPTION

Immediately following the ceremony Mrs. Goree entertained with a reception in the church parlors.

The guests registered with Mrs. Vivian Stewart, sister of the bride, who was assisted by Mrs. Portis Young and Mrs. Jacquetine Townsend. Mrs. Laura McCray and Miss Eula Steeple presented the guests to the receiving line and directed them to the refreshment table. The table was covered with a linen cut work cloth and held bowl of frappe, platters of petit fours, mints and nuts. Here Mesdames Theo Reid Walker and Eula Patrick Stafford served the many guests who came to wish the newlyweds a future of happiness.

The brides' table covered with a linen cutwork cloth, was centered with a three tierred, heart-shaped cake, decorated with white spun sugar flowers and topped with bride and groom figurines. A ruffle of net edged the base of the cake and white carnation and fern decorated the table and base. Tall white tapers tied with silver bows flanked the wedding cake.

Mrs. C. T. McCadden and Mrs. N. H. Hoffman assisted with the planning of the wedding and reception.

For her daughter's wedding Mrs. Goree chose a dress of blue lace. She wore a small matching hat and her corsage was of white carnation. Mrs. Weatherly, mother of the groom, wore a dress of rose net. Her hat was in matching shade and her corsage was of white carnations.

The bride and groom left for a honeymoon trip to Atlanta, after which they will return to Hurtsboro, Ala., to the school system where Mrs. Weatherly is teacher of home economics and her husband teaches English and mathematics.

14 Alumni Journal Dec. 4-15-58

TUSKEGEE GRAD RECEIVES DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE

The Doctor of Philosophy degree was conferred upon Mr. Wilson A. Head, Class of 1940, on March 20 at The Ohio State University. His field of specialization is education and his dissertation was: "A Study of Counseling Opportunities Available to Adults in Columbus, Ohio."

Mrs. Armentha Langster Dies of Pneumonia in Germany

Death came suddenly to a young Tulsa mother of two who had just joined her soldier husband in Frankfort, Germany at 10:27 a. m. Feb. 14.

Mrs. Armentha Chappell Langster, 24, wife of Specialist 1st Class Herbert Langster of Mobile, Ala., died of pneumonia after taking ill in a Frankfort hotel. She had left Oklahoma for New York enroute to Germany Feb. 7 in apparent good health.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Chappell, 2505 East 29th street North, Mrs. Langster was believed to have been exposed on her way to Germany. She arrived in Germany on Feb. 12, and died two days later at Frankfort Army hospital where she had undergone medical treatment.

Mrs. Langster's body was scheduled to arrive in Tulsa Wednesday from Germany. Funeral services will be held at Apache Morttuary at 2 p.m. Saturday with the Rev. Karl E. Lutze, pastor of Prince of Peace Lutheran church officiating. Interment will be at

Mrs. Armentha C. Langster

Crown Hill Cemetery.

Was Native of Haskell

Born in Haskell, Okla., July 11, 1933, Mrs. [illegible]ad lived in Tulsa sinc[illegible]42. She was a graduate [illegible] T. Washington High s[illegible]ve and attended Tuskegee I[illegible] Ala. for three at Lensrg C[illegible] aeay-srSe years. She [illegible]-1C Langster met at Tu[illegible]re married in Dec. 195[illegible].

The husb[illegible]an of nine years in the [illegible]ervice, was stationed in Germany at the time of his wife's death. He has since been given a curtailment of foreign service and reassigned at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Survivors, in addition to the husband and parents, are two sons, Herbert, Jr., 3, and Charles, 6 months; three sisters, Mrs. Loretta Johnson, Tulsa; Mrs. Clydia McCane, El Paso, Texas, and Ranola Chappell, Tulsa.

Other survivors include an aunt, Mrs. Hattie Gilmore, Tulsa; an uncle, Earnest Chappell, San Francisco, Calif.; a great grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Jan Parks; Mrs. Leora Hall, Bartlesville; Mrs. Mable Raglin, Haskell, Arthur Autry, Coweta, Andrew Newton, Haskell.

MR. BEALL STEVENS
CLASS OF 1886

MR. BEALL STEVENS, 94 only living member of the first class at Tuskegee(Ala.) Institute, celebrates his 60th Anniversary with his wife, Sallie, 78 in their Akron, Ohio home, Stevens who enrolled in 1881 and graduated in 1886, has four children.

J E T p.22
Thurs. 7-31-58

T U E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, March 4, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 84

TUSKEGEE ALUMNI ELECT TRUSTEE

Mr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1935, was elected and certified by the Tuskegee General Alumni Association to the Tuskegee Institute Trustee Board for a second two-year term as Alumni Trustee on Friday, February 28.

Present for the tabulating of the ballots was Mr. D. W. Andrews, Winston Salem, N. C., President, Tuskegee General Alumni Association. He, along with local officers, supervised the tabulating process.

On Saturday, March 1, representatives of the Southern Regional Tuskegee General Alumni Association met at the Faculty Staff Club to plan programs and activities leading up to the meeting of the four regions of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association on the campus on Labor Day week end. Mr. Henry B. Jackson, formerly of Tuscaloosa and now of New York City, is President of the Southern Region.

COOPERATIVE INTERCOLLEGIATE TESTS

Mr. Jay B. King was away from the campus Thursday and Friday administering the COOPERATIVE INTERCOLLEGIATE TESTS to high school students in Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute faces fund cutoff

Move could spark drive for Ala. U. registrarion

By BAKER E. MORTEN

WASHINGTON

A source close to the Tuskegee Alumni Association chapter here said Friday that any curtailment of state funds to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama would signal an all-out drive among colored students to enroll in the University of Alabama.

The spokesman, a 1954 graduate of Tuskegee, made the statement following talk by John Patterson that the state legislature might cut the school's fund because some faculty members were active in a merchant boycott there.

The Tuskegee boycott, initiated 15 months ago by colored citizens, has crippled more than a dozen white businessmen. The crusade was sparked when the Alabama State Legislature redistricted the Tuskegee city limits disfranchising hundreds of colored persons from the vote.

TWELVE WHITE merchants have already been forced out of business by the "trade squeeze" and more are just barely hanging on. Patterson, in seeking to break the boycott, has accused the Tuskegee Civic Association of being responsible for the movement.

Despite a temporary injunction obtained against the TCA by Patterson, the crusade has increased in intensity and the courts have upheld the right of residents to buy where they choose.

In what appears to be his latest move to crush the boycott, Patterson, who is the incoming governor of Alabama, has stated that next year Tuskegee Institute "may find it difficult to obtain money from the state."

He says there is "considerable talk of cutting off funds" to the school because "certain faculty members are active in the boycott of white merchants."

* * *

APPROXIMATELY one-tenth or $350,000 of the school's budget comes from state appropriations. Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is a privately endowed school.

The school gets state funds every year under a contract to provide specialized education to colored students.

The AFRO informant would not speculate as to whether ricula would have to be shed in the face of a fund cut, but he emphasized that the all-white University of Alabama would be the target of colored students as a result of such action.

"Tuskegee students, having no other school to turn to, would undoubtedly make application to the University of Alabama if a cut of appropriations affects the curricula," the AFRO source stated.

"A fund cut at Tuskegee would probably touch off a wave of litigation by students to get into the University of Alabama," the source theorized.

* * *

MISS AUTHERINE LUCY was the first member of her race to enroll at the University of Alabama in February, 1956. She was subsequently stoned and driven from the campus by an unruly mob.

"It's pretty well known that some members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute are stirring up racial strife," Patterson said, in hinting that the school may face a fund cut.

He made no mention of names in reference to the faculty members, but said that during his attempt to break the boycott by court action, he sought to show that faculty members were involved in the crusade.

Patterson tried for all he was worth to get a permanent injunction against the TCA, whom he charged was behind the boycott. Circuit Court Judge Will O. Walton granted a temporary injunction against the group to the state.

* * *

BUT HE refused to grant a permanent injunction because "the state had failed to prove that the TCA sponsored or took an official part in the crusade."

State funds provided to Tuskegee are appropriated through the State Department of Education to give colored students training in engineering, veterinary medicine, nursing, graduate level home economics instruction and agriculture.

Tuskegee Institute President Dr. Luther H. Foster would not comment on the situation, but explained, "it is a matter the Board of Trustees would have to consider."

However, he did say, "you can't take $350,000 out of a four million dollar budget without having some effect."

* * *

MEANWHILE, colored residents here were still patronizing their own business establishments and setting up new ones to meet the needs once filled by white merchants.

14n 1958

ALUMNI AND FORM R STUDENTS

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
MR. THOMAS DALY
CLASS 1908

NICHOLAS BIDDLE

ONE OF THE "FIRST DEFENDERS"

The title of First Defender
was given to the five companies
of Pennsylvania troops who marched
through Baltimore, from the Bolton
to the Camden Station, on the 18th
of April,1861. Nicholas Biddle was
connected with the Pottsville
Company. At the end of the afore
mentioned date a pool of blood
from his wound marked the spot where
he lay on the Capitol floor(Pottsville).
He was the first man wounded by a
rebel in the war of the Union.

The 37th Congress of the U.S. paid
tribute to Mr. Biddle for his
gallentry on 22nd of July 1961 by
tendering him a resolution f THANKS.
6666666666666666

This information was given by Mr.
Thomas Daly of the Class of 1908
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Date: November 4, 1958, which was
his birthday, he said.
Accompanied to the Department of
Records and Research by Captain R.S.
Darnaby.
Mr. Daly was in attendance at his
class re-union, which was celebratin
its 50th ann versary.
He has in mind popularizing the first
Negro who spilled his blood in the
Civil War just as Crispus Attucks was
the first Negro to spill his blood in
the American Revolution.

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ATHLETICS

Spring Sports Calendar Released at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Spring Sports Calendar at Tuskegee Institute as announced by Dr. Edward A. Jackson, director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

Baseball: The following games remain to be played: Monday, April 14, Tuskegee vs. Benedict College at Tuskegee: Tuesday, April 15, Allen University at Tuskegee and on Friday and Saturda April 18-19, the Tigers will play Alabama A&M in Normal, Alabama.

April 21-22 Tuskegee vs. Florida A&M Rattlers at Tuskegee: April 25 Tuskegee will be home to Alabama State College Hornets and on Saturday, April 26, the Tigers will visit the Hornets over in Montgomery. They will close out the season in Atlanta against Morehouse, May 5-6.

Track: The cinder team will participate in the Prairie View University Relays in Texas today; then move over to Montgomery on the 19th for State College relays. April 26, the thinclads will be in Nashville, at Tennessee State relays; will be host to the Tuskegee annual meet on Friday and Saturday, May 2-3 and participate in the SIAC meet in Atlanta, May 9-10.

Only three more dates remain open for Tennis: Today in Prairie View and on May 2-3, the Tuskegee Institute open meet.

For golf there remain seven engagements: In Prairie View today; Morris Brown, Atlanta, April 18-19; Tuskegee open, May 2-3 and the SIAC tournament, in Atlanta, May 9-10.

Tuskegee Lists Sports Schedule For April, May

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute Monday announced a four-sports schedule for the months of April and May. Covering baseball, track-and-field, tennis and golf, the schedule is as follows:

BASEBALL:

April 10, Tuskegee vs South Carolina State College at Tuskegee.

April 14, Tuskegee vs. Benedict College at Tuskegee.

April 15, Tuskegee vs. Allen University at Tuskegee.

April 18 and 19, Tuskegee vs. Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, Ala.

April 21 and 22, Tuskegee vs. Florida A. and M. University at Tuskegee.

April 25, Tuskegee vs. Alabama State College at Tuskegee.

April 26, Tuskegee vs. Alabama State College at Montgomery, Ala.

May 5 and 6, Tuskegee vs. Morehouse College at Atlanta.

TRACK AND FIELD:

April 11 and 12, Prairie View Relays, Prairie View, Tex.

April 19, Alabama State College Relays, Montgomery.

April 26, Tennessee State University Relays, Nashville, Tenn.

May 2 and 3, Annual Tuskegee Relays, Tuskegee.

May 9 and 10, Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Meet, Atlanta.

TENNIS:

April 11 and 12: Prairie View Invitational, Prairie View.

May 2 and 3, Tuskegee Institute Open, Tuskegee.

GOLF:

April 11 and 12, Prairie View Open, Prairie View.

April 18 and 19, Dual Meet, Morris Brown College at Atlanta.

May 2 and 3, Tuskegee Open, Tuskegee.

May 9 and 10, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Tournament, Atlanta.

Dibble Honorary Referee Of 1958 Tuskegee Relays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director at Tuskegee Institute, has been named honorary referee for the 32nd annual Tuskegee Relays, to be held in the Alumni Bowl, May 2 and 3. Dr. Dibble over a long period of years has been keenly interested in the sports activities at the Institute and indicated his pleasure when asked to become the honorary referee for this year's relays.

B. T. Harvey, Alabama State College, Montgomery, commissioner of the Southern Conference, will again serve as referee; Dr. Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, Atlanta, will be the starter. Dr. Forbes, athletic director at Morehouse, has acted in this capacity for the past several years.

Among the other officials are: Whitney L. Van Cleve, clerk of course; Alfred J. Priestley, Xavier University, New Orleans, head finish judge; R. P. Griffin, Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, chief judge of track events; Theodore A. Wright, Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga., chief timer; P. H. Polk, Tuskegee Institute, official photographer; James A. Johnson, Veterans Administration Hospital, scorer; L. S. Epps, Clark College, Atlanta, chief judge of field events; Robert Dabney, Tuskegee Institute, hurdles; Edward L. Pryce, Tuskegee Institute, surveyor; Arthur W. Brown, Benedict College, head inspector. The physicians are Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell and Dr. Thomas M. Campbell. Mrs. Queen E. Carter, R. N., will be in charge of the corps of nurses.

Workmen have been busily engaged for the past two weeks putting the track and the field in shape for the relays. New concrete curbing has been laid around both sides of the track by a late model curbing machine, the field has been reconditioned and other improvements have been made which should make the bowl an attractive place in which to stage this annual sports event.

THIS WEEKEND:

Two Sports Events Slated at Tuskegee

By B. T. HARVEY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—This coming Friday and Saturday, the spotlight of the Sepia-Sports world will be turned on Tuskegee Institute.

On Friday May 2 will be the 30th annual Women's Sports Day to be held in the Alumni Bowl and again on Saturday in the same place, the 32nd annual Tuskegee Relays. Colleges and high school representatives will compete in both men and women's divisions. Some 30 colleges will be represented in the college division, with high school teams representing Alabama, Georgia, Florida Tennessee, Kentucky and North and South Carolina.

The two events, the oldest of their kind among Negro colleges, with the relays the third oldest in the United States are the brain children of the late Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics for over 25 years at Tuskegee Institute. As a matter of fact, his service began at Tuskegee in 1916. Interrupted by war service in 1917, he returned in 1921 and remained until his passing in 1955.

Yes, he is gone, but his memory lives on in the lives and memories of his boys and girls.

And what is more fitting than that on May 2 at 1:30 p.m., when under usual conditions the afternoon session of the annual Women's Sport Day would be starting there, should be the dedication of the United States Army Reserve Center on the VA Hospital Road, Tuskegee, Ala. On the road that connects the Tuskegee Institute with the VA Hospital, and to memory of Cleveland Leigh Abbott, 1st Lt., Infantry AUS.

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

SIAC baseball scores reported through Sunday, April 27:

Tuskegee 4, Florida 3.
Tuskegee 8, Florida 2.
Allen 7, S. C. State 5.
Allen 8, S. C. State 7.
Allen 8, Florida 2.
Allen 6, Florida 2.
Ala. State 4, Tuskegee 0.
Grambling 9, Xavier 5.

Standing SIAC on basis of games reported through Sunday:

ALL GAMES

	W	L	W	L
Allen	7	1	7	1
Ala. State	10	3	10	3
Tuskegee	10	5	10	5
Florida	8	5	8	5
Xavier	1	1	3	2
S. C. State	2	5	2	5
Morehouse	1	8	1	8
Benedict	0	5	0	5
Ala. A&M	0	6	1	8

May 1 and 2, Allen University vs. Ala. A&M, Normal, Ala.

May 2 and 3, S. C. State vs. Benedict, Columbia, S. C.

May 2 and 3, Tenn. A&I vs. Morehouse, Atlanta, Ga.

May 2 and 3, Ala. State vs. Ala. A&M, Normal, Ala.

May 3, Allen University vs. Fla A&M. Tallahassee. Fla.

'Kegee gridder inked

TORONTO — The Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League, have announced the signing of Fred Gaston, 215-pound Tuskegee Institute fullback, to a 1958 pro-grid contract.

Tennessee State Winner In Tuskegee Competition

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tennessee State's Olympic and AAU Tigerbelles amassed 168 points to dominate the 30th annual Tuskegee Women's Day. Tuskegee Institute finished second with 90 points in the spirited two team contest.

David T. Howard, Atlanta, copped the junior women's team championship with 68 points, turning back a strong team from Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex., with 40 points. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, was third with

Coach Edward S. Temple's Tigerbelles came home first in the 80 meter hurdles, 50, 100, 200 and 400 meter events.

Tuskegee Institute won the discus, shot put and javelin in field competition.

Shirley Corwder won the 80 meter hurdles in 12.3.6. Isabelle Daniels came home first in the 50 meter run in 6.2. Barbara Jones blazed home first in the 100 meter in 11.7 and Lucinda Williams was first in the 200 meter run in 24.5.

Barbara Jacket, Tuskegee, won the discus with a heave of 110 feet, while Annie Crooms nabbed the shot put with a toss of 33 feet, 11¾ inches. Annette Jenkins, Tuskegee, won the javelin with a throw of 119 feet, 11 inches.

Margaret Mathews and Joan Terry, Tennessee State, won the broad jump and the high jump respectively.

Ernestine Reeves, Howard, Atlanta, was a double winner in the junior division by winning the junior 50 meter hurdles and the high jump. Marva Bell, also scored twin victories in the 50 and 100 meter runs. Fronnie Tucker, Carver Vocational, Atlanta, beat out the field in the 75 meter run.

The points were: Howard, Atlanta, 68; Lincoln, Port Arthur, Tex., 40; Booker Washington, Atlanta, 32; Ventral, Newnam, Ga., 30; Carver, Montgomery, 27; Turner High, Atlanta, 22; Carver, Atlanta, 20; Price, Atlanta, 15; Wheeler County, Ga., 14; Monroe, Albany, Ga., 12; Macon County Training School, Roba, Ala., 8; Union High, McIntosh, Ala., 6; Tompkins High, Savannah, Ga., 6; Booker Washington, Montgomery, 4, and Alfred E. Beach, Savannah, 1.

SENIOR WOMEN
Track Summary

80 meter hurdles — 1. Shirley Crowder, Tennessee State; 2. Joan Terry, Tennessee State; 3. Vernell Golden, Tuskegee Institute. 12:3.5.

50 meter run—1. Isabelle Daniels, Tennessee State; 2. Martha Hudson, Tennessee State; 3. Margaret Mathews, Tennessee State; 4. Marguerite D. Taylor, Tuskegee; 5. Juanita Hill, Tuskegee. 6.2.

100 meter run — 1. Barbara Jones, Tennessee State; 2. Lucinda Williams, Tennessee State; 3. Martha Hudson, Tennessee State; 4. Marguerite Taylor, Tuskegee. 11.7.

200 meter run—1. Lucinda Williams, Tennessee State; 2. Isabelle Daniels, Tennessee State; 3. Alfrances Lyman, Tennessee State. 24.5.

400 meter relay—1. Tennessee Lyman, Lucinda Williams, Freddie Daniels); 2. Tennessee State (Margaret Mathews, Annie L. Smith, Shirley Crowder, Barbara Jones). Time: 46.7.

COLLEGE WOMEN
Field Summary

Discus — 1. Barbara Jacket, Tuskegee; 2. Annie L. Smith, Tennessee State; 3. Shirley Crowder, Tennessee State; 4. Annette Jenkins, Tuskegee, distance 11(feet.

Shot put—1. Annie Croom, Tuskegee; 2. Joan Terry, Tennessee State; 3. Lula Skinner, Tuskegee. Distance 33' 11¾".

Broad jump — 1. Margaret Mathews, Tennessee State; 2. Annie L. Smith, Tennessee State; 3. Vernell Golden, Tuskegee; 4. Juanita Hill, Tuskegee. Dostance 178 feet, ¾ inches.

Javelin — 1. Annette Jenkins, Tuskegee; 2. Barbara Jones, Tennessee State; 3. Alfrances Lyman, Tennessee State. Distance 119 feet, 11 inches.

High jump—1. Joan Terry, Tennessee State; 2. Annie Croom, Tennessee State; 3. Lula Skinner, Tennessee State. Distance 4' 11".

JUNIOR WOMEN
Field Summary

50 meter hurdles—1. Ernestine Reeves, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Nicia Nowell, Howard, Atlanta; 3 Clarice Flourney, Turner, Atlanta; 4. Mearleon Cain, Monroe High, Albany, Ga. 8.3.

50 meter run—1. Marva Bell, Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex.; 2. E. Neal, Wheeler County; 3. Geraldine Jones, McIntosh, Ga.; 4. B. Eberhart, Price, Atlanta; 5. Johnny Stephen, Price, Atlanta. 6.7

75 meter run—1. Fronnie Tucker, Carver Vocational, Atlanta; 2. Hazel Brown, Central, Newnan; 3. Elizabeth Neal, Wheeler; 4. Bernice Crawford, Archur, Atlanta; 5. Hortense Earls, Lincoln, Port Arthur, Tex. Time 9.6.

100 meter run—1. Marva Bell, Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex; 2. Fronnie Tucker, Carver Vocationa, Atlanta; 3. Hazel Brown, Central High, Newnan; 4. Doris Adams, Carver, Montgomery; 5. Essie M. Hall, Monroe High, Newnan. Time 12.2.

400 meter relay — 1. Central High, Newnan, Ga. (Louise Lynch, Stella Jones, Jeanette Freeman and Hazel Brown); 2. Howard, Atlanta; 3. Turner, Atlanta; 4. Monroe, Albany, Ga.; 5. Carver Vocational, Atlanta. Time 52.2.

Baseball throw—1. Ruth Allen, Howard; 2. Laurel Jackson, Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Tex.; 3. Davis Adams, Carver, Montgomery. Distance 215'½".

Discus — 1. Sallyann Pollock, Washington, Atlanta; 2. Nellie Guillory, Lincoln, Port Arthur; 3. Doris Adams, Carver, Montgomery; 4. Robbie Echols, Washington, Blakley, Ga.; 5. Tie: Bernice Gray, E. Anderson, Monroe, Albany, Ga. Winning distance 111 feet.

High jump — 1. Ernestine Reeves, Howard, Atlanta; 2. Naomi Rodgers, Macon Co. Trg. Sch.; 3. Sallyann Pollock, Washington, Atlanta. Distance 5'2".

State (Martha Hudson, Alfrances

Florida Scores In Five Major Events At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Florida A&M University scored five smashing victories in winning the 440 yards run, 880 and one mile relays, and the shot put and pole vault, as some 6,000 spectators sitting under a torrid Alabama sun watched the 32nd annual renewal of the famed Tuskegee Relays here Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The Rattlers shared honors with Wiley College, Southern University, Xavier and Prairier View, in the glitter-meet which attracted some 30 colleges and universities from throughout the nation.

A high light of the meet which began in 1927, was the dedication of the United States Army Reserve Center Friday afternoon in memory of the founder of the Tuskegee Relays, the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, who served as athletic director and head coach here from 1916 through 1955, a period interrupted only by World War I.

Willie Poole of FAMU won the 440 yards run in 50:3 seconds while Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden and Clarence Childs sizzled the cinders in winning the 880, and the one-mile quartet Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers and Willie Poole, stunned favored Prairie View in the one mile relay.

FAMU took the 880 in a blazing 1:29.8 and traveled the mile in a 3:23.1.

Harry Key, Southern University, won the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yards dash, defeating Clarence Childs, Florida A&M and James Banks, Alcorn A&M in 9.7.

Xavier University's great distance quartet, Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, and Lloyd Jeff, won the Allen Washington Gambrell Trophy Two Mile Relay Trophy of America with a timing of 7 minutes 57.1 seconds.

Albert Nunn, Prairie View, won the Robert Russa Moton Memorial Mile, beating Willie Gary of Morehouse, and Wiley Lane of Florida A&M with a timing of 4:27.2.

Wiley College's Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown and Calvin Davis, blazed home ahead of Florida A&M and Alcorn A&M in the 440 yards relay in a 50:3 timing.

In the high school division, Ullman High scored a double victory in winning the two mile relay and the sprint medley as Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper and Eugene Mason blitzed the field.

For the second year in a row, David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, won the 440 yards relay as John Parks, Charles Smith, Raymond Smith and Cecil Myric sped the distance in 43.5.

Central Hign, Mobile, Ala., won the 880 yards relay as Virgil Hensley, Clifton McNeal, Herman Davis, and George Bradley raced home ahead of Lucy C. Laney High, Augusta, Ga., with a timing of 1:32.2.

Parker High, Birmingham, Ala., won the one mile relay with Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, and Willie Westbrook sped home ahead of Lucy C. Laney High and Ullman High in 3:35.0.

120 High Hurdles—1. Calvin Davis, Wiley; 2. Ralph Jones, Southern; 3. Eric Wilson, Xavier. 14.6.

100 Yards Run—1. Harry Key, Southern; 2. Clarence Childs, Florida A&M; 3. James Banks, Alcorn A&M. 9.7.

440 Yards Run—1. Willie Poole, Florida A&M; 2. Zean Clayton, Florida A&M; 3. David Veasey, Alabama State. 50:3.

400 Yards Relay—1. Wiley College (Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown, Calvin Davis); 2. Florida A&M; 3. Alcorn A&M. 42.1.

Two Mile Relay—1. Xavier (Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, Lloyd Jeff); 2. Florida A&M; 3. Alabama State. 7 minutes 57.1.

880 Yards Relay—1. Florida A&M (Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden, Clarence Childs); 2. Alcorn A&M; 3. Prairie View A&M 1:29.8.

Moton Mile—1. Albert Nunn, Prairie View; 2. Willie Gary, Morehouse; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A&M. 4:27.2.

One Mile Relay—1. Florida A&M (Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers, Willie Poole); 2. Prairie View; 3. Alabama State. 3:23.1.

FIELD SUMMARY

Shot Put—1. Charles Young Florida A&M; 2. Leroy Leopold Wiley; 3. Edward Barnes, Tuskegee. 45 ft., 2½ inches.

Pole Vault—1. James Denmark, Florida A&M; 2. Kermit L. Merritt, Florida A&M; 3. Marion Wims, Florida A&M. 13 ft.

Javelin Throw—1. Dred Arrington, Alabama State; 2. Prime Young, Southern; 3. Richard Hill, Southern. 180 ft., 9 inches.

Discus—1. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 2. L. Portier, Prairie View; 3. Jones Murphy, Southern. 141 ft., 4 inches.

Broad Jump — 1. Courville, Southern; 2. Kennedy, Prairie View; 3. Stewart, Scotlandville High, Scotlandville, La.

High Jump—1. Tie, White, Savannah State, James Denmark, Florida; 3. Wooley, Prairie View. Distance 6 ft., 4 inches.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

Two Mile Relay—1. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala. (Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper, Eugene Mason); 2. Parker, Birmingham, Ala., (E. Alexander, George Mabry, Rufus Hutchinson, Willie Westbrook); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga (Robert L. Shannon, John Crawford, Clarence Reeves, Uriah Bard). 8:34.5.

440 Yards Relay—1. Howard High, Atlanta (John Parks, Charles Smith, Raymond Smith, Cecil Mryic); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Central High, Mobile, Ala. 43.5.

100 Yards Dash—1. Herbert Wimbush, Beaumont, Tex.; 2. Hodges Broussard, Mobile County Training School; George Bradley, Central High, Mobile, Ala. 43.5.

Sprint Medley—1. Ullman High, Birmingham, Ala. (Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper, Eugene Mason); 2. Parker High, Birmingham, Ala.; 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga. 3:44.1.

880 Yards Relay—1. Central High, Mobile, Ala. (Virgil Hensley, Clifton McNeal, Herman Davis, George Bradley); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Southern High, Scotlandville, La. 1:32.2.

One Mile Relay—1. Parker High, Birmingham, Ala. (Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, Willie Westbrook); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta; 3. U[illegible]

man High, Birmingham, Ala. 3:35.0.

Tuskegee Tops Hornets In First Swimming Meet

By WORNIE REED

In the first swimming meet at Alabama State this season, the 1957-58 edition of Hornet swimmers lost to Tuskegee Institute in the college swimming pool Tuesday night.

In the first event, the 100 meter free-style, Tuskegee won first and second place. C. Sawyer was first; R. Davis was second. William Sides of Alabama State was third.

State won first and second in the second event, the 100 meter breaststroke, Robert Jefferson came in first and Freddie Wyckoff was second. T. Henry of Tuskegee came in third. In the 25 meter butterfly, T. Buck placed first over State's Jefferson. T. White of Tuskegee placed third.

RELAY MATCH

In one of the most thrilling events of the night was the 300 meter medley relay, which State won. Thomas Henry got State off into the lead by some 30 feet with a beautiful backstroke.

Freddie Wyckoff, with a breast stroke gained a 45-foot lead. When the last Tuskegee man jumped in for the last lap, William Sides had a pool-length lead which he held. The time was 9m. 9s.

State placed first and second in the diving, Robert Jefferson and William Buck, with 128.9 and 117.6 respectively. L. Carter of the Tigers was third, 115.6.

L. Carter and Walker placed first and second in the 50-meter sprint. William Sides placed third for State. The winning time was 17s. Glover and Neely were first and third for the Tigers in the 50-meter backstroke. Thomas Henry was second for State. Buck of the Tigers came first in the breaststroke with 45.3s. Robert Jefferson and Freddie Wyckoff placed second and third for the Hornets. Tuskegee won the 400-meter medley freestyle relay.

Maroon Tigers Best Alabama State And Tuskegee Swimmers

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Morehouse swimmers defeated Alabama State and Tuskegee Institute here Saturday in a triangular meet. The Maroon Tigers scored 83 points, Alabama 59 and Tuskegee 53.

The Atlanta mermen captured six of eight first places and placed in all of the scheduled events.

Robert Murphy's performance as anchor man in the 400 meter free-style was one of the outstanding highlights of the meet. Leaving the mark on the final 100 meter lap, Murphy trailed Tuskegee Institute's anchor man four-fifths the length of the pool. He erased a 20-yard deficit and finished seven yards in front of the field.

Unofficially, Murphy's anchor leg of 100 meters was clocked in 59 sec. Murphy has been clocked unofficially in 25 seconds flat for the 50-yard freestyle, which compares favorably with CIAAA (CIAA) and ESC performances. Bob is captain of the team and was captain of his high school swimming team in Detroit prior to coming to Morehouse (he's now a junior).

Other encouraging performances were turned in by Latimer Blount (six feet two and one half inch, 184 pounder from Lucy Laney High School), who has tremendous potential in the breast stroke events; Emory Jackson (powerful junior backstroker, freestyler and diver); William Light (unclassified freestyler and diver).

Officials for the meet included Henry Darlington, referee; B. T. Harvey and Lockart, judges. Clerks and place pickers were furnished by the three colleges involved.

1. 300 meter medley relay

First place, Morehouse (Emory Jackson, backstroke; Latimer Blount, breaststroke; Robert Murphy, freestyle). Time: 4 min. 21 sec.

2. 50 meter freestyle

First place, Robert Murphy (Morehouse). Fourth place, William Light (Morehouse). Time 28.5 sec.

3. 100 meter breast stroke

First place, Latimer Blount (Morehouse). Fourth place, Charles Wilson (Morehouse). Time: 1 min. 46 sec.

4. 50 meter backstroke

Fourth place, Joseph Pauline (Morehouse). Fifth place, Julian Bond (Morehouse). Time: 43 sec.

5. One-meter diving

Third place, William Light (Morehouse). Fourth place, Emory Jackson (Morehouse)

6. 50 meter butterfly

Tihrd place, Major Brown (Morehouse). Fourth place, Ben Blackburn (Morehouse). Time: 42.6 sec.

7. 100 meter freestyle

First place, Emory Jackson (Morehouse). Second place, William Light (Morehouse). Time: 77.5 sec.

8. 50 meter breast stroke

First place, Latimer Blount (Morehouse). Third place, Charles Wilson (Morehouse). Time: 42.9 sec.

9. 400 meter freestyle relay

First place, Morehouse (Joseph Sands, William Light, Emory Jackson, Robert Murphy). Time: 5 min. 39 sec.

Tuskegee Tops Alabama State In Swim Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — ANP) — Tuskegee Golden Tiger swimmers tripped Alabama State College, 47-37, in a dual meet at Alabama State recently.

The Golden Tigers copped first places in the 100 meter free style, the 125 meter butterfly stroke, the 50 meter free style, the 50 meter breast stroke and the 400 meter free style relay. Alabama State won first places in the 100 meter breast stroke and the 500 meter medley relay.

Tuskegee Boys and Girls Teams Win At Roundball

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —After several derailments in recent weeks the Tuskegee Golden Tiger basketball Express returned to solid, smooth track to roll by the Alabama A & M Bulldogs, 91-77, here in spacious Logan Hall. With Forwards Nathaniel Frazier and Alvin Stephens as engineers, and guard Thomas Lampkin as conductor, the Golden Tiger express shifted into high gear after two minutes of play to take a lead of 6-3 and led all the way.

Old reliable Nathaniel Frazier sizzled 25 points through the nettings, 16 of them in the last half, to spark the Tuskegee attack while teammates Alvin Stephens and Thomas Lampkin canned 21 points each. James Lightfoot rendered yeoman service by tossing 16.

In the matter of field goals, however, Tuskegee hit 33 and A & M hooped 32. A very close contest in the matter of shots from the floor. The difference came at the free throw stripe. Tuskegee netted 25, A & M college counted 16. A deliciency which proved very costly. Joe Avery, A & M forward, caught fire in the second half and closed with a total of 16. While Alford Franklin and Charles Kimbrough tallied 11 apiece in the A & M cause. Brilliant flashes by Henry Boykins and Charles Ford, who tallied 9 each, kept A & M within hailing distance of the Golden Tiger express.

In the preliminary game the Golden Tigerettes tripped Albany State college lassies (Albany, Georgia) 45-38, in a close pulsating contest. Off to a slow lead the Albany State lassies were edged by Tuskegee, 22-21, at halftime. At the end of the third quarter Tuskegee was leading by a score of 33 to 30. In the fourth quarter, however, the Tigerettes increased their lead to seven points and made that lead hold. For the losers Wylene Jones flipped 27 points to cop high scoring honors tor the evening. For the victors Wilcox with 14 led the way to the Missouri Morris with 18 and Jean Wilcox with 14 led the way to the Tuskegee victory.

Tuskegee Tigers Whip Alabama, 91-77

TUSKEGEE INSTITUE, Ala. — After several derailments in recent weeks the Tuskegee Golden Tiger basketball express returned to solid, smooth track to roll by the Alabama A&M Bulldogs, 91-77, here in spacious Logan Hall last week.

With Forwards Nathaniel Frazier and Alvin Stevens as engineers and Guard Thomas Lampkin as conductor, the Golden Tigers Express shifted into high gear after two minutes of play to take a lead of 6-3 and led all the way.

Knoxville Student Victim Of Tuskegee Accident

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. - (SNS) - Joseph Shaw, age 23, died Feb. 28 from injuries received in an automobile accident near the campus of Tuskegee Institute where he was a student.

The accident which happened on Saturday, February 22 at 12:30 p. m. was the results of the driver losing control of the car in which the victim was a passenger. He was one of three persons riding with another veterinary student who swerved the car to avoid striking a dog and lost control.

The car left the road and ran into a concrete retaining wall. Mr. Shaw was thrown through the windshield of the car and received head and internal injuries from which he never fully regained consciousness. He died February 28.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw of 308 Shea Street. He attended the public schools of Knoxville, Knoxville College and was a junior in the Veterinary Medicine School at Tuskegee Institute.

RECENTLY MARRIED

On December 28 last Mr. Shaw married the beautiful and popular student nurse Sherwood Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reed, 2243 City View Avenue. The wedding, solemnized at the Church of Immaculate Conception, West Vine Avenue, where both Mr. Shaw and Miss Reed are members, was a highlight of the Christmas season's festivities.

AVID SPORTSMAN

Mr. Shaw will be remembered as an avid water sportsman. He was a powerful swimmer as is Mrs. Shaw and they enjoyed many wonderful hours, boating, fishing, swimming and water skiing together.

Mr. Shaw is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sherwood Reed Shaw, and his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw, and a host of other relatives and friends. He was funeralized from the Church of Immaculate Conception, Wednesday morning at 10:00 o'clock. Interment was in Catholic Cemetery. Reed Funeral Home was in charge.

Fla. A&M Nine Play Tuskegee

TALLAHASSEE, March 11--The Florida A. and M. University baseball nine will meet Tuskegee Institute here Friday and Saturday in the first two games of a four game home and away SIAC series.

The Rattlers finished third in the conference race last season. Coach O. A. Moore is expecting his nine to move into strong contention for the league championship this spring. The Rattlers looked very impressive in belting out an 8-5 victory over the Tampa All-Stars here last Saturday afternoon.

Roosevelt Giddens drove in three runs with a long single to left field to give Florida A. and M. an 8-5 win over the All-Stars here in the first baseball game of the season.

Tampa pushed across three runs in the first inning and added two more runs in the third to go out front 5-2. A. and M. tied the ball game at 5-5 in the bottom of the fifth. Robert Joseph tripled to right field and scored on a sacrifice by Eugene Edwards.

Rookie catcher Ralph Burns, pinchhitting for starting pitcher Cullen Lowe, doubled to left field following Herbert Montana's single to left and George Williams drew a base on balls to set the stage for Giddens game winning blow in the eight.

The blow scored Montana, Burns, and Williams and Giddens was out stealing to retire the side.

Pitcher James Carmichael relived Lowe in the ninth and retired the side in order. Lowe was the winning pitcher, giving up seven hits, striking out five and walking only three in eight innings.

Giddens and Lowe were the batting stars for Fam-U. Both had two hits three trips to the plate.

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FAMU Opens '58 Baseball Season Against Tuskegee

TALLAHASSEE—The Florida A

Tuskegee Sports Calendar

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The spring sports calendar at Tuskegee Institute as announced by Dr. Edward L. Jackson, director of the department of physical education and athletics:

BASEBALL

April 14	Tuskegee Vs Benedict College at Tuskegee
April 15	Tuskegee Vs Allen University at Tuskegee
April 18-19	Tuskegee Vs Alabama A&M College at Normal
April 21-22	Tuskegee Vs Florida A&M Univer. at Tuskegee
April 25	Tuskegee Vs Alabama State College at Tuskegee
April 26	Tuskegee Vs Alabama State Col. at Montgomery
May 5-6	TuskegeeVs Morehouse College at Atlanta

TRACK AND FIELD SCHEDULE
(Men and Women)

April 11-12	Prairie View University Relays, Prairie View, Texas.
	View, Texas.
April 19	Alabama State College Relays, Montgomery
April 26	Tennessee State University Relays, Nashville
May 2-3	The Annual Tuskegee Relays, Tuskegee Inst.
May 9-10	The Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Track Meet, Atlanta, Ga.

TENNIS

April 11-12	Prairie State University Invitational, Prairie View, Texas ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼¼¼
May 2-3	Tuskegee Institute Open, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

GOLF

April 11-12 Prairie View State University Open at Prairie View, Texas
April 18-19 Dual Meet, Morris Brown College at Atlanta
May 2-3 Tuskegee Open, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
May 9-10 S.I.A.C. Tournament, at Atlanta, Ga.

Morehouse Plays Tuskegee Inst., March 28-29th

Morehouse College will play Tuskegee Institute a two-game baseball series Friday and Saturday, March 28-29 to open a 21 -game schedule The series will be played in Tuskegee, Ala.

Following the weekend with the Golden Tigers, the Atlanta nine will engage the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital March 30 and Alabama State, March 31- April 1.

Returning home, Morehouse will play Florida A&M, April 4-5 on the Atlanta University diamond. The complete Morehouse College baseball schedule is as follows:

April 10, Allen University, Atlanta; April 14, South Carolina State, Atlanta; April 16, Allen University; April 18-19, Florida A&M, Tallahassee; April 25-26, Alabama A&M, Atlanta; May 2-3, Tennessee State, Atlanta; May 5-6, Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta; May 9-10, Alabama A&M, Normal, Ala; May 12, Tennessee State, Nashville, Tenn (Doubleheader).

Complete dates with South Carolina State will be announced.

Allen Yellowjackets Defeat Tuskegee 7-4

By R. L. PEGUESE, Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Allen University came from behind to beat Tuskegee, Ala. Institute, 7-4, Thursday afternoon at Hurst Stadium to gain its third straight victory.

The Yellow Jackets, defending conference champions and currently on top of the SIAC this season, scored four runs in the sixth inning to go ahead for good, 5-2. Sophomore Arthur Landrum pitched the first eight innings for Allen and struck out nine.

Leroy Hicks, junior righthander who is being scouted by the New York Yankees after his nine frame no-hitter aginst Benedict, struck out two in the ninth.

Israel Gist and Henry Anderson each had two hits and drove in three runs by their combined efforts. No Tuskegee batter had more than one hit.

Tuskegee	200	000	011	4	5	2
Allen	000	014	02x	7	7	4

Scott, Kennedy (6th with one out), Bryant (8) and Stevens. Landrum (wp) Hicks (9) and C. Canty.

Allen Turns Back Tuskegee Nine, 7-4

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14n 1958 ATHLETICS (BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT)

Knoxville Nips Clark 68-64 To Win 25th SIAC Tournament Crown

Florida A & M Cops Consolation From Benedict College 91-67

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Knoxville College, sparked by a 38-point scoring perfermance by brilliant pivot star Jackie Fitzpatrick, eked out a rip-roaring, hairline, last-second clutch victory in nipping Clark College, 68-64 in the finals of the 25th annual SIAC basketball Tournament played here in Logan Hall.

Fitzpatrick, who averaged 35.66 points in the Bulldogs' three-game uphill battle to their second SIAC tournament title in history, bulleted through 107 points in games played against Morris Brown, Benedict and their final round opponents from Clark College.

Knoxville College became the first SIAC affiliate from the State of Tennessee to win the coveted tournament plum back in 1956 when the Bulldogs turned back Morehouse College in the finals.

For Clark College, the defeat was frustrating. They got perhaps the second most outstanding play in the tournament from little Edward Jones, whose unbelievable shots, repeatedly brought salves of cheers from the galleries.

Regardless of the super-duper play from Gerald Tate, Eugene Walker, Robert Bell, Milton Fields and Oscar Holder, the Cardinal and Black muffed their bid to win their third SIAC championship, having previously won 1940 and 1954.

Knoxville led 21 to 12 after the first ten minutes of play and led 37 to 30 at the half. With seven minutes left in the contest, the Cinderella Clark Panthers tied the score at 55 to 55. A nip-and-tuck battled raged in the waning minutes in which Clark lost Oscar Holder, Eugene Walker and Edward Jones via fouls.

With approximately a minute left in the final game, the score was again knotted. However, Knoxville soon went ahead on a field goal by Jackie Fitzpatrick who was fouled while shooting. Fitzpatrick picked up two extra points, and put his team ahead 68 to 64, the final score.

Clark moved into the diamond-studded, deluxe finals by beating Fisk University 64-52, then returned to the floor in the quarter-finals to edge South Carolina State 61-60, and outpointed Florida A & M's visitation champions 80-74 in the semi-finals.

The Panthers' battle to the finals was a rags-to-riches story. During the regular season the Cardinal and Black five won 9 and lost 6 in the league play against the overall victory mark of 11-8. The brilliant Panthers have no home practice court, and this made their showing even more remarkable.

The form sheet which sent the unseeded Clark College quintet against the Bulldogs was based on splendid team spirit, cohesive play, heart and hustle, and a tremendous and superlative coaching job by Leonidas S. Epps.

Clark College, in beating the FAMU Rattlers, kept alive a hex that has handicapped the Rattlers through the years of never having won two tournaments in a row. The Rattlers annexed the visitation crown with a 16-1 loop mark and will play Texas Southern University Feb. 27-28 Mar. 1 for a berth in the 32 team NAIA championships at Kansas City, March 10-15.

The Panthers last won the SIAC championship in 1955 when a memorable five sparked by Roman (Dock) Turman and Julius Bunn came out of obscurity to dazzle the field.

SUMMARY

KNOXVILLE (68)	FG	FT	TPS
Austin	3	3	9
Frazier	5	0	10
Fitzpatrick	15	8	38
Moore	3	3	9
Dicks	1	0	2
TOTALS	27	14	68

CLARK (64)	FG	FT	TPS
Tate	3	1	7
E. Jones	11	6	28
Walker	5	1	11
Fields	1	0	2
Bell	5	1	11
Holder	2	1	5
TOTALS	27	10	64

Bell 3 7 13
Walker 6 1 13
Bonner 1 0 2
Carter 1 0 2
Fields 1 0 2
Clark 1 3 5
Jones 6 4 16
TOTALS 27 26 80

FLORIDA (74)	FG	FT	TPS
Gibson	4	1	9
Wesley	1	0	2
Young	3	3	9
Williams	5	1	11
Morgan	7	5	19
Evans	1	2	4
Forchion	5	6	16
TOTALS	28	18	74

CLARK (64)	FG	FT	TPS
Robinson	3	4	10
Holden	4	0	8
Tate	6	3	15
Bell	0	0	0
Walker	4	0	8
Bonner	0	1	1
Carter	1	0	2
Fields	1	4	6
Jones	5	2	12
Clark	0	2	2
TOTALS	24	16	64

FISK (52)	FG	FT	TPS
Clement	2	0	4
Gerald	2	0	4
Wright	3	4	10
Reed	5	1	11
Gilliam	6	5	17
Shaw	2	0	4
Dixon	1	0	2
TOTALS	21	10	52

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BENEDICT (85)	FG	TP	TPS
Parker	1	0	2
L. Goolsby	3	3	9
Simon	3	4	10
Jones	1	0	2
Triplett	5	2	12
Murphy	15	4	34
V. Goolsby	0	0	0
Kegler	3	3	9
Williams	1	1	3
Jackson	1	2	4
TOTALS	33	19	85

ALA. STATE (81)	FG	FT	TPS
Madison	4	3	11
Moton	5	4	14
Jordan	3	3	9
Dew	9	9	27
Martin	2	2	6
Bryant	0	2	2
Black	0	0	0
Cole	5	2	12
TOTALS	28	25	81

SUMMARY

FLORIDA (91)	FG	FT	TPS
Gibson	8	1	17
Williams	8	1	17
Wesley	2	0	4
Young	3	2	8
Collier	5	0	10
Morgan	3	2	8
Forchion	6	3	15
Evans	4	4	12
TOTALS	39	13	91

BENEDICT (67)	FG	FT	TPS
Simon	6	5	17
Jackson	1	0	12
Triplett	8	0	16
Jones	0	1	1
Goolsby	1	0	2
Murphy	8	5	21
Keggler	0	3	3
Williams	2	1	5
TOTALS	26	15	67

RATTLERS TAKE THIRD PLACE AT TUSKEGEE TOURNEY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Florida A&M University Rattlers defeated Benedict College 91 to 67 here Saturday night to cop third place in the final round of the 25th SIAC Basketball Tournament.

The Rattlers led 19 to 15 at the end of the first ten minutes and held a 43 to 37 command at the half.

Florida entered the tournament in a top-seeded position but was knocked out of first place contention by Clark College of Atlanta. Benedict lost to Knoxville College but eked out a thrilling 85 to 81 victory over Alabama State.

The contest was played in Logan Hall Gymnasium.

TUSKEGEE CO-EDS SING AT 25 SIAC TOURNAMENT — Singing the National Anthem. These five, attractive senior co-eds from Tuskegee Institute, led the singing of the National Anthem before the start of the championship game, of the Silver Anniversary Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament played in spacious Logan Hall at Tuskegee, Saturday night, February 22.

Reading from left to right, Miss Ruby White, Elementary Education, Beaumont, Texas; Miss Albertine Harris, Institutional Management; Birmingham, Ala., Miss Gertrude Dallas, Home Economics, Chattanooga, Tenn., Miss Sylvia Dunham, Secondary Education, Tuskegee Institute; and Miss Barbara Nance, Physical Education, Greenwood, S. C.

State Cage Tournament Scheduled at Tuskegee

By E. P. WALLACE

When the Alabama Interscholastic Athletic Assn. state basketball tournament gets underway here Friday at 9 a.m., sports fans will see 18 championship prep teams in action, as each is a champion from its respective district.

For the first time, the AIAA will sponsor both the single and double "A" tournament, this permitting the smaller high school boys to participate in a state tournament, vying for state championship with teams in their category. Of the 18 schools that are to be represented here this weekend, nine come from the single "A" division.

The winner in each division will be awarded identical trophies for first place, likewise in runner-ups as well as in the consolation bracket. This, according to W. H. Coston, executive secretary of the AIAA, is designed to stimulate a greater participation incentive on the part of class "A" school players.

In the double "A" area the winner will represent Alabama at the National Tournament held in Nashville, where the team will compete with leading quintets of the nation.

Among the teams competing here this weekend in pursuit of the state crown and national recognition will be local Carver High Wolverines; Druid High, U.S. Jones High, Carver of Dothan; Council High of Huntsville, Carver of Gadsden, Mobile County High, Tuskegee Institute High and a Jefferson County team.

Participating in the single "A" division will be teams from Dora; York, Tallassee, Mt. Meigs, Millers Ferry, Hartford, Piedmont, Moulton and Jefferson County. The single "A" division will pry the lid off this 1958 tournament with the first game at 9 a.m. Friday Special provisions are being made for students planning to attend all four sessions of the tournament, two on Friday and two on Saturday. With proper identification, pupils will be granted a 50 cents savings if they purchase a season ticket instead of buying one for each of the sessions.

Consolations and finals will be played Saturday afternoon and night closing out with the awarding of trophies, etc All games will be played in the college's Arena. William Mills is tournament director.

Panthers Play Golden Tigers Tonight At Joe Louis Gym

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee are in Atlanta today to meet a Clark College team which is struggling to break a three-game losing streak which has dampened considerably the hopes of Clark fans.

Morris Brown's Joe Louis Gymnasium tonight at 8 p. m., will be the scene of the encounter and for the Panthers, victory tonight is virtually a must, for the Panthers will next face tough Xavier and Jackson College in a road series.

Ahead Morehouse, a strong contender for SIAC top honors, the Panthers showed good form, but were probably a bit rusty from the holiday lay-off. Several days of [illegible] may now have them in top shape.

tonight brings a 3-3 record to Atlanta to lay on the line. The Panthers have only one conference victory to their credit, that at the expense of Lane. Both teams have suffered defeat at the hands of Allen, Tuskegee Monday night by 74-68 and Clark before the holidays.

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Clark will probably start the contest tonight with Holden, Fields, Walker, Tate and Edward Jones. As in previous games, he can be expected to sustitute freely, using freshmen Theotis Robinson, Henry Clark, Bobby Bell, and Joe Carter frequently.

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Gene Walker, Panther center whose defensive ability has made him one of the team's mainstays, came through against Morehouse Saturday with one of the best offensive performances of his career with the Panthers. Now in his senior year, Gene will probably turn in increasingly impressive records as the season progresses.

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Milton Fields was the "man of the hour" in the Morehouse game, however, as he poured several consecutive long-range field goals through the hoops during a basket-for-basket flurry which occured about mid-way the game. At guard, Fields is co-captain of the Panther squad.

—o—

Captain to this year's squad is Gerald Tate, who not only ranks as a great competitor but also as the team's top scholar. A music major, Tate has consistently had a high place on Clark's honor roll and twice was selected to have his biography listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." Tate was named center on the Georgia Tournament's "All-Tournament" team.

Benedict 5 Bumps 'Skegee For 6th Win

Columbia, S. C.—Benedict College cagers went on a scoring spree in the third quarter here last week to rout Tuskegee Institute, 83-61, and win their sixth straight victory of the regular season.

With the score tied, 23-23, with four minutes left in the second quarter, Benedict's Lou Goolsby and his twin brother, Varlee, began finding the range and dumped in a combined total of 12 quick points, while Eddie Murphy added four more to give the Carolinians a 39-31 half-time lead.

Tuskegee's Thomas Lampkin led both teams in scoring with 20 points, but fouled out late in the third period.

By that time, however, the Benedicts had stretched their lead to 28 points, and Coach John Brown was playing his reserves.

Eleven Benedict players entered the scoring column with both Eddie Murphy and Walter Simon connecting for 16 points, followed by Levi Jones with 15.

Morehouse Visits Tuskegee Tonight

Morehouse's undefeated basketball team which boasts a 7-0 record will play Tuskegee Institute tonight in Logan Hall. The Maroon Tigers departed early this morning for the important SIAC contest.

The Maroon Tigers have won seven straight games since finishing as runner-up in the Georgia Invitational and if victorious the Golden Tigers would strengthen their campaign towards the SIAC visitation title.

Last weekend, the Maroon Tigers won close road games from Alabama A & M 74 - 70 and Fisk University 75 - 71.

Tuskegee Institute meanwhile bowed to Benedict 83 - 61 and Bethune Cookman 102 - 71. Other losses were at the hand of Fisk University 71-56, Clark College 77-74, Xavier 88 - 61 and Florida A & M 88 -

Tuskegee Institute has defeated Allen 73 - 58, Morris Brown 60 - 53 and Alabama A & M 70 - 65.

Head Basketball Coach Ross Owens will rely heavily upon the services of his phenomenal scoring ace, Nathaniel Frazier, Savannah, Ga., to keep Tuskegee out in front.

Dr. Frank L. Forbes, director of physical education and head basketball coach at Morehouse, will count on his leading scorer, Ozzie Bynum, Brooklyn, N. Y., to match shots with Nat Frazier.

In addition to Nathaniel Frazier, Tuskegee can depend upon the services of Thomas Lampkin, Detroit, Mich., Lewis Fontno, Houston, Texas, Earl Watts, Clearwater, Fla., Robert Duckworth, Pensacola, Fla., P. P. Jackson, Montgomery, Ala., Alvin H. Stevens, Jr., Trenton, S. C., Winslow D. Griffin, Washington, D. C., Gwindell D. Bradley, Memphis, Tenn., and Lewis O. Carter, Ft. Lee, Virginia.

TUSKEGEE RIPS ALABAMA, 91-77

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — After several derailments in recent weeks the Tuskegee Golden Tiger Basketball Express returned to solid, smooth track to roll by the Alabama A & M Bulldogs, 91-77, here in spacious Logan Hall Saturday night. With Forwards Nathaniel Frazier and Alvin Stevens as engineers, and Guard Thomas Lampkin as conductor, the Golden Tiger Express shifted into high gear after two minutes of play to take a lead of 6-3 and led all the way.

Old reliable Nathaniel Frazier sizzled 25 points through the netting, 16 of them in the last half to spark the Tuskegee attack while teammates Alvin Stevens and Thomas Lampkin canned 21 points each. James Lightfoot rendered yeoman service by tossing 16.

In the matter of field goals, however, Tuskegee hit 33 and A & M College hooped 32. A very close contest in the matter of shots from the floor. The difference came at the free throw stripe. Tuskegee netted 25, A & M College counted 11.

A deficiency which proved very costly. Joe Avery, A & M forward, caught fire in the second half and closed with a total of 16. While Alford Franklin and Charles Kimbrough tallied 11 apiece in the A & M cause. Brilliant flashes by Henry Boykin and Charles Ford, who tallied nine each, kept A & M within hailing distance of the Golden Tiger Express.

In the preliminary game the Golden Tigerettes tripped the Albany State College lasses (Albany, Georgia) 45-38, in a close pulstaing contest.

Off to a slow lead the Albany State lassies were edged by Tuskegee, 22-21, at halftime. At the end of the third quarter Tuskegee was leading by a score of 33 to 30. In the fourth quarter, however, the Tigerettes increased their lead to seven points and made that lead hold. For the losers Wylene Jones flipped 27 points to cop high scoring honors for the evening. For the victors Missouri Morris with 18 and Jean Wilcox with 14 led the way to the Tuskegee victory.

Morehouse Stops Tuskegee for 8th Straight S. C. Win

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Morehouse college, current leaders of the SIAC basketball pack, toppled the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 81-70, for the eighth straight conference victory here in Logan Hall Wednesday night.

Impressively cool in their skillful formation and execution of fancy scoring patterns, the Morehouse Maroon Tiger on two successive field goals, by William Penniman, broke a 7-7 deadlock in the first period and poured an avalanche of points through the hoops, an avalanche which engulfed Tuskegee, 43-25, at the end of the first stanza.

With Ozzie Bynum and William Penniman in the play-maker role, Leonard Johnson, Samuel Phelps and Marion Thomas darted deceptively, dribbled skillfully and drilled 20 points each in a superlative play of control basketball.

Although baffled in the first half Tuskegee roared back in the second with Nathaniel Frazier and Wilbert Sutton aiding Thomas Lampkin and David Crier in throttling the Morehouse attack and narrowing the lead to 8 points, 58-50 in the third quarter.

Then Morehouse with Thomas, Johnson and Phelps hitting timely and Bynum meshing one or two baskets crucially, rolled to final victory, 81-70.

The Morehouse defense at times was as superb as the offense. High scoring Nathaniel Frazier, consistently brilliant, Golden Tiger forward, was guarded closer than the high reserve gold supply of the United States Treasury at Fort Knox. In the first half Frazier had no points. In the second half, however, Frazier found the range for 11, about half of his normal total for one game.

For Tuskegee and the losers cause Lampkin sacked 20 points, Wilbert Sutton meshed 16 and the consistently dependable Nathaniel Frazier hooped 11.

Benedict College Nips Tuskegee Tigers, 67-64

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Benedict College, Columbia, poured a dozen points through the hoops in the closing minutes of play to ease by the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee, 67-64, here in a game marred by frequent bobbles and less than average field goal shooting.

Off to a slow start both teams experienced difficulty in finding the scoring range. After 14 minutes of play Tuskegee led, 15 to 16. Benedict tied the score at 20 and surged ahead, 30-24, at halftime.

Trailing Benedict at the midpoint, Tuskegee struck with lightning swiftness. James Lightfoot, Alvin Stevens and Thomas Lampkin hit field goals in rapid succession to even the count at 30. For 10 minutes both teams came to life and battled furiously to capture the lead. Tuskegee pulled abreast of Benedict at 34. Then Benedict overhauled Tuskegee at 39. Thereupon Benedict garnered a six-point lead, 45-39, but Tuskegee quickly reduced that lead and fought valiantly until Benedict forged ahead in the closing seconds of the contest.

Edward Murphy sacked 18 points to cop high point honors for the evening while Lou Goolsby and Walter Simon bagged 15 each.

In the losing cause Old Reliable Nathaniel Frazier, who is closing a brilliant basketball career at Tuskegee, shipped 15 points through the netting. Siding him were Wilbert Sutton, with 13; Thomas Lampkin, with 12; Alvin Stevens and James Lightfoot with 8 apiece.

Tuskegee closes its 1957-58 basketball season in games with staunch rival, Alabama State College Wednesday night, Feb. 12, and Fisk University, Saturday night, Feb. 15, Tuskegee lassies will play the Bethune-Cookman College sextette. All games to be played in Logan Hall at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Tigers Nip Fort Payne Cats, 71-69

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 10 — A victory bent Golden Tiger basketball combine edged the Fort Valley State College Wildcats, 71-69, in a nip and tuck thriller which had a movie studio ending here in Logan Hall Friday night.

Led by the hustle of Wilbert Sutton, Alvin Stevens, James Lightfoot and the rebounding of Bobby Copeland, Tuskegee with the Fort Valley Wildcats clawing vigorously for the lead, forged ahead 33-34 at the intermission.

Sparked by timely, effective clutch shooting by Nathaniel Frazier and Thomas Lampkin, who combined to mesh 24 points in the second stanza, Tuskegee nipped Fort Valley by two points before the buzzer nullified a pirate bold steal and brilliant drive-in by an alert Fort Valley player to give the game a movie studio finish and Tuskegee a long sought victory.

A close game all the way, Tuskegee enjoyed in the first half a six point margin, 33-27. In the second half Tuskegee led by 11 points, 60-49. Then Fort Valley launched a terrific scoring offensive with Jerry McCollough drilling 21 points through the hoops to narrow the Tuskegee lead and to capture individual scoring honors for the game. Roy Robinson, McCollough's teammate, flipped 11 while Willie Rawlins and Augustus Roberts bucketed 8 apiece.

For Tuskegee, Wilbert Sutton hooped 16; Thomas Lampkin and Nathaniel Frazier neeted 14 each, while Alvin Stevens and James Lightfoot settled for 8 apiece.

In the preliminary of the double header with Fort Valley the Tuskegee lassies tripped the visitors, 31-25, to make a clean sweep of the games with their Georgia rivals. For the victors Barbara hit 7 and Elizabeth Hinnant copped Jacket flipped 13, Jean Wilcox 5. For the losers Juanita Dixon trickled 9 and Sarah Guyton garnered 5.

Tuskegee Tops Fort Valley, 71-69

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — A victory bent Golden Tiger basketball combine edged the Fort Valley State college Wildcats, 71-69, in a nip and tuck thriller which had a movie studio ending here last Friday night.

Led by the hustle of Wilbert Sutton, Alvin Stevens, James Lightfoot the rebounding of Bobby Copeland, Tuskegee with the Fort Valley Wildcats clawing vigorously for the lead, forged ahead 33-34 at the intermission.

Sparked by timely, effective clutch shooting by Nathaniel Frazier and Thomas Lampkin, who combined to mesh 24 points in the second stanza, Tuskegee nipped Fort Valley by two points before the buzzer nullified a pirate bold steal and brilliant drive-in by an alert Fort Valley player to give the game a movie studio finish and Tuskegee a long sought victory.

Knoxville Bulldogs Win SIAC By Edging Clark Quint, 68-64

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 23 —Sparked by the sensational all-around play of Jackie Fitzpatrick, rangy 6-3 sharp-shooter from Somerset, Ky., the third-seeded Knoxville College Bulldogs of Knoxville, Tenn., squeezed out a 68-64 victory over the unseeded Clark College Panthers of Atlanta, Ga., in the finals of the Silver Anniversary SIAC Basketball Tournament, played Saturday night at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

It was a thrilling contest most of the way, with drame galore packed into the final six minutes of play, when the Cardinal and Black Panthers wiped out a nine-point deficit and climbed on top, 57-55. With Fitzpatrick and Edward Jones, Clark's fast-driving guard from Orange, N.J., matching basket for basket, the score was later deadlocked 62-62 and 64-64.

In the final minute of play, Fitzpatrick shot a field goal from underneath and cashed-in on two charity tosses to put the game "in the bag," giving the Bulldogs their second tournament championship. Knoxville won the tournament for the first time in 1956.

The Clark Panthers, who upset the top-seeded Florida A & M University Rattlers 80-74 in the semi-finals, put up a stirring battle before going down to defeat. The ten-team event got under way here Thursday with Clark defeating Fisk University 64-52, and later shading South Carolina State College, 61-60. Knoxville romped to an 88-75 triumph over Morris Brown College and polished off Benedict, 90-85.

In the consolations finals, the Florida Rattlers, who captured the 1957-58 visitation crown with a brilliant 16-and 1 record, ran away from the Benedict Tigers, 91-67. The defending champion Rattlers previously had defeated the Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats, 81-79, while the Benedict Tigers, seeded No. 2 by the Tournament Committee, beat the Alabama State College Hornets, 85-81 and nosed out the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, 63-62.

With the scoring well distributed between Julius Williams, Leroy Gibson, James Forchion, Carl Evans, and Leon Collier, the Rattlers forged a 43-37 lead at intermission and turned the game into a rout in the final stanza. Key men for Benedict included: Edward Murphy, Walter Simon and Leonard Triplett.

CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

KNOXVILLE (68)	B	F	TP
Austin	3	3	9
Moore	4	3	11
Fitzpatrick	14	8	36
Frazier	5	0	10
Dicks	1	0	2
Totals	27	14	68

CLARK (64)	B	F	TP
Tate	2	1	5
Holden	2	1	5
Walker	3	1	11
Jones	11	6	28
Fields	1	0	2
Bell	3	1	11
Totals	27	10	64

Fisk whips 'Skegee,

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Tuskegee Tigers were tripped by the Fisk cagers Saturday night by a 77-70 score, becoming the Bull Dogs' second victim of the brand new basketball season.

After leading the Bull Dogs to a 70-60 triumph over Alabama A & M in Normal, Ala. Wednesday night, little Bobby Gilliam of Nashville racked up 27 points against Tuskegee to capture Saturday night's scoring honors. He poured in 28 against A & M.

Freshman forward Lamont Lawson of Washington, D.C. backed up his "stringfellow" with 15 against Tuskegee and 12 against Alabama A & M. The lanky Lawson proved himself to be a handy man around the backboards too.

Tuskegee, like A and M, led the Bull Dogs at half time but in each game Coach Bus Thompson's cage men returned to the hardwood wars with their teeth bared and shot their way into the victory column.

The victory gave Fisk a 2-0 record. They meet Morris Brown Wednesday and Alabama State Friday. Both wiill be home games.

Morehouse, Tuskegee Clash In Columbus Tonight, 8:00 P. M.

Pomp, Pageantry To Mark 23rd Renewal Of Traditional Game

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Morehouse College battles Tuskegee Institute here tonight in the 23rd annual renewal of their traditional football series in Memorial Stadium, at 8:00 p. m.

Pomp and pageantry and strong rivalry will mark this game between the Maroon Tigers and the Golden Tigers and a crowd of 10,000 is expected for the duel between Morehouse's Duke Foster and Whitney Van Cleve of Tuskegee Institute.

Foster in his second season as headmaster of the Maroon Tigers has a 1-2-0 record. The Morehouse coach has a lifetime mark of 3-7-1.

Morehouse College defeated Alabama A. and M. 16-0, was edged by Dillard 14-6 and bowed last week to Alabama State 14-0.

Year after year the two clubs battle each other with zest and this time is expected to be no exception. In the win and lost column, Tuskegee enjoys an advantage. Yet with the exception of the last two games, many of the contests have been close, hard fought tilts.

Tuskegee, whose offense has at times this year wheezed and sputtered, rolled into high gear last Saturday with a 44-6 rout over Knoxville. Morehouse has been working hard all week in Atlanta on defense and will be out to halt the Alabama club.

The Golden Tgiers will carry a record of three wins and two losses into the game, Tuskegee halting Alabama A. and M. College and Fisk University of Nashville before ern, 20 pounds of beef from U. S Jones High, Demopolis.

Others on the Hornet squad are Alfred Poindexter, Spurgeon Bryant, James Watson, Charlie Porter, Hiawatha Smith, Willie Harris, Leon Tyler, Vernie Watts and Clarence Bozeman.

There will be 33 men and coaches in the Hornet traveling party arriving here today.

Alabama State has won over Lane College 14-8, Xavier 12-6 and Morehouse 14-0.

Fisk Bows, 26-6

Fisk No Match For 'Skegee '11'

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Fisk University Bulldogs dropped their season's opener to the Tuskegee Tigers, Saturday, 26-6. The Tigers, with depth to spare, held Fisk in check until the final quarter when freshman Quarterback Joe Lewis spun a 10-yard TD pass to Co-Capt. Joe Green for the Bulldogs' only tally.

The Tigers wasted no time chewing up the Bulldogs, making two touchdowns in the first quarter. The first came via the air an was good for 20 yards with End Wallace Brown receiving from Curtis Horton. Following a Fisk fumble Horton plunged over from the four for Tuskegee's second TD. End Glover Jones converted.

FLEET QUARTERBACK Willard Dillard intercepted a Bulldog pass on his own 40 and raced the distance as Tuskegee struck pay dirt the third time. Jones kicked the extra point.

The invaders from Alabama wrapped up the scoring in the final quarter when Horton grabbed a pass on Fisk's 45 and sped down the field to the goal line.

Van Cleve Begins Fourth Year As Tuskegee Coach

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—(ANP)— With a rugged 10-game schedule confronting his "Golden Tigers," Whitney Van Cleve last week began his fourth year as head football coach at Tuskegee Institute.

A former understudy to the late coach Cleve Abbott, Van Cleve put the "Tigers" through rigorous practice sessions last week. He hopes to build a strong team around a number of returning veterans. These include Robert Dabney, named by sports writers as the most valuable player in the annual Alabama State-Tuskegee football game at Cramton Bowl last Thanksgiving Day, and Curtis Horton and Clarence Fields, speedy halfbacks. Dabney is a lineman.

A 1948 Tuskegee graduate, Van Cleve served for a while as assistant coach under Cleve Abbott before going to Grambling college as assistant football coach and dean of men.

Following the death of Abbott in April, 1955, Van Cleve succeeded to the coaching job at Tuskegee.

The Tigers will play the following schedule:

Sept. 20 Alabama A and M College at Tuskegee.

Sept. 27 Xavier University at New Orleans

Oct. 4 Fisk University at Nashville.

Oct. 11 Clark College at Tuskegee.

Oct. 18 Konxville College at Tuskegee.

Oct. 24 Morehouse College at Columbus.

Nov. 1 Fort Valley State College at Tuskegee (homecoming).

Nov. 8 Miles College at Birmingham, Ala.

Nov. 15 Dillard University at Tuskegee.

Nov. 27 Alabama State College at Montgomery.

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September 27—Xavier university at New Orleans.

October 4—Fisk university at Nashville.

October 11—Clark college at Tuskegee.

October 18—Knoxville college at Tuskegee.

October 24—Morehouse college at Columbus.

November 1—Fort Valley State college at Tuskegee (Homecoming).

November 8—Miles college at Birmingham, Ala.

November 15—Dillard university at Tuskegee.

November 27— Alabama State college at Montgomery.

Tuskegee Loses Quarterback For Xavier Clash

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — When the members of the Golden Tiger football team roll into New Orleans for their second conference game of the current season, they may have to play without the services of Quarterback Willie Williams who was sidelined Saturday following a vicious tackle by one of the players on the Alabama A and M College team. In the opener Tuskegee defeated A and M, 18 to 6, the game drawing an early attendance record of than 6,000. Dennis Keller will take over in the event Williams is unable to play.

Sexeral scouts were in the stands Saturday, observing Coach Cleave's Tigers. James Hawkins, chief scout of the Xavier University team, said after the game that Tuskegee played against the A and M College Bulldogs, the Gold Rush team will have to improve considerably to stop the running attack of Tuskegee's backfield quartet led by Curtis Horton, the 165 pound speedster from Mobile, Alabama. Hawkins also had praise for Robert Dabney, Tuskegee tackle, as well as for other members of Tuskegee's quick-charging line.

The line will probably be the same one that started the game against A and M: Mitchell Parks at center; Glover Jones and Wallace Brown, ends; Donald Stewart and Jesse Lewis, guards; Robert Dabney and Henry Jackson, tackles.

Coach Van Cleve said the backfield starters will remain unchanged: Dennis Keller, quarterbacking; Curtis Horton at left halfback; George Drake at right halfback and Charles McGhee at fullback.

The 38-man Tuskegee travel squad will leave for New Orleans by bus early Friday morning. The coach will stage a light workout late Friday afternoon and a limbering up exercise Saturday morning. While in New Orleans the Tigers will be housed on the Xavier University campus.

MOREHOUSE TO PLAY TUSKEGEE ON OCTOBER 24

COLUMBUS, Ga. (ANP)—Plans for the Morehouse College-Tuskegee annual football game Friday, Oct. 24, were completed recently by athletic officials from the two colleges. The game, a night skirmish, will be played in Memorial stadium.

Tickets for the contest, expected to be a sellout, went on sale immediately following the meeting.

One highlight of the game will be a street parade through downtown Columbus. Marching bands from Morehouse and Tuskegee, as well as bands from local high schools, will participate in the parade and perform during halftime. Attending the meeting were Dr. Frank L. Forbes, J. A. Lockett, and Wendell Whalum, of Morehouse college, and Dr. Edward L. Jackson, Ross C. Owen, L. W. Davis, Melville C. Bryant, and R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee.

Coach Van Cleve Starts 4th Year at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Whitney L. Van Cleve, a native of Kokomo, Ind., and a former Golden Tiger, began his fourth year as head football coach at Tuskegee Institute on Sept. 1.

Van Cleve succeeded Cleve Abbott, grid coach at Tuskegee for more than a generation. After Abbott's death in April, 1955, Coach Van Cleve came to Tuskegee from Grambling College, Grambling, La., where he served as assistant football coach and dean of men.

A Golden Tiger graduate of 1948, Van Cleve served for one year, 1949-50, as assistant football coach under Cleve Abbott before his appointment to the positions held for five years at Grambling College.

He begins his fourth year as coach with average prospects. With normal losses the Golden Tigers have several good prospects. These prospects are expected to restore some of the former Tuskegee gridiron prestige. Curtis Horton and Clarence Fields are expected to supply the speed and the scoring punch in the backfield, while Robert Dabnay, candidate for All-America honors, and Wallace Brown, are expected to lead a strong forward wall.

SOPHOMORES

Sophomores expected to bolster Golden Tiger chances for a successful season are: Glover Jones and Addis Lamb, ends; Joseph Roberson and Edward Barnes, tackles; George Luster, guard, and Charles McGhee, Oliver Ware, William Dillard and Arthur Sawyer Jr., backs.

Operating from the regular T and the winged T, the Golden Tigers expect trouble from Clark College, Atlanta; Xavier University, New Orleans; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., Dillard University, New Orleans, and arch rival, Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Coach Van Cleve will be assisted by an alumni staff: Allison H. Figaro, Arthur Sawyer Sr., and Oscar Downs.

Xavier Edges Tuskegee, 27-26

NEW ORLEANS—Xavier capitalized on the new extra point scoring system to upset a big Tuskegee team 27 to 26, here, Saturday afternoon, in the Gold Rush Homecoming.

The Gold Rush ed all the way, but had to fight a last period surge by Tuskegee. Xavier jumped to a two touchdown lead in the first period.

Quarterback Herman Bacchus went over from the six on a quarterback keep to climax a 79-yard drive from the opening kickoff the point after TD failed but moments later frosh fullback John Perdue cracked over from the Tuskegee two and Bacchus passed to halfback Willie Stallsworth for the extra points.

Tuskegee scored moments later in the first period when quarterback Willie Williams passed to his end Glover Jones on the Xavier 25 and Jones sailed in for the score the play covered 255 yards. The try for extra points failed . . . The Golden Tigers pulled within two points in the second period when Williams hit his flashy halfback Curtis Horton in the end zone from the Xavier 4, but again Tuskegee's try for the extra point failed.

Xavier scored twice more in the third period. Guard Peter Lewis blocked and downed an attempted Tuskegee punt in the Golden Tigers end zone for a TD, and frosh fullback Sam Thompson came in to kick the extra point. But the Tigers roared back on the pitching arm of Williams, who climaxed a 65-yard drive in the same period to score from the 2 on a quarterback keep but again Tuskegee's try for the extra points failed.

Moments later in the same period, Xavier guard Amos Evans intercepted a Williams' pass and raced it back 55 yards for another Gold Rush TD. The try for the points after failed. Tuskegee tried to pull the game out of the fire in the final period with Williams heaving 16 passes with four completed. However, it was a blocked Xavier punt by Tuskegee guard Ulysses Bernard that gave the Golden Tilers their final TD, and halfback Donald Sims ran it over to put the Tuskegee team within two points of victory.

Penalties hurt Whitney Van Cleves Tuskegeeans. They suffered a total of 16 for yardage lost of 170 yards, and they came at a time when the Golden Tigers were in the midst of drives. However, it was the two points under the new scoring system scored by Xavier in the first period that spelled the difference in the game.

Morehouse, Tuskegee Game Plans Released

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Athletic officials from Morehouse College and Tuskegee Institute spent two and a half hours here this past Saturday completing plans for the annual football game in which the Maroon Tigers and the Golden Tigers will be the opponents.

The game will be a sell out attraction and is scheduled to be played at Memorial Stadium, Friday, Oct. 24. Starting time is 8:15.

Tickets will go on sale immediately at more than 12 convenient locations in Columbus and Phenix City and at various areas at Fort Benning. Those who purchase tickets in advance will save money, Gordon H. Kitchen, chairman of the Tuskegee-Morehouse game committee pointed out.

Arrangements were made for the annual street parade, starting from the Ninth Street Branch YMCA at 4 o'clock and will proceed to downtown Columbus. In addition to the two excellent bands from Tuskegee and Morehouse, the bands from local high schools will be participants.

Other parade units will include the crack drill teams from Tuskegee, smartly dressed majorettes, boy scouts and girl scouts and other marching groups.

Attending the meeting were: Dr. Frank L. Forbes, J. A. Lockett, Wendell Whalum, Morehouse College; Dr. Edward L. Jackson, Ross C. Owen L. W. Davis, Melville C. Bryant, R. S. Darnaby. Tuskegee Institute; Gordon H. Kitchen, Arthur C. McClung, Carl Haygood and Dr. K. H. Terry, members of the local committee, Kitchen, chairman of the committee, is secretary of the USO, 841 Fifth Avenue.

Track And Field Athletes To Perform At Tuskegee

Ross C. Owen, manager of the relays, said activities will start Friday morning, May 2, when the women of the junior and senior divisions open the two-day attraction.

Charles Bivins of Morris Brown College will again be entered in the Memorial One Hundred.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Scores of outstanding track and field athletes in colleges and high schools, men and women, will come to the campus for the 32nd annual Tuskegee Relays and the 30th annual Women's Sports Day, to be held in the Alumni Bowl Friday and Saturday, May 2 and 3. The widely known Tuskegee relays carnival was inaugurated 32 years ago by Cleve L. Abbott, former director of athletics here at the Institute.

In the college division entries have been received from all member institutions in the Southern Conference, which includes Fisk University, Nashville; LeMoyne College, Memphis; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., Knoxville College, Knoxville; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Clark College, Atlanta; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; South Carolina State College, Orangeburg; Allen University, Benedict College, Columbia; Florida A&M University, Talahassee; Bethune - Cookman Colege, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Xavier University, New Orleans; Alabama A&M College, Normal; Alabama State Colege, Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute.

Entries have also been received from Prairie View State College, Texas Southern University, Southern University, Dillard University, Bishop College, Tennessee State University, Savannah State College, Albany State College, Philander - Smith College, Wiley College, Alcorn College and Edward Waters College.

High schools in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina have entered teams for participation. The Army is sending several outstanding performers to take part in the special events.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial One Hundred continues to attract a large number of entries. The Tuskegee competitor is Huel Young who has consistently been clocked in at 9.8.

The handsome Allen W. Gambrell trophy contributed by Clarence Johnson of Chicago, will be sought by teams from Xavier University, Morehouse College, Prairie View State University, Texas Southern University, Knoxville College, South Carolina State College, Florida A&M University, Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute. The fast stepping quartet from Xavier University won the Gambrell trophy last year and the year before.

A lively interest is centered in the special events, Dr. Edward L. Jackson, director of the department of physical education and athletics at Tuskegee, noted while going over the entry lists. Dr. Jackson is also director of the relays. Contestants have filed for the pole vault, high jump, running broad jump, the discus, the javelin and the shot put. Competition is expected to be exceedingly keen in each of these events.

Entry lists have been received from the following high schools: Beach High, Savannah; Booker Washington, Atlanta, Miami and Blakeley, Ga., Carver High, Atlanta, Jakin, Ga., Howard High, Atlanta, Central High, Mobile, Alabama and Newnan, Ga., Darden High, Opelika, Howard High, Chattanooga, Cobb High, Anniston and Tuskegee Institute High, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Top Negro College Track Aces In Tuskegee Relays

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The Moten Mile honors the memor vof the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, who for more than 18 years served as President of Tuskegee Institute. The Moton Mile is regarded as a blue chip event and attracts a large field of strong competitors.

Twenty-two institutions have entered contestants in the mile run. The Moton Mile was won last year by Lloyd Jeff of Xavier university of New Orleans. He was checked in at 4:26. Tuskegee Institute will enter two competitors in this event. They are All Seals and Bernard Lomax.

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Ross C. Owen, manager of the relays, said activities will start Friday morning, May 2, when the women of the junior and senior divisions open the two-day attraction.

Tuskegee Relay Planned May 2-3

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 15—Scores of outstanding track and field athletes in colleges and high schools, men and women, will come to the campus for the thirty-second annual Tuskegee Relays and the thirtyth annual Women's Sports Day, to be held in the Alumni Bowl, May 2 and 3. The Tuskegee relays carnival was inaugurated 32 years ago by Cleve L. Abbott, former director of athletics here at the Institute.

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South's Top Cinder Stars To Compete In Tuskegee Relays

32nd Annual Relays Carnival And Sports Day Set For May 1-2

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HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS TO PARTICIPATE

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INTEREST HIGH

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Officials Are Named For 32nd Tuskegee Relays

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Medical Director at Tuskegee Institute, has been named honorary referee for the 32nd annual Tuskegee Relays, to be held in the Alumni Bowl May 2 and 3. Dr. Dibble over a long period of years has been keenly interested in the sports activities at the Institute and indicated his pleasure when asked to become the honorary referee for this years relays.

B. T. Harvey, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Commissioner of the Southern Conference, will again serve as referee; Dr. Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, Atlanta, will be the starter. Dr. Forbes, Athletic Director at Morehouse, has acted in this capacity for the past several years.

Among the other officials are: Whitney L. Van Cleve, clark of course; Alfred C. Priestley, Xavier University, New Orleans, head finish judge; R. P. Griffin, Florida A. and M. university, Tallahassee, chief judge of track events; Theodore A. Wright, Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga., chief timer; P. H. Polk, Tuskegee Institute, official photographer; James A. Johnson, Veterans Administration Hospital, scorer; L. S. Epps, Clark College, Atlanta, chief judge of field events; Robert Dabney, Tuskegee Institute, hurdles; Edward L. Pryce, Tuskegee Institute, surveyor; Arthur W. Brown, Benedict College, head inspector. The physicians are Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell and Dr. Thomas M. Campbell. Mrs. Queen E. Carter, R.N., will be in charge of the corps of nurses.

Workmen have been busily engaged for the past two weeks putting the track and the field in shape for the relays. New concrete curbing has been laid around both sides of the track by a late model curbing machine, the field has been reconditioned and other improvements have been made which should make the Bowl quite an attractive place in which to stage this exciting annual sports event.

Knoxville Nips Clark 68-64 To Win SIAC Basketball Title

Weekly New Orleans La. 1959
Sat. 3-1-58

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.---Sparked by Jackie Fitzpatrick, rangy 6-3 sharp-shooter from Somerset, Ky., the third-seeded Knoxville College Bulldogs, of Knoxville, Tenn., squeezed out a 68-64 victory over the unseeded Clark College Panthers of Atlanta, Ga., in the finals of the Silver Anniversary SIAC Basketball Tournament, played Saturday night, at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

With Fitzpatrick and Edward Jones, Clark's fast-driving guard from Orange, N. J., matching basket for basket, the score was later deadlocked 62-62 and 64-64.

Then in the final minute of play, Fitzpatrick shot a field goal from underneath and cashed in on two charity tosses to put the game "in the bag," and give the Bulldogs their second tournament championship. Knoxville won the tournament for the first time in 1956.

The Clark Panthers, who upset the top-seeded Florida A & M University Rattlers, 80-74 in the semi-finals, put up a stirring battle before going down to defeat. The ten-team event got underway here Thursday with Clark defeating Fisk University, 64-52 and later shading South Carolina State College, 61-60. Knoxville romped to an 88-75 triumph over Morris Brown College and polished off Benedict, 90-85.

Knoxville was ahead, 21-12 midway the first half and clinged to a 37-30 margin at halftime.

Displaying expert marksmanship and uncanny precision Fitzpatrick led the scorers with 36 points, and got lots of help from Randolph Moore, Charles Frazier and Robert Austin. Jones, who finished in the No 2. spot with 28 points, was ably supported by Eugene Walker, Robert Bell, Gerald Tate, Oscar Holden and Milton Fields.

In the consolations finals, the Florida Rattlers, who captured the 1957-58 visitation crown with a brilliant 16 and 1 record, ran away from the Benedict Tigers, 91-67. The defending champion Rattlers had previously defeated the Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats, 81-79, while the Benedict Tigers, seeded No. 2 by the Tournament Committee, beat the Alabama State College Hornets, 85-81 and nosed out the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers. 63-62.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

BY MARION E. JACKSON

Atlanta World Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Competitive sports for women is part and parcel ingrained in the heritage of the United States. That this is true, is a living monument to the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, who in discarding many of the taboos and myths surrounding women competition lifted them from the obscurity of the classroom to the glorification of the outdoors here at Tuskegee Institute. His thesis has been accepted at Tennessee State, Prairie View, Bethune-Cookman and Alabama State, all boast first rate teams of the weaker sex.

Years ago, Abbott working without medical or scientific data, insisted that girls who competed in sports for a number of years, after quitting competition, could pursue gainful careers, marry and rear families. He stood by his guns, although there were biased people who decried women competitive sports affected child-birth later in life.

Sun 5-4-58

The years to follow were to prove Abbott impeccably correct in his thinking. A survey of a cross-section of 150 women athletes from Tuskegee Institute, whose ages ranged from 19 to 45, revealed that none had been adversely affected by sports participation. Of the 92 who were married, 62 had children. All said they would take part in athletics again, and none had any injuries affecting their health.

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Indeed, out of 10,000 girls who, over a period of 25 years, had competed in sports at the famed Tuskegee Women's Sports Day, and in AAU indoor and outdoor meets, how many do you think reported having a serious injury. Only one — a femur fractured while hurdling.

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One of the greatest Tuskegee women stars, Dr. Mable Smith Lott, who starred at Tuskegee Institute during the late Thirties, is a member of the administrative staff at Texas Southern University. Mrs. Alice Coachman Davis, who has mothered three children since winning the high jump at the 1948 Olympics at London, England, is a member of the faculty at Tuskegee High School; Mrs. Lula Haymes Green and Mrs. Rowena Harris Goode, both successful housewives, are employed at the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Leila Perry Glover, a one-time Tuskegee Institute ace, is at Atlanta's Henry McNeal Turner High School.

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Remember Mary McNabb, record breaking star at Atlanta's David T. Howard high school, and later at Tuskegee Institute, is a mother and housewife here.

Catherine Hardy, whose glitter-jaunts for Fort Valley State, won her AAU and Olympic honors, is married and a successful housewife.

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Tennessee State boasts a virtual who's who in global track on its campus in Isabelle Daniels, Margaret Mathews, Barbara Jones, Mae Figgs, Audrey (Mickey) Patterson, Jean Powell, Yvonne Macon, Wilma Rudolf, and Lucinda Williams, all having known AAU, Pan-American or Olympic competition.

Tennessee State's greatest stars have included Jean Powell, Audrey (Mickey) Patterson, Emma Reed, Margaret Mathews, Lucinda Williams, Barbara Jones, Martha Hudson, and Alfrances Lyman.

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An array of America's most famed beauties have competed in swimming. Remember, Esther Williams, Eleanor Holmes, Ethel Catherwood, Vicky Draves, Betty Robinson, and Ann Curtis.

Add the legendary Helen Wills Moody, June Stover, Valerie Winn of Great Britain, Suzabbe Lenglen, Kathleen McKane, Helen Jacobs, Alice Marble, Pauline Betz, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough, Doris Hart, Maureen Connolly and Shirley Fry of tennis fame.

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Global track competition has acclaimed Fanny Blankers-Koen, Stella Walsh, Helen Stephens, Marjorie Jackson, Anna Larsson, Olive Mary Hall, Elizabeth Robinson, Nancy Cowperthwaite, Hazel Kirk, Audrey (Mickey) Patterson, Mildred McDaniel, May Faggs, Theresa Manuel, Annette Rogers, Rena McDonald, Mary Carew, Juanita Watson, Joserh'ne Schessler, and Dorothy Lyford.

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How does the AAU feel about women athletics. A 20-page report of a special commission of the USA Amateur Athletic Union, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Roxane Anderson, reported no harmful affects from women athletics.

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Mrs. Anderson was assisted in research by eight men and women, including a doctor, a psychiatrist and an Olympic swimming coach. The introduction of the report mentions that less than 3 per cent of American women go to the universities, and the lack of opportunity for exercise among the masses is deplored. The commissioners believe sport is just as important as other human activities to women.

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AAU rules demand women must be members of all committees covering the sports women taking part. Boxing, wrestling and tug-of-war are barred to them—but water polo is allowed. All women wanting to compete in any event under AAU jurisdiction must have a medical examination immediately before the competition or present a doctor's certificate not more than 60 days old, certifying their fitness. A girl must be 14 before she can compete in track and field events; 12 before she can enter swimming and springboard diving competition; 15 before she can compete in high diving.

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HERE ARE THE QUESTION MARKS ABOUT WOMEN SPORTS

Is athletics detrimental to women's health?: Ten doctors, whose combined experience extends over 50 years, says definitely not—but girls must be kept physically fit before engaging in strenuous competition.

Are women "masculinised by competitive sports?: The first conclusion about this is the spotlight on sports tend to make women athletes more aware of good grooming, good dress taste and the need for a more generally feminine appearance and manner . . .

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Does sports affect child-bearing?: The report insists that sports never harmed this function and somewhat elaborate time tables show that the number of women who have taken part in strenuous competition and have then reared successful families.

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Thousands of girls have competed in the Annual Tuskegee Women's Sports Day, have enjoyed competitive athletics, competed in major competition which gave them an opportunity to see the United States, as well as foreign lands, and retired to marriage and the role of mothers. There have been relatively few who were denied this right through competition.

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Cleveland Leigh Abbott left this legacy to women everywhere and competent authorities have sustained him.

LAURELS WELL DISTRIBUTED AT 'SKEGEE RELAYS

Atlanta World Ga.
Sun 5-4-58

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Wiley College, Florida A&M, PrT (SNS) — Wiley College, Florida A&M, Prairie View and Southern University scored smashing triumphs at the 32nd annual renewal of the famed Tuskegee Relays.

Calvin Davis, a former student at Hunt High, Fort Valley, Ga., opened the meet winning the 120 high hurdles for Wiley College in 14.6 seconds.

Wiley College sizzled the cinders minutes later as Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown and Calvin Davis won the 440 yards relay in 42.1 seconds.

Harry Key, Southern University, won the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yards run.

Albert Nunn, Prairie View, won the Robert Russa Moton Memorial one mile run, defeating Willie Gary, Morehouse, and Wiley Lane, Florida A&M.

Florida A&M won the 400 yards run, 880 yards relay, one mile relay, shot put and the pole vault.

Xavier University won the Allen Washington Gambrell Memorial two-mile relay championship. Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley and Lloyd Jeff were the winning quartet.

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Tenn. State Tigerbelles Cops Skegee Cinder Honors

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.--- Tennessee State's Olympic and AAU Tigerbelles amassed 163 points to dominate the 30th Annual Tuskegee Women's Day. Tuskegee Institute finished second with 90 points in the spirited two-team contest.

David T. Howard, Atlanta, copped the junior women's team championship with 68 points, turning back a strong team from Lincoln High, Port Arthur, Texas, with 40 points. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, was third with 32 points.

Coach Edward S. Temple's Tigerbelles came home first in the 80 meter hurdles 50, 100, 200 and 400 meter events.

Tuskegee Institute won the discus, shot put and javelin in field competition.

Shirley Corwder won the 80 meter hurdles in 12.3.5. Isabelle Daniels came home first in the 50 meter run in 6.2. Barbara Jones blazed home first in the 100 meter in 11.7 and Lucinda Williams was first in the 200 meter run in 24.5.

Barbara Jacket, Tuskegee, won the dicus with a heave of 110 feet, while Annie Crooms nabbed the shot put with a toss of 33 feet, 11-3/4 inches. Annette Jenkins, Tuskegee, won the javelin with a throw of 119 feet, 11 inches.

Margaret Mathews and Joan Terry, Tennessee State, won the broad jump and the high jump respectively.

Ernestine Reeves, Howard, Atlanta, was a double winner in the junior division by winning the junior 50 meter hurdles and the high jump. Marva Bell, also scored twin victories in the 50 and 100 meter runs. Fronnie Tucker, CARVER Vocational, Atlanta, beat out the field in the 75 meter run.

The points were: Howard, Atlanta, 68; Lincoln, Port Arthur, Texas, 40 Booker Washington, Atlanta, 32; Central, Newman, Georgia, 30; Carver, Montgomery, 27; Turner High, Atlanta, 22; Carver, Atlanta, 20; Price, Atlanta, 16; Wheeler, County, Georgia, 14; Monroe, Albany, Georgia, 12; Macon Country Training School, Roba, Alabama, 8; Union High, McIntosh, Alabama, 6; Tompkins High, Savannah, Georgia, 6; B. Washington, Montgomery 4; and Alfred E. Beach, Savannah, 1.

CIAA TRACK CHAMPION
NCAA and NAIA quarter
champion, Robert (Bob) M
will be competing for
State College in the 37t
nual CIAA Track and
Championships at Balti
Md., May 9-10. Morgan S
College is defending titlist
concedes Winston-Salem S
to be a strong challenger
weekend.

Tuskegee Institute Upsets Alabama State Bv 24 To 20

By PHIL WEAVER

The Tuskegee Golden Tigers, displaying a tremendously versatile game, fought off a late quarter Alabama State College surge Thursday to defeat the Hornets of Montgomery, 24-20, in Cramton Bowl.

Both teams sported terrific passing games as an estimated 15,000 watched the spirited Golden Tigers take a first quarter lead and go on to upset the favored Hornets in the annual holiday game.

The Tigers won the toss and elected to receive. Quarterback Willi Williams threw 37 yeards to left end Freddy Holland on a third down pass play but two plays later Hornet halfback Parks Mitchell intercepted a Williams pass and the 'Bama boys took over on their own 27 yard line.

The Hornets were ineffective in three plays and punted out to the 38. From here, the Golden Tigers started a drive that in ten plays had State on their own one. Fullback Charles McGehee took scoring honors and dived over for first blood. The PAT attempt was no good and Tuskegee led 6-0 with 6:25 left in the first period.

Eddie White, State quarterback, took the Tuskegee kickoff. The speedy little play caller gathered in the boot on his five yard line and trucked it all the way back to the Tiger 20 before being dragged down by a lone Tuskegee back.

The Hornets, attempting to pass, were set back 17 yards in three plays by the charging Golden Tiger line, and had to punt. The State boys were not to be denied, however, for late in the second quarter Tuskegee punted from deep in their territory to midfield and the Hornets started goalward.

Sparked by several eight - 10 yard drives from halfback Albert Lowery and fullback Frank Hawkins the State eleven had Tuskegee with their backs to the wall in 13 running plays.

Hawkins, who showed tremendous prowress all during the game, took a White handoff of tackle from the two yard line and evened things up, 6-6.

The Hornets took the second half kick-off on their own 40 yard line. Halfback David Veazey tried off tackle twice but was tripped up both times and State took to the air.

White, passing to his left flats, threw short, and right into the waiting arms of defensive back George Drake who went, untouched, 45 yards to score. The try for two was no good and the score was 12-6.

An intercepted pass, four plays after the Golden Tigers kicked to State, proved fatal to the Hornets again.

Tuskegee halfback Floyd Jones snared two straight passes from Tiger thrower Williams after the interception on the 48. The second caught him in the end zone and climaxed a 52-yard scoring drive. The conversion was no good. The score, 18-6.

The Hornets fought back in the third period and intercepted a Williams pass on their 34 - yard line. State drove to midfield in six plays and James Hall, relieving White at the pilot post, took things in hand.

On the third down, Hall backstepped 10 yards and heaved to left end, Roosevelt Shelton who caught it and went over for the second Alabama score. The PAT made the score 18-12.

A two-way exchange of the ball after the kickoff put the Tigers in possession on their 35 yard line. Running bids from halfbacks Ulysses Marshall and Mitchell soon had the Hornets desperate to halt the driving Golden Tigers on their own 35. Williams chose to pass.

This time he found Marshall open and hit the rangy halfback with a perfect strike at the 15. Marshall gathered it in. turned, and went over for the final Tiger TD.

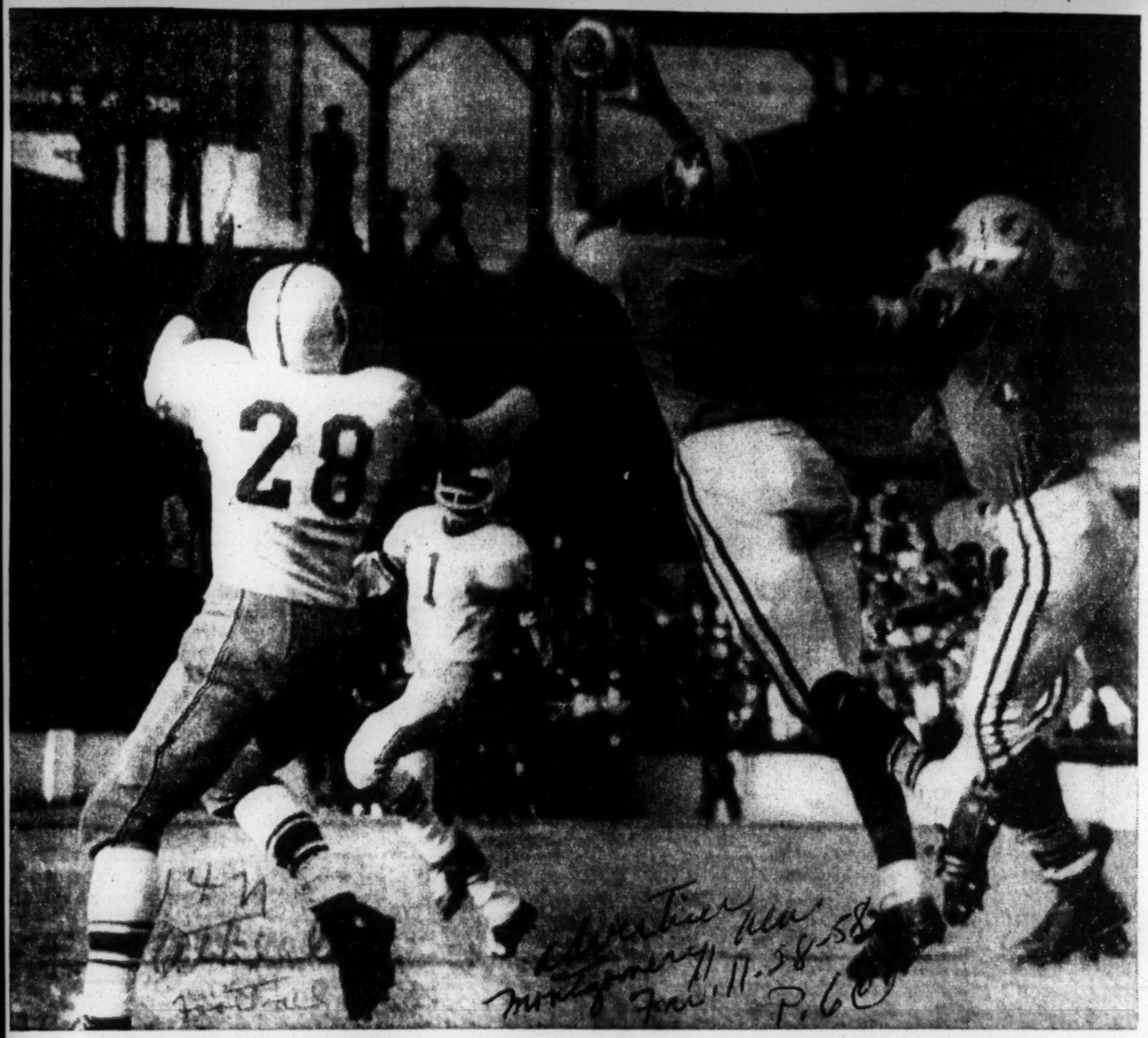
State recovered a fumble late in the last quarter, immediately following a miscue they lost themselves, and started a drive on the Tuskegee 48.

Hall passed to Mitchell at the thirty on the next play to get things going. After two incomplete passes, Hall found Mitchell open again, this time in the end zone and with less than a minute remaining in the game.

State had time only for the conversion, which was good, and the upset, 24-20.

Tuskegee	.....	**6**	**0**	**12**	**6—24**
Alabama State	...	**0**	**6**	**0**	**14—20**

Tuskegee scoring: McGehee, Drake, Jones, Marshall. Alabama State scoring: Shelton, Hawkins, Mitchell. Extra Point: Pall (Hall to Mitchell) 2 points.



STATE'S LOWERY INTERCEPTS TUSKEGEE PASS

Halfback Albert Lowery (25) of Alabama State leaps into the air to intercept Willie Williams pass in the first quarter of Thursday's game at the Bowl. The pass was intended for Frank Jones (28). Curtis Horton (1), Tuskegee halfback and State fullback Frank Hawkins (45) are in the picture. Tuskegee outscored Alabama State, 24-20, before 15,000 fans.

Xavier Gold Rush Nips Tuskegee Golden Tigers In 27-26 Thriller

NEW ORLEANS, La. — In one of the most thrilling games seen in the Xavier University Stadium in many seasons the Gold Rush triumphed over their opponents from Tuskegee Institute by a margin of one point 27-26. The Gold Rush took advantage of the new scoring rule and passed for two points after their second touchdown thus making up for having missed the attempted kick after the first marker.

Xavier led their SIAC opponents throughout the game but Tuskeege pressed dangerously close all the way. A 15 yard penalty when they were on the Xavier University seven yard line proved to be very costly for the visitors.

The Gold Rush took the opening kick off and without relinquishing the oval went for five first downs and a TD with quarterback Herman Bacchus going over from eight yards out. Freshman fullback John Perdie of Selma Alabama plowed over from the one in the same quarter and with a pass from Bacchus to Willie Stallworth counting for two points Xavier lead 14 to nothing.

TIGERS STRIKE BACK

Tuskegee struck back hard as substitute quarterback Willie Williams tossed the giant end Glover Jones for 25 yards and Jones continued for 22 more and a score just as the first quarter came to a close. Williams threw a short one to the outstanding back of the day for the visitors, Curtis Horton, minutes later for another in each case the extra point attempt failed and Xavier lead 14 to 12 at half time.

Tuskegee's last two markers came as quarterback Williams went around his own end for 14 yards scoring standing up and in the fourth quarter on a blocked punt.

Two guards playing heads up ball came to the front for Xovier and kept their team in the lead Peter Lewis Sr. fell on a fumble behind the Tuskegee goal line in the third quarter and Amos Evans sophomore guard raced 55 yards with an intercepted pass. The extra point kicked by Samuel Thompson injured substitute fullback from Xavier University proved to be the margin of victory.

Alabama State, Tuskegee Collide In Bowl Today

By PHIL WEAVER

The Alabama State Hornets will whet their stingers this afternoon against Tuskegee and make a grab for Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference honors as Cramton Bowl's annual Thanksgiving Day game brings the two teams together at 1:30 p.m.

The Golden Tigers hold a 22-9 lead in the series, four of which ended in a tie, but the Hornets of Montgomery are favored to win Thursday and made it No. 10 in the series and the tenth in Cramton Bowl.

Xavier, Lane, Morehouse, Clark, Alabama A&M and Fisk fell to the Hornets as head coach Arthur Simmons skippered the '58 eleven to its best season in many a year. A non-conference team, Savannah State, gave the Hornets their only loss.

On the Tuskegee defeated list are Alabama A&M, Fisk, Knoxville, and Morehouse. The Tigers lost to Xavier and Clark and tied Fort Valley in conference play.

A Hornet win would hand them their first conference crown in 19 years and mark Alabama State College undefeated in SIAC play for the first time in more than twice that many years.

Tuskegee coach Whitney L. Van Cleve, who will be completing his fourth year in the Golden Tiger camp, is expected to have a few upset tricks and hopes up his sleeve but has plenty of respect for the 'Bama State boys who have put his team down five of the last six encounters.

The Hornets, never this close to the conference title, will be led by fullback Frank Hawkins, halfback J. Harvest Mitchell and halfback David Veazey.

Along the Hornet forward wall and leading the center line attack, are Andrew Sewell and Alfred Pondexter.

Sewell is at tackle and weighs 197 pounds. Pondexter plays alongside him at guard and weighs 180.

Big guns in the Golden Tiger den are backs Willie Williams and Dennis Keller, both lauded passers.

As the Hornets pull reins from their victory ride long enough to eye Tuskegee's threat of upset, the Golden Tigers make plans to strengthen their defense.

Defensive tackles Robert Dabney and Jessie Lewis will be leading the Tuskegee linemen with help from guards Frederick Dudley and Mitchell Parks and end Joseph Roberson.

A pregame, homecoming parade through downtown Montgomery will start the day's action. Both schools' bands will perform at halftime with a colorful show from Tuskegee's drill team.

The alumni homecoming dance at the Alabama State gymnasium will end the day's festivities.

Tuskegee, Fort Valley Tie, 6-6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Golden Tiger Tuskegee trailed Fort Valley for three quarters, then Willie Williams arched an aerial to Glover Jones who lateraled to Frank Jones who scampered 35 yards for the tally to tie the visitors 6-6 before a thrilled, weather-chilled Homecoming crowd in the Alumni Bowl Saturday afternoon.

Fumblefits plagued both teams, throttling several scoring chances by both squads. Frequently Fort Valley would drive into Tuskegee territory to have its advance stymied by a fumble or by a Tuskegee interception. Frequently Tuskegee would march into Fort Valley territory only to have the coveted aerial trophy land in the hands of a Fort Valley player.

In the first period Fort Valley tallied early to take the lead after a smile from fickle Lady Luck. Fort Valley punted to Tuskegee, the slippery oval glided the fingers of a would-be Tiger receiver only to be pounced on by an eager Fort Valley player. Two thrusts at the line moved the ball to the Tuskegee 25-yard line. On the next play Leland Mangrum slanted to his left, broke sharply through tackle for a 25-yard scamper to the Tuskegee green pastures and the 6 points. The try for the extra point was nullified when the receiver snagged a pass beyond the end zone.

Alert Fort Valley defenses against Golden Tiger guided missiles smothered two Tuskegee scoring threats in the first half. Late in the first quarter Tuskegee recovered a Fort Valley fumble and began to roll. But an interception on the Fort Valley 20 by an alert Wildcat ended this scoring threat. Again Tuskegee began to roll late in the second half only to have a Wildcat snatch one of William's aerials in his end zone and streak 45 yards to the Fort Valley 38.

Defenses and defenders, however valiant and effective, cannot endure forever. Williams, Golden Tiger quarterback, with magical faking, caught Glover Jones in the clear and whizzed one into his arms on the Fort Valley 35. Jones latered to his name sake who carried the mail across to deadlock the game. The placement attempt failed.

Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute Will Clash In Dixie Classic Today

Jackets-Hornets Duel Expected To Pack Cramton Bowl

Crown Hangs In Balance When Arch-Rivals Meet

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Arch-rivals Alabama State and Tuskegee Institute clash Thursday afternoon in Cramton Bowl in the 35th annual Dixie Classic. Kickoff is set for 1:30 p.m.

The Golden Tigers from Tuskegee hold a whopping edge in the series with 22 wins, nine losses, and three ties. Last year the local Hornets came through with a 19-13 victory and again this year rule the favorite.

The championship of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference rides on the game. The Hornets can gain the title with a victory. Tuskegee can gain only the satisfaction that goes with the victory over an arch-rival. They're out of the running for the conference crown.

A special tabloid section giving complete pre-game coverage of today's Alabama State Teachers College-Tuskegee Institute annual football classic appears in Section E. Statistics about the game and stories about the two schools are included.

If the Hornets win they will share the loop crown with the always-strong Florida A&M Rattlers.

A mammoth parade which goes through the streets of Montgomery at 9 Thursday morning kicks off the day's activities for 'Bama State's Homecoming.

The Hornets have whipped six conference teams. They clubbed Xavier, Lane, Morehouse, Clark, Alabama A&M, and Fisk in their march toward an unbeaten season.

The Hornets boast a strong offense and have some fine backfield performers to back up the claim. Frank Hawkins, J. Mitchell, Danny Sumpter, and Edward Baldwin have been the aces for head coach Arthur Simmons.

Willie Williams and Dennis Keller have been Coach Whitney Van Cleve's best passers this year and Robert Kemp, Wallace Brown and company have been tough on the enemy defenses.

One thing both coaches have in their favor is that neither has to work to get his team "up" for the game. The game has always been rated a toss-up in recent years but this year 'Bama State rates a touchdown better than the visitors.

Besides the game, the parade is always a high light of Thanksgiving Day in Montgomery. This year more than 35 bands led by the marshalls and the fancy-stepping majorettes of Alabama State College will pass in review before the thousands of spectators

'Skegee Kills 'Bama's Deathbed Rally

By RIC ROBERTS

CRAMTON BOWL—The Alabama State College Hornets, gunning for their first SIAC title since 1939, were severely disappointed here in Montgomery, Ala., before 20,000 fans on Thanksgiving Day, when they were upset, 24-20, by Tuskegee's Golden Tigers.

Confronted with the possibility of unseating Florida A. and M., and thus breaking Jake Gather's seven-year grasp on the SIAC throne, Coach Simmons' favored charges were not in the ball game until the final quarter, when they quickly annexed 14 points.

However, the victors had established an 18 to 0 lead by the end of the third period—having roared into battle from the opening kick-off. At 6:23 of the first quarter, the Tigers had marched 62 yards, with fullback Charles McGhee diving across from the one.

THE TITLE-MINDED Hornets retaliated, scoring in 13 plays. Neither converted, so the issue was tied, 6-6. Frank Hawkins' 76-yard return of the kick-off, carrying to the Tuskegee 20, set up the touchdown.

Alabama State threatened to make the game farcical, early in the third period, with two quick TDs. The first was a 46-yard run by George Drake, on an interception, and the second was the result of a forward pass, Willie Williams to Floyd Jones.

An insurance TD was added, after James Hall's heave to end Rosevelt Shelton had narrowed the issue, 18-12. This latter sewed up the game, 24 to 12.

The Hornets then flashed the form thousands had expected of them, by stacking up two TDs via forward passes by Williams and Hall. Caught by Parks Mitchell, both were enough to make the game suddenly interesting again—especially when 2 points were added, on the first. A horde of bands and colorful ceremonies marked the 38th renewal of the Turkey Day spectacle.

Fla. Rattlers Score Five Wins In Tuskegee Relays

Tusekegee Institute, Ala.--- Florida A&M University scored five smashing victories in winning the 440 yards run, 880 and one mile relays, and the shot put and pole vault, as some 6,000 spectators sitting under a torrid Alabama sun, watched the 32nd annual renewal of the famed Tuskegee Relays here Saturday in Alumni bowl.

The Rattlers shared honors with Wiley College, Southern University, Xavier and Prairie View, in the glitter-meet which attracted some 30 colleges and universities from throughout the nation.

A highlight of the meet which began in 1927, was the dedication of the United States Army Reserve Center Friday afternoon, in memory of the founder of the Tuskegee Relays, the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, who served as athletic director and head coach here from 1916 through 1955, a period interrupted only by World War I.

Willie Poole of FAMU won the 400 yards run in 50.3 seconds while Robert Johnson Thomas Primus, Richard Oden, and Clarence Childs sizzled the cinders win winning the 880, and the one-mile quartet Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers and Willie Poole, stunned favored Prairie View in the one mile relay.

FAMU took the 880 in a blazing 1:29.8 and traveled the mile in a 3:23,1.

Harry Key, Southern University, won the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yards dash, defeating Clarence Childs, Florida A&M and James Banks, Alcorn A&M in 9.7.

Xavier University's great distance quartet, Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, and Lloyd Jeff, won the Allen Washington Gambrell Trophy Two Mile Relay Trophy of America with a timing of 7 minutes 57.1.

Albert Nunn, Prairie View, won the Robert Russa Moton Memorial Mile, beating Willie Gary of Morehouse, and Wiley Lane of Florida A&M with a timing of 4:27.2.

Wiley College's Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown and Calvin Davis, blazed home ahead of Florida A&M and Alcorn A&M in the 440 yards relay in a 50.3 timing.

In the high school division, Ullman High scored a double victory in winning the two mile relay and the sprint medley as Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper and Eugene Mason blitzed the field.

For the second year in a row, David T. Howard HIGH School, Atlanta, won the 440 yard relay as John Parks, Charles Smith, Raymond Smith and Cecil Myric sped the distance in 43.5.

Central High, Mobile, Alabama, won the 880 yards relay as Virgil Hensley, Clifton McNeal, Herman Davis, and George Bradley raced home ahead of Lucy C. Laney High, Augusta, Georgia, with a timing of 1:32.2.

Parker High, Birmingham, Alabama, won the one mile relay with Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, and Willie Westbrook sped home ahead of Lucy C. Laney High and Ullman High in 3:35.0.

120 High Hurdles-1. Calvin Davis, Wiley; 2. Ralph Jones, South; 3. Eric Wilson, Xavier. 14.6.

100 Yards Run - 1. Harry Key, Southern; 2. Clarence Childs, Florida A&M; 3. James Banks, Alcorn A&M. 9.7.

440 Yards Run - 1. Willie Poole, Florida A&M; 2. Zean Clayton, Florida A&M; 3. David Veasey, Alabama State. 50.3.

400 Yards Relay - 1. Wiley College (Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown, Calvin Davis); 2. Florida A&M; 3. Alcorn A&M. 42.1.

Two Mile Relay - 1. Xavier (Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, Lloyd Jeff); 2. Alcorn A&M; 3. Alabama State. 7 minutes 57.1.

880 Yards Relay - 1. Florida A&M (Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden, Clarence Childs) 2. Alcorn A&M; 3. Prairie View A&M. 1:29.8.

Moton Mile - 1. Albert Nunn, Prairie View; 2. Willie Gary, Morehouse; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A&M. 4:27.2.

One Mile Relay - 1. Florida A&M (Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers, Willie Poole); 2. Prairie View; 3. Alabama State. 3:23.1.

Shot Put - 1. Charles Young, Florida A&M; 2. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 3. Edward Barnes, Tuskegee. 45 ft. 2 1/2 inches.

Pole Vault - 1. James Denmark, Florida A&M; 2. Kermit L. Merritt, Florida A&M; 3. Marion Wims, Florida A&M. 13 feet.

Javelin Throw - 1. Dred Arrington, Alabama State; 2. Prime Young, Southern; 3. Richard Hill, Southern. 180 ft. 9 inches.

Discus - 1. Leroy Deopold, Wiley; 2. L. Portier, Prairie View; 3. Jones Murphy, Southern. 141 ft. 4 inches.

Broad Jump - 1. Courville, Southern; 2. Kennedy, Prairie View; 3. Stewart, Scotlandville, High, Scotlandville, La.

High Jump - 1. Tie, White, Savannah State, James Denmark, Florida. 3. Wooley, Prairie View. Distance 6'4"

Tuskegee Relays

Howard, Ullman, Parker Star In Prep Division

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. — Florida A&M scored five smashing victories in winning the 440 yards run, 880 and one mile relays, and triumphing in the shot put and pole vault at the 32nd annual renewal o fthe famed Tuskegee Relays, Saturday in Alumni Stadium.

Willie Poole of FAMU won the 440 yards run in 50:3 seconds while Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden and Clarence Childs sizzled the cinders in winning the 880, and the one mile quartet Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers and Willie Poole, stunned favored Prairie View in the one mile relay.

FAMU took the 880 in a blazing 1:29.8 and traveled the mile in a 3:23.1

Harry Key, Southern University, won the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yards dash defeating Clarence Childs, Florida A&M and James Banks, Alcorn A&M in 9.7.

Xavier University's great distance quartet, Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, and Lloyd Jeff, won the Allen Washington Grambrell Trophy Two Mile Relay Trophy of America with a timing of 7 minutes, 57.1 tenth seconds.

Albert Nunn, Prairie View, won the Robert Russa Moton Memorial Mile, beating Willie Gary of Morehouse, and Wiley Lane of Florida A&M with a timing of 4:27.2.

Wiley College's Arthur Murphy James Edwards, Billy Brown and Calvin Davis, blazed home ahead of Florida A&M and Alcorn A&M in the 440 yards relay in a 50:3 timing.

In the high school division Ullman scored a double victory in winning the two mile relay and the sprint medley as Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper and Eugene Mason blitzed the field.

For the second year in a row, David T. Howard High School, Atlanta won the 440 yards relay as John Parks, Charles Smith, Raymond Smith and Cecil Myric sped the distance in 43.5.

Central High, Mobile, Ala., won the 880 yards relay as Virgil Hensley, Clifton McNeal, Herman Davis, and George Bradley raced home ahead of Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga., with a timing of 1:32.2.

Parker High, Birmingham, Ala., won the one mile relay with Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, and Willie Westbrook sped home ahead of Lucy C. Laney and Ullman in 3:35.0.

TRACK SUMMARY
COLLEGE MEN

120 HIGH HURDLES — 1. Calvin Davis, Wiley; 2. Ralph Jones, Southern; 3. Erick Wilson, Xavier. 14.6.

100 YARDS RUN — 1. Harry Key, Southern; 2. Clarence Childs, Fla. A&M; 3. James Banks, Alcorn A&M. 9.7.

440 YARDS RUN — 1. Willie Poole, Fla. A&M; 2. Zean Clayton, Fla. A&M; 3. David Veasey, Alabama State. 50.3.

400 YARDS RELAY — 1. Wiley College (Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown, Calvin Davis); 2. Florida A&M; 3. Alcorn A&M. 42.1.

TWO MILE RELAY — 1. Xavier (Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, Lloyd Jeff; 2. Alcorn A&M; 3. Alabama State 7 min. 57.1 seconds.

880 YARDS RELAY — 1. Florida A&M (Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden, Clarence Childs); 2. Alcorn A&M; 3. Prairie View A&M. 29.8.

MOTON MILE — 1. Albert Nunn, Prairie View; 2. Willie Gary, Morehouse; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A&M. 4:27.2.

ONE MILE RELAY — 1. Florida A&M (Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers, Willie Poole); 2. Prairie View; 3. Alabama State 3:23.1.

SPRINT MEDLEY — 1. Ullman (Leroy Johnson, Henley, Willie Westbrook); 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Ullman High, Birmingham, Ala. 3:35.0.

FIELD SUMMARY

SHOT PUT — 1. Charles Young, Fla. A&M; 2. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 3. Edward Barnes, Tuskegee. 45 ft.

POLE VAULT — 1. James Denmark, Fla. A&M; 2. Kermit L. Merritt, Fla. A&M; 3. Marion Wims, Fla. A&M. 13 ft.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

TWO MILE RELAY — 1. Ullman (Leroy Johnson, Henley, Willie Westbrook); 2. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Central High, Mobile, Ala. 4:27.2.

ONE MILE RELAY — 1. Parker (Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, Willie Westbrook); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Central High, Mobile Ala. 43.5.

100 YARDS DASH — 1. Herbert Young, Augusta, Ga.; 2. Hodge Broussard, Mobile County Training School; 3. George Bradley, Central High, Mobile Ala. 10.2.

SHOT PUT — 1. Charles Young, Florida A&M; 2. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 3. Edward Barnes, Tuskegee. 45 ft.

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DISCUS — 1. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 2. L. Portier, Prairie View; 3. Jones Murphy, Southern. 141 ft. 4 inches.

Tennesse girls smother Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sun-splashed relay carnival fans saw the Tennessee State Tigerbells swamp Tuskegee, 158-76, for their fifth straight senior women's relay championship here last weekend.

Enjoying a fast track for the first time this season, Coach Edward Temple's AAU champions and U.S. Olympic team veterans captured seven of ten firsts in the two-day affair.

The Nashville Cinderbelles romped home one, two, three in the 100 and 50-meter dashes, and then ran exhibition 220 and 440 relays when Tuskegee scratched, to leave both races as solos for the Tigerbelles.

SOPHOMORE Lucinda Williams brought the crowd to its feet by nipping her favored teammate and AAU 220-record holder, Isabelle Daniels, at the tape.

Earlier the fleetfooted Miss Daniels, world's indoor and outdoor 50-yard record holder, posted a 6.2 in the 50-meter dash. Miss Daniels' winning time is a full tenth of a second faster than the 6.3 world mark for this distance.

"THEY ARE beginning to take shape," Temple said, while thinking about his girls' chances against the Russians in Moscow, July 26 and 27.

"This warm weather is what we need if we are going to be ready this summer."

SUMMARY

80-METER HURDLES — 1. Crowder, Tenn.; 2. Terry, Tenn; 3. Golden, Tuskegee. Time—12.3.

50-METER DASH—1. Daniels, Tenn.; 2. Hudson, Tenn.; 3. Matthews, Tenn. Time—6.2

SHOT PUT—1. Croom, Tuskegee; 2. Terry, Tenn.; 3. Golden, Tuskegee. Distance — 33 ft., 11¾ inches.

BROAD JUMP — 1. Matthews, Tenn.; 2. Smith, Tenn; 3 Golden, Tuskegee. Distance—17 fet., 8 ¾inches.

DISCUS—1. Jacket, Tuskegee; 2. Smith, Tenn.; 3 Crowder, Tenn. Distance—110 feet.

220-YARD RUN — 1. Williams, Tenn.; 2. Daniels, Tenn.; 3. Lyman, Tenn. Time—245.

440-YARD RELAY—1. Tennessee (A. Hudson, Lyman, Williams, Daniels); 2 Tennessee B. Time—46.7.

HIGH JUMP — 1. Terrya, Tenn.; 2. Croom, Tuskegee; 3. Skinner, Tuskegee. Height —4 feet, 11 inches.

100-METER DASH — Jones, Tenn.; 2. Williams, Tenn.; 3. Hudson, Tenn. Time — 11.7

Florida A. and M. Takes Relays As Records Fall

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Florida A. and M. university scored five smashing victories in winning the 440 yards run, 880 and one mile relays, and the shot put and pole vault, as some 6,000 spectators sitting under a torrid Alabama sun, watched the 32nd annual renewal of the famed Tuskegee Relays here Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The Rattlers shared honors with Wiley college, Southern university, Xavier and Prairie View, in the glitter meet which attracted some 30 colleges and universities from throughout the nation.

A highlight of the meet which began in 1927, was the dedication of the United States Army Reserve Center Friday afternoon, in memory of the founder of the Tuskegee Relays, the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, who served as athletic director and head coach here from 1916 through 1955, a period interrupted only by World War II.

Willie Poole of FAMU won the 440 yards run in 50:3 seconds while Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden and Clarence Childs sizzled the cinders in winning the 880, and the one-mile quartet. Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers and Willie Poole, stunned favored Prairie View in the one mile relay.

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Parker High, Birmingham, Ala., won the one-mile relay as Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, and Willie Westbrook sped home ahead of Lucy C. Laney High and Ullman High in 3:35.0

TRACK SUMMARY

120 HIGH HURDLES—1. Calvin Davis, Wiley; 2. Ralph Jones, Southern; 3. Eric Wilson, Xavier. 14.6.

100 YARDS RUN—1.Harry Key, Southern; 2. Clarence Childs, Florida A. and M.; 3. James Banks, Alcron A. and M. 9.7.

440 YARDS RUN—1. Willie Poole, Florida A. and M.; 2. Zean Clayton, Florida A. and M.; 3. David Veasey, Alabama State. 50:3.

400 YARDS RELAY—1. Wiley college (Arthur Murphy, James Edwards, Billy Brown, Calvin Davis); 2. Florida A. and M.; 3. Alcorn A. and M. 42.1.

TWO-MILE RELAY—1. Xavier (Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, Willie Bradley, Lloyd Jeff); 2. Alcorn A. and M.; 3. Alabama State. 7 minutes 57.1.

880 YARDS RELAY—.1 Florida A. and M. (Robert Johnson, Thomas Primus, Richard Oden, Clarence Childs); 2. Alcorn A. and M.; 3. Prairie View A. and M. 1:29.8.

MOTON MILE—1. Albert Nunn, Prairie View; 2. Willie Gary, Morehouse; 3. Wiley Lane, Florida A. and M. 4:27.2.

ONE-MILE RELAY—1. Florida A. and M. (Zean Clayton, Maceo Jennings, Samuel Rivers, Willie Poole); 2. Prairie View; 3. Alabama State. 3:23.1.

Field Summary

SHOT PUT—1. Charles Young, Florida A. and M.; 2. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 3. Edward Barnes, Tuskegee. 45 feet, two and one-half inches.

POLE VAULT—1. James Denmark, Florida A. and M.; 2. Kermit L. Merritt, Florida A. and M.; 3. Marion Wims, Florida A. and M. 13 feet.

JAVELIN THROW—1. Dred Arrington, Alabama State; 2. Prime Young, Southern; 3. Richard Hill, Southern. 180 feet, 8 inches.

DISCUS—1. Leroy Leopold, Wiley; 2. L. Portier, Prairie View; 3. Jones Murphy, Southern. 141 feet, 4 inches.

BROAD JUMP—1. Courville, Southern; 2. Kennedy, Prairie View; 3. Stewart, Scotlandville High, Scotlandville, La.

HIGH JUMP—1. Tie, White, Savannah State, James Denmark Florida; 3. Wooley, Prairie View Distance 6 feet, 4 inchs.

High School Boys

TWO-MILE RELAY—1. Ullman Birmingham, Ala., (Leroy Johnson Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper Eugene Mason); 2. Parker, Birmingham, Ala. E. Alexander George Mabry, Rufus Hutchinson Willie Westbrook); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga. (Robert L. Shannon, John Crawford, Clarence Reeves Uriah Bard). 8:34.5.

440 YARDS RELAY—1. Howard High, Atlanta (John Parks, Charles Smith, Raymond Smith, Cecil Myric); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Central High, Mobile, Ala. 43.5.

100 YARDS DASH—1. Herbert Wimbush, Beaumont, Texas; 2. Hodges Broussard, Mobile County Training school; George Bradley, Central High, Mobile, Ala. 43.5.

SPRINT MEDLEY—1. Ullman High, Birmingham, Ala. (Leroy Johnson, Tommy Rowser, Charles Harper, Eugene Mason); 2. Parker High, Birmingham, Ala.; 3 Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga. 3:44 1.

880 YARDS RELAY—1. Central High, Mobile, Ala. (Virgil Hensley, Clifton McNeal, Herman Davis George Bradley); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta, Ga.; 3. Southern High, Scotlandville, La. 1:32.2.

ONE-MILE RELAY—1. Parker High, Birmingham, Ala. (Elijah Alexander, Lewis Jones, Ernest Henley, Willie Westbrook); 2. Lucy C. Laney, Augusta; 3. Ullman High, Birmingham, Ala. 3:35.0.

14n 1958

MISS JEANNE PITTS

TALENT HUNT REPRESENTATIVE—Miss Jeanne Pitts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Pitts, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will represent the Seventh District of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at their Annual Talent Hunt during the Grand Conclave of the Fraternity in Cleveland, on December 28.

Miss Pitts, 17-year-old soprano, has won several vocal honors, including first place in Auditions for Young Singers held at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., November, 1957, when she was presented by her teacher, Mrs. Ethel Hardy Smith of Tuskegee Institute. She has been a featured soloist with the Tuskegee Institute Choir, and appeared with them at Radio City, New York, last summer. She represents the Seventh District at the Conclave by virtue of her winning first place in the Omega Talent Hunt Program held in Montgomery early this year.

At present, Miss Pitts is studying voice under Miss Carolyn Grant at Howard University, Washington, D. C

Dr. Clifton Dummett speaker at Tuskegee capping ceremony

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental service of Veterans Administration Hospital, will deliver the address for the annual Capping Exercise of the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing.

Thirty-one student nurses will receive caps.

Dr. Dummett completed his undergraduate requirements from Howard University. He obtained his B. S. degree from Roosevelt College and was graduated from Northwestern University Dental School in 1941. He also obtained the M.S.D. degree in periodontia while studying on a grant from the Rosenwald Fund.

Dr. Dummett, later, completed studies in Public Health Dental Administration, receiving the M.P.H. degree from the University of Michigan in 1947. He is licensed as a specialist in periodontia by the Tennessee State Board of Dental Examinations.

He was formerly Director of Clinics, Professor of Periodontics and Oral Diagnosis, Dean and Director of Dental Education of Dentistry of Meharry Medical College.

* * *

THE CAPPING EXERCISE will be held in Logan Hall, November 23, at 3:30 in the evening. The following sophomores will receive their caps:

Misses Julia Andrews, Audrey Ashurst, Marva Batson, Willie Briscoe, Jacquelyn Bristow, Carolyn Boykin, Estrellita Campbell, Hattie Elam, Edith Evans, Alice Fluellen, Ann Howell, Massie Isom;

Misses Catherine Jones, Eura Lennon, Jeanette Malone, Mary McDonald, Roberta Ogletree, Rosa Patton, Julia Pratchett, Joann Pritchett, Nancy Rhodes, Betty Robinson, Christine Ross, Marcetia Scott, Gloria Smith,

Misses Gloriastine Smith, Betty Turner, Eleanor Washington, Joarvonia Weston, Merrian Woods, and Eleanor Jackson.

Art Clinic Held For Macon County Teachers

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — As number one, in a series of work-study conferences for the improvement of instruction in the Macon County Schools an art clinic was held Nov. 22, 1958, at Children House, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. All of the more than fifty teacher, principals and consultants in attendance left with a feeling of having had a real stimulating learning experience. They are now planning a similar work experience in "Art for the Yuletide" emphasizing School, Home and Community Decorations.

Mrs. Laura N. Jones, principal, Mrs. Arvena W. Turner, Arts and Crafts Teacher, Mr L. Crawford, Industrial Arts Teacher of Children House were responsible for working the Arts and Crafts Building the most attractive setting for this clinic. Productions from each grade were exhibited. Life, models, paintings, drawings challenge, puppetry, decorative arrangements portraits etchings and cut outs formed much of the exhibits.

Mr. William Peterson, teacher Macon County Training School as consultant on drawing and writing, gave demonstration and illustrative material which were most enthusiastially received by the group. They learn how to write all over again as he worked with each person.

Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas Art Instructor, Home Economics Dept. Tuskegee Institute was the able consultant on drawings, proportion, color and portraits. Her presentation brought "every one into the Art" as each partcipant drew portraits of the next person.

Mrs. Arvena W. Turner, consultant, was the gracious hostess and coordinator of the clinic. She welcomed the group as well as the opportunity made possible for such an enriching venture. Assisting her was Mrs. Ruth W. Adaires, Library Service; Mrs. Turner compiled and distributed many very useful pieces of instructional materials as aids for teachers on all levels. Mr. James Smith, senior interne, Industrial Arts gave a fine demonstration on use of available material in a college.

Visiting the clinic were Mrs. Hattie W. Kelley, Dean of Women, Tuskegee Institute and former principal of Children's House followed the clinic from which teachers gained many ideas of value in their work

The Macon County Board of Education through Mrs. Mary J. Lightfoote, supervisor of instruction, will conduct other clinics on various areas according to evident needs for the professional improvement of its personnel.

14n 1958

$40,752 GRANT

RADIATION BIOLOGY
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
AND THE
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Tuskegee To Conduct Inst. In Radiation Biology

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. J. H. Foster announced today that Tuskegee Institute has received a $40,752 contract jointly from the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation to conduct a Summer Institute in Radiation Biology for high school science teachers.

The Summer Institute will be under the direction of Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, Head, Department of Biology at Tuskegee Institute and will cover the period June 8, through July 31, 1958. The project will involve twenty teachers who will receive stipends, travel and allowance for dependence during the period of study.

Dr. Henderson said, "This is the first contract of this nature received by the Biology Department, a relatively new department at the Institute. The general objectives of the Summer Institute is to meet the needs and demands of the present day trends in science and technology along the lines of atomic energy and the use of its major by-products, isotopes, as well as a knowledge of the dangers, usefulness and effectiveness of certain emanations from both natural and artificial sources of radiation."

The staff will be augmented by a visiting instructor and guest lecturers and laboratory personnel from the Atomic Energy Commission and The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Criteria and application forms will be issued at an early date. In the meantime prospective participants may address their inquiries to:

Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, Head, Department of Biology, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Tuskegee Gets Radiation Grant

TUSKEGEE (AP) — The Atomic Energy Commission and The National Science Foundation have approved a $40,752 grant to Tuskegee Institute to conduct a Summer institute in radiation biology.

Some 20 high school teachers are expected to take the specialized training from June 8 through July 31 next year. The course will be supervised by Dr. J. H. M. Henderson, head of Tuskegee's biology department.

DR. R. W. BROWN IS GUEST LECTURER AT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Daily Actuals Sheet Wed 7-2-58

Dr. R. W. Brown, Dean of Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was guest lecturer at the University of Kansas Summer Lecture Series last week.

Tuskegee Institute,

Following his appearance before the university's research and professional group, to give his lecture on "Tissue Culture and Virus Host Cell Relationship," Dr. Brown spoke to the Summer Camp for high school mathematics and science students in session at the university.

Introduced by Dr. Paretsky, Head of the Department of Bacteriology, Dr. Brown gave a revised version of his prepared lecture and held a question and answer period with the ninety talented young people gathered from throughout the country for this third Summer Camp. The camp is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Brown's work involving the mass culture of strain HeLa for the evaluation of the field trial of the Salk vaccine, completed June 30, 1955, is well known in scientific circles.

THE PASSING OF ERNEST E. NEAL, JR.

Calendar of Events Sun. 6-29-58

Ernest E. Neal, Jr., 11 year old son of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Neal died in Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1958. He was taken ill in Manila, Philippine Islands in April and was flown with his mother to Washington on May 17, for treatment at Children's Hospital.

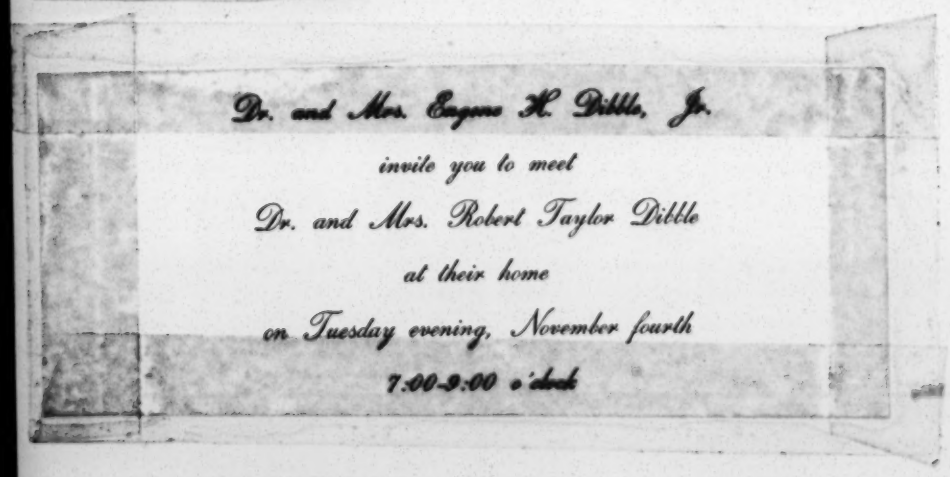
Tuskegee Institute, Ala

Funeral services were held at Gethsemane Baptist Church, Washington on June 18 and burial at Greenwood Cemetery, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on Friday, June 20. He is survived by his parents and a sister, Kathleen. Dr. Neal will be returning to Manila, where he is employed with the United States Operations Mission to the Philippines. Mrs. Neal and Kathleen will remain in the States for an indefinite period.

GRADY W. TAYLOR RECEIVES DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE

Daily Actuals Sheet Wed. 7-9-58 Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

At the recent commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Cooperative Extension Administration was conferred upon Grady W. Taylor, District Agent, Alabama Extension Service with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.



Dr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr.

invite you to meet

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Dibble

at their home

on Tuesday evening, November fourth

7:00-9:00 o'clock

Episcopal rites conducted for Dr. Williston

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held Wednesday for Dr. Thomas Williston, a member of the Howard University Medical School, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

He was buried in Lincoln Cemetery.

Dr. Williston died Saturday after a prolonged sickness. He was 51.

The Ohio-born doctor was an attending physician in the D.C. Health Department Tuberculosis Bureau for 18 years.

Also he was on the Freedmen's Hospital staff.

Dr. Williston had been practicing medicine here since 1934 after graduation from Howard's Medical School.

He also went to Pennsylvania University, Tuskegee Institute and Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass.

Dr. Williston held membership in Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Elks Lodge, Medico-chirugical Society and Kappa Pi Honorary Medical Society.

Survivors are his wife, Carol; and parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Williston.

Pallbearers were Dr. John Manley, Granville Hurley, Dr. James Walker, Dr. William Warrick, Dr. Eugene Holmes and George B. Murphy.

* * *

ELK funeral services for Dr. Williston were held at McGuire's Funeral Home, Tuesday evening. He was a member of National Capitol Lodge No. 980, and its examining physician.

Pallbearers included Dr. John B. Manley, of New York; Dr. William Warrick Jr., of Philadelphia; and the following all of Washington: Dr. Eugene Holmes, of Howard University; Dr. James E. Walker; Granville Hurley, of the Howard University School of Engineering and Architecture; and George B. Murphy Jr.

DR. THOMAS A. WILLISTON

Dr. R. W. Brown Chosen Lecturer At Univ. Of Kansas

14n Sunday

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Following his appearance before the University's research and professional group to give his lecture on "Tissue Culture and Virus Host Cell Relationship", Dr. Brown spoke to the Summer Camp for high school mathematics and science students in session at the University.

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Pub. 8-9-58 Nashville

8-18-58

RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE

By LEWIS W. JONES

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh and final in the series of articles by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Director of Research, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Jones is an eminent sociologist and an expert in field research. He was one of the workshop conductors at the Summit Conference of Negro Leaders held May 12-13 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Jones is a former editor of the Houston (Texas) Informer and a contributor to scholarly magazines. In his penetrating series of articles he has cast new light on some of the acute problems facing the Negro group on the farm. These problems upon which he focused the spotlight of research need for their solution aroused sustained, vigorous public opinion.)

o——o

Number 7

DO SOMETHING?

Always, after a presentation of facts as has been done in the six preceding articles somebody asks, "What can be done about these things?"

Some of the descriptions make clear what ought to be done but who and how are the great questions.

First, the press directed to the Negro public can gather information on these problems and report what they find. Publishers may disagree with me, but I feel that a crusading press is healthy and gains readers. I remember when some Negro weeklies were banned in Southern small towns and pains were taken to get them and circulate them surreptitiously. These papers were then of great importance to the morale of the people.

Another thing the press can do is to print certain information Negroes need but can't get anywhere else. For example, there is an effort now to employ more native workers in agriculture and move them to the places where they can get employment. The Negro paper can publish directions to United States Employment Services offices and encourage their readers to get themselves registered at these offices.

Another example — Negro county agents may not know or may be afraid to inform Negro farmers about services available to them such as far moperating loans from Production Credit Associations. Why not publish the fact that Negro farmers can secure operating loans at 4 1-2 per cent interest instead of the 8 and 10 per cent they pay locan banks and money lenders. Tell them where Production Credit Association offices are located.

Committees might be organized to investigate abuses of the policies of federal agricultural agencies and have these reported to congressional committees and to the Department of Agriculture. Such action can be taken by influential people in the cities when such would be suicidal if done by the farmers themselves.

Some type of organization might be formed to look after the Negro farmers interests as the Urban League does in some places for the interests of the Negro industrial worker. Such an organization could well concern itself with the employment of the stranded Negroes in the small towns of the South. In the current drive to secure industrial plants all over the South a top notch state committee of Negroes could be formed in each state to encourage factories to come and get commitments from them to employ Negroes. This committee could be influential in some cases in bringing state officials and white committees to an agreement to the hiring of Negroes if the northern industrialists are to be reassured about location of the plants. Such committees might secure the cooperation of Labor unions.

The Negro press can be a great weapon in this area. Northern plants that agree to "white employee only" policies in their southern plants can be exposed. Those who adopt an employment policy that hires people on the basis of skill rather than race can be encouraged by publicity.

The struggle for civil rights is basic and there should be no letup in it. However, there are those people who by temperament and inclination could launch and carry on a program for economic opportunity. There are those people outside the South who are distressed over the unlearned and unskilled Negroes coming to them who would gladly lend aid to a program for training and employment in the South.

These things can be done and some people might find doing them an adventure of considerable satisfaction. Who are they- Where are they?

DR. DIBBLE SPEAKS TO HOME AGENTS

Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., head of John A. Andrew Hospital here, speaks to home agents in their first banquet dinner. The medical director told the group about health improvements made in Macon and surrounding counties through cooperation of all agencies toward better health and welfare programs.

RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE

Birmingham World

BY LEWIS W. JONES

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of six articles on the status of the Negro farmer. Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Director of the Rural Life Council and professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute, is an authority in this field. He is a former editor of the Houston (Texas) Informer and a contributor to scholarly mazazines.

P-6, Wed. 6-11-58

No. 2

A NEGLECTED BROTHER

Negroes in the South that have the least done about their disadvantages and problems are the rural Negroes and Negroes who work and live on farms, especially. A conspicuous lack among them is that they have no organization in this day when nearly every self-conscious group does have some kind of an organization to look after the interests of its members. As they have no organization so they have no leaders or spokesmen. There is nobody with any sizeable group of farmers behind him who can speak out for the Negro farmer.

There are all kinds of organizations of farmers in the South but none of these are concerned about the problems peculiar to Negro farmers. The National Farmers Union has not gained strength in the South. The Farm Bureau Federation is the strong farm organization in the South and it fails to serve the Negro farmer's interests. It has employed a few Negro organizers and seeks to enroll Negroes in segregated "auxiliaries." The Negro organizers are new but the practice of Negro farmers enrollment is not new.

Plantation owners have long practiced taking out memberships for their tenants. These tenants did not participate in the affairs of the organization and some only knew they were members when they saw on the statement of their indebtedness to the landlord the membership fee that had been paid for them. In many places a picnic has been given for the colored auxiliary each year with speeches that meant nothing. The meaning of Negro membership in the Farm Bureau was that when the organization decided to act as a pressure group its impressive numerical strength included count of the auxiliary members. The pressure was used, however, in the interest of the big farmers and not for the welfare of the small owner or tenant.

In the 1930s there were organizations of tenant farmers. One of these was accused of communist control and was subject to violence and intimidation of a ruthless sort. The other of the tenant farmers organizations, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union (now the National Agricultural Workers Union) was organized in Arkansas in 1934. It still struggles to improve the situation of the agricultural worker but the formidable opposition it meets has not allowed it to gather the strength that would make it effective in the achievement of its purposes.

The Farm Bureau, the local financial interests, and the politicians in the South pursue a course that certainly does not help the Negro farmer or agricultural worker. Their influence is so great that the extensive program of the Federal government for agriculture does not benefit the Negro farmer fairly and justly. (That however, is another story and will be told later in this series).

The facts add up to the Negro farmer and agricultural worker suffering from a variety of exploitations, neglect, and unfair disadvantages without being able to even make a mournful noise that can be heard by few to whom it means anything. Those who hear the mournful cries like The National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, The National Sharecropper Fund, and the National Council of Churches are doing what they can but much more aggressive action on the part of more people is needed if any change in the fortunes of the rural Negro is to come.

RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE

Birmingham World

BY LEWIS W. JONES

Birmingham Ala.

wk 2-23-58

P-3

(Editor's Note: This is the wrap-up of a series of articles by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, research director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, related to the situation of the Negro farmer. The lot of the Negro farmer presents a stabbing challenge to the American conscience. If this series of presentation has moved and disturbed you, then help do something to correct the defects in our farm-life system. Dr. Jones, a specialist in the farm-life field, has given the light you should be able to find a way to help our farm citizens enjoy more fully the blessings of liberty and the heritages of democracy.)

Nnmber 8

WHAT A RURAL LEADER NEEDS TO KNOW

The leader of rural people today needs to be equipped with information that will make it possible for him to effectively counsel and aid those he would serve. The kind of leader we have in mind does not need technical agricultural knowledge. The farm agent and vocational agriculture teacher can very well supply that. What the leader should have is economic and social action information. Such information is not difficult to acquire and the simple fact that the leader has it and can direct farmers in the use of it will be a big step toward protecting the interests of the farm people he would serve.

The following are the kinds of information the rural leader needs: (1) Tax-supported public services available to rural people. (2) Organizations whose purpose is to aid farmers. (3) The procedures to be followed in using the services of public agencies and private organizations.

PUBLIC SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

Many, too many, farmers do not know about services available to them from the Federal Government in cooperation with the states. Many of those who have a vague knowledge of the availability of services do not know where to go and how to take advantage of these services. The first fact they should have is that these are tax-provided services and as such are available to any citizen who meets the conditions necessary to qualify for them. The counselor needs to know what the services are and what the qualifications for their use are.

There is much information on federal agencies that may be secured from the agency or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. General information on the following agencies of the Department of Agriculture may be secured from a single source: (1) Agricultural Conservation Program; (2) Farmer Cooperative Service (3) Agricultural Stabilization; (4) Federal Crop Insurance; (5) Soil Conservation Service; and (6) Farmers Home Administration.

The Source: Directory of Organizations and Field Activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1958; Agricultural Handbook No. 76—For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents.

General information on the several agencies of the Farm Credit Administration may also be gotten from a single source. The agencies covered are: (1) Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks, and National Farm Loan Associations; (2) Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; (3) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks; and (4) Production Credit Associations.

The source: Laws Administered by the Farm Credit Administration as Amended to January 1957; Fram Credit Administration Circular 20, Revised, For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents.

Every agency has its own information service to which requests may be sent for more detailed information that the two bulletins listed above do not give. There are many of these and the following are listed as suggestive, only; (1) The Federal Land Bank System. How it Operates. Farm Credit Administration Cir. 35, 1957; (2) Financing Farmer Cooperatives. Farmer Cooperative Service, Educational. Circular 5, 1957. Farmer Cooperative Service; and (3) Where and How to Get a Farm. Thirty-three Questions and Answers. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 432, May 1958. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The several agencies also publish periodicals to which a rural leader would do well to subscribe. A suggestive list of these is: (1) The Extension Service Review; Cooperative Extension Service: (2) Soil Conservation, Soil Conservation Service; and (3) The Agricultural Situation.

Below is a listing of categories of farmers interest and agencies that offer some service related to that interest. The rural leader and farmers counselor may write to the information service of any agency requesting the kind of information he wants. That information is almost certain to be contained in a publication which will be sent him or which he will be directed to purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

Financing Farm Operations. Many farmers depend upon credit for their operating capital. This credit may be secured more cheaply from a public credit agency than from private banks and money lenders. The following agencies provide such credit under conditions prescribed by the agency. (1) Production Credit Associations; (2) Farmers Home Administration; and (3) Federal Land Banks.

Stabilization of Farm Operations. Several agencies of the Department of Agriculture are concerned with the planned operation of farming so as to make it a more stable business and give the farmer greater security. Information may be secured from the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Program on, (1) The Soil Bank; and (2) The Price Support Program. In limited areas, some 800 countries, there is a crop insurance program on which information may be secured from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Farm and Home Improvements. Both technical assistance and financial assistance are available to farmers who desire to improve the farm purchase farm equipment or the farm home. The following agencies offer services for this purpose: (1) Soil Conservation Service; (2) Agricultural Conservation Program; (3) Farmers Home Administration; and (4) Farm Credit Administration.

Farm Purchase. Farmers who want to buy a farm or to buy land in addition to that they are already farming may be assisted in carrying out their plans by the following agencies: (1) The National Farm Loan Association and Federal Land Bank; (2) Farmers Home Administration; and (3) Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The leader or counselor should get the necessary information from the appropriate agency and study it carefully. He should know pre-

cisely what service the farmer can get. He should know what the farmer himself must do to qualify for the service he wants. He should make these matters clearly understood by the farmer. The leader or counselor should then carefully study the procedures to be followed and guide and aid the farmer in following these procedures even to properly filling out the inevitabe forms the farmer must fill out.

The knowledge the leader and counselor must have includes location of the appropriate office serving the local area of the agency whose service is sought. Not only is the location of the office necessary but it is desirable that the officials who administer the agency's program be identified. This involves finding out who the "committeemen" are who have control of a program at the county or district level.

All underemployed or unemployed rural people should be directed to register at the office of the United States Employment Service most convenient to them.

PRIVATE AGENCIES SERVING RURAL PEOPLE

There are a great many organization whose programs are designed to provide services for rural people. The rural leader should become informed as to what services the several organizations offer and study these with farmers who may want to avail themselves of the services.

Cooperative and Credit Unions. Helpful information can be secured from the Farmer Cooperative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In most states helpful information can be secured from the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Information may also be gotten from the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 ackson Pl., Washington, D. C. The rural leader should also visit and get practical advice from an operating Credit Union or Cooperative.

Farmers Organizations. The three major farmers organizati ns are: (1) The Farm Bureau Federation—Largest membership of any of the farmers organizations. Offers information, insurance and other services of value to farmers. Accepts Negro memberships but organizes them in separate auxiliaries. Advantages and disadvantages of membership should be weighed National Headquarters: Room 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois. Information may be secured from state and local offices. (2) The National Farmers Union provides information and services of special value to small farmers. National headquarters: 1575 Shernor St., Denver 3, Colorado. Inquiry may be made concerning state office. (3) The National Grange, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington 1, D. C. (4) National Agricultural Workers Union.

There are also organizations of farmers with common concerns like the Cotton Council, The Dairyman's League, etc. that are of little service to the small farm operator.

Organizations to Serve Farmers. (1) The National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor. The council has representation of 40 organizations that do some work in the interest of rural people. Its research, educational, and legislative services are varied and the rural leader would do well to secure information from the council and become a member. Address: 1751 N. Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C., Howard A. Dawson, President; Miss Elizabeth Herring, Exectuive Secrtary. (2) The National Council of Churches has action programs to aid farmers and rural people. Ad-Address :297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. (3) Denominational boards for rural service. Practically all major church organizations have in their Department of Home Missions o ras a separate division, a program for work among rural people. Inquiry should be addressed to the National headquarters of th echurch. (4) The National Sharecropper Fund. Informational and educational services. Lobby for legislation favorable to small farmers. Interests varied. Other services. Address: 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chairman; Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary.

Inquiry to any of these organizations in relation to a specific problem would bring useful information to the rural leader. There are special committees organized to work specific farm problems and these organizations can advise concerning the work of these.

The modern rural leader needs to know a great deal because agricultural and rural life are much more complex than a generation ago. The farmer's interests are not isolated but mesh into many economic and political concerns and activities. Effective action on the part of the rural leader requires a highly intelligent sophistication.

The rural Negro in his efforts to improve his condition must above all show a willingness to accept his responsibilities as a citizen including payment of taxes, serving on juries and voting.

For Information For Action

Atlanta World

In his wrap-up of a series of articles on the situation of the Negro farmer, Dr. Lewis W. Jones, research director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, has formulated a list of sources where the rural leader may secure information, service and counsel.

Atlanta Daily

Legislation can never be a substitute for leadership. The crying need in the plight of the Negro farmer is enlightened, rugged, dedicated, and fearless leadership. On-the-scene leadership is needed together with bold government leadership. Without creative leadership tied in with the strength of urban leadership the Negro farmer will not be able to overcome the obstacles now impeding him.

June 7-8-58

Given the information, bolstered with the know-how to apply it, and the daring to try it, the Negro farmer can fight back to the road to a better life, and eventual happiness.

A report of the Committee for a National Trade Policy released June 17 claims that the Uinted States "export trade brings some $145.1 million into the economy of Alabama each year, representing fulltime jobs for at least 5,291 workers in Alabama's seven principal industries. . . ."

D-6

How the Negro farmer shares in this export-trade-made job force we do not know. He, the Negro farmer, does not share fully we know for certain, in the political affairs; in the agricultural economy, and in the freedom streams of Alabama life. With the tools of information and the inspiration to bring forward leadership the Negro farmer can help to shape for himself a new future. Leadership is not likely to be rained down from the skies.

Dr. Jones has played his part as the scholar-leader, the fact-finder and guide, and as a source of inspiration. He has charted a course of action and challenge the leaders. He has performed his duty, we think, as a scholar in action.

14n 1958

FACULTY AND STAFF

WE THOUGHT THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THAT --

Calendar of Events Sun. 8-10-58

In a letter to Mr. and Mrs. I. Guzman, dated July 27, 1958, Dr. Withro McEnge sent this message to his Tuskegee friends:

Tuskegee Inst, Ala

"Fannie and Carolyn left Baghdad on yesterday afternoon for Rome, Italy. Our government decided to evacuate the women and children from here and have the technicians to remain. We do not know. . .how long they will remain in Rome.

"I, along with the other technicians (American) am getting along very well. We have not suffered any difficulties since the change in the form of government im Iraq.

"This has been my first experience with such a change in government and the limited amount of excitement has been very pleasantly surprising to me . . . .

"To those of us who go to church on Sunday evenings that is the only high thing we are missing as there are not many big crowds being gathered in any shape or form.

"Please tell all of our friends that I am all right and Fannie and Carolyn are now in Rome, Italy."

DECEASED

MRS. LENA CHEEKS SHEHEE
PASSED, SUNDAY MORNING
AUGUST 17, 1958
JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL.

DECEASED
DR. PETER CARTER

DR. PETER CARTER HUSBAND OF MRS.
ROSABEL K. CARTER, SCHOOL OF NURSING
JOHN A. ANDREW HOSPITAL PASSED
AUGUST 1958.
Dr. Carter was formerly on the Medical Staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute registers its sorrow over the

Mon. 9-29-58

September 30th passing of DR. HORACE GREELY DWIGGINS,

who for the past several years served as Consultant in

Calendar of Events

Opthalmology at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Sun. 10-5-58 Tuskegee Inst Ala.

Official condolences have been extended the family.

Tuskegee Chaplain Warns Audience To Become Christ-like

Globe p. 8

Mon 10-13-58

Nashville Tenn

GREENSBORO, N. C. — There are no short cuts to succes and achievement, an audience at A&T College was warned last Sunday.

The warning came from Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala, who delivered the sermon at the regular chapel services in Harrison Auditorium.

"All men of note, all women of note," he said, 'have come to their places through long, patiene, consistent and Christ-like effort.'"

Developing his message around the experiences of Christ as he was exposed to temptation to gain prestige through short and easy methods was one of the three he described. He listed "yield to nature" as another serious temptation of the day and urged his audience to clear, clean cut decisions between the desires of the body and rationilization of the mind.

"The temptation to gain success through wrong standards is, too often, the rule of the day," he said. He said the rules of Christianity are based on the high principles of love, sincerity and brotherhood and "we must early learn that self-preservation ranks far down the list of high human calling."

Dr. Wynn was introduced by Rev. Cleo M. McCoy, director of Religious activities. A graduate of Langston University in Oklahoma, he received further training at the Howard University School of Religion and Boston University.

Other persons appearing on the program included: David L. Price, president of the Fortnightly Club, prayer and Felicia Black, scripture lesson.

The choir, under the direction of Howard T. Pearsall, and three numbers: "Emittee Spiritum Tuum" by Schvetky; "I Hear a Voice a Prayin'" by Bright and 'Ride the Chariot" by Smith.

Record P. 3
Atlanta, Ga.

MR. AND MRS. M. T. PURYEAR and daughters, Ruby and Catherine, returned to the city last week from Tuskegee, Ala., to take up residence and work with the National Urban League.

8-22-58

Noted Tuskegee Urologist Buried

CHICAGO — (ANP)— The remains of Dr. Lonial A. Mahone, 64-year-old chief of sergical services and urology at Tuskegee Veteran's hospital who died on a train in Montgomery, Ala., as he was bidding goodbye his daughter, Marie were brought to Chicago for interment in Lincoln cemetery last week.

The noted urologist was a native of Anniston, Ala., and had served the VA hospital at Tuskegee for 28 years and four months. Marie, one of his four daughters, was entraining to Nashville to continue her education at Fisk university, at the time of her father's death.

Dr. Mahone is survived, in addition to Marie, by his widow, Annel three other daughter, Anne, Barbara and Portia, and two brothers; Atty. Marcus Mahone, a leading legal figure on Chicago's South Side; and I. R. Mahone, wellknown real estate broker also residing in Chicago.

Carver Foundation Head To Lecture At Fort Valey

Dr. Russell W. Brown, director of the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute will give the second lecture in the Fort Valley State College summer institute series, Wednesday, July 30, Dr. W. Brue Welch, summer institute series director, announces.

Dr. Brown will give lectures Wednesday, July 30 at 11:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. treating the institute's theme, "Controversial Issues in Teacher Education in the Space Age," Dr. Welch states.

The lecturer is a graduate of Howard University and Iowa State College where he earned a Master of Science Degree and a Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

William L. Dawson Named To Direct Fisk University Choir

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — William L. Dawson, one of the nation's foremost choir conductors, has been named to direct the famous Fisk University Choir.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Fisk president, announced this week that Dawson, who once headed the music department at Tuskegee Institute, will join the Fisk staff in September and will devote his time exclusively to the choir.

World renowned as a musician, Dawson resigned his Tuskegee post in 1955 and a year later was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Tuskegee during its Diamond Jubilee Anniversary celebration.

TOURED SPAIN IN 1956

The United States Department of State sent Dawson to Spain in 1956 for a three month tour to conduct various choral groups of that country. A highlight of that tour was a special concert with the famous Orfeon Donostiarra of San Sebastian in the Basilica at Loyola as a part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the death of Saint Ignacio of Loyola, founder of the Company of Jesus.

Since his return to the United States, he has served as guest conductor of the 200 voice all-state choir at the annual conference of the N. Y. State School Music Association in Syracuse. He returned to New York state in 1957 as guest conductor of the Fourth Annual Festival of Instrumental Music in Schenectady.

He has also served in similar positions at the Fall Concert of the Eighth Annual Vocal Clinic in Pontiac, Michigan, and at the Westchester County School Music Association meeting at White Plains New York.

Other Fisk appointments announced by Dr. Wright include:

Charles M. Lancaster, professor of romance languages at Vanderbilt University, named visiting professor; Miss Dorian S. Gant, former art instructor at Morehouse college, appointed instructor in the Fisk Art department, and Dana M. King, former director of bands and assistant professor of music at Georgia Teachers college, named assistant professor of music at Fisk.

14n 1958

BEGAN- JUNE 1, 1958

DR. H.A. WILSON- DIRECTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT
DR. E.E. SCALES - DIRECTOR FOR INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

On June 1, 1958, Dr. H.A. WIlson will begin duties as Director for Development at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Wilson received the doctorate from Columbia University in January 1958. He also attended Boston University's School of Public Relations and Communications. He has served as Director of Public Relations and as Dean of Instruction and Dean of the College at Alcorn College.

The Office of Development is one of Five major operating divisions of the Institute. It administers all activities concerned directly with the Institute's relationships with the public.

Campus Chats
June 1958
Tuskegee Institute,Ala.

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The Office for Institutional Research will be inaugurated on June 1, 1958, as a part of the over-all research program under the direction of Dean R,W, Brown. This office is responsible for special projects in connection with studying the Institute program and for planning,administering, and reporting for tbe Institut's total testing program.

Dr.E.E.Scales will begin duties as Director for Institutional Research on June 1. He received the doctarate from the University of Pittsburgh and was formerly Registrar, Fort Valley State College.

Campus Chats
June 1958
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dr. H. A. Williams Will Direct Development At Tuskegee

Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. H. A. Wiscorn College, to the newly created position of Director for Development at Tuskegee Institute, effective June 1.

Dr. Foster states that the appointment of Dr. Wilson will support the Institute's plans for further development of campus facilities and for a more comprehensive program of public relations for Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Wilson is a native of Cary, Miss., and received much of his early education at nearby Port Gibson, where Alcorn College is located. He earned the B. S. delege, Jackson, Miss, and the M. S. degree at Indiana University.

In the summer of 1950 Dr. Wilson studied at Boston University, where he majored in Public Retions. During the followinge fo he matriculated at Columbia University, completing requirements for the Doctor of Education degree in College and University Administration in January 1958.

Dr. Wilson has served at A-Acorn College as teacher in the laboratory school, 1947-48; as instructor of general mathematics, algebra and plane geometry, 1948-50; as Director of Public Relations 1949-53; and as Dean of the College, 1958 until the close of this academic year.

The work of the Development Office will be performed through three major areas: Alumni Relations, Public Relations and Fund Raising.

Dr. Wilson named aide at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. H. A. Wilson, formerly dean of Alcorn College, to the newly created position of director of development at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Foster states that the appointment of Dr. Wilson will support the Institute's plans for further development of campus facilities and for a more comprehensive program of public relations for Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Wilson is a native of Cary, Miss., and received much of his early education at nearby Port Gibson, where Alcorn College is located. He earned the B.S. degree at Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss., and the M.S. degree at Indiana University.

Dr. H. Wilson named development director

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — Dr. H. A. Wilson, former dean of Alcorn College was appointed to the newly created position of director for development at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday June 1.

Dr. L.H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, stated the appointment of Dr. Wilson will support the school's plan for further development of campus facilities and a more comprehensive program of public relations.

The work of the development office will be performed through three major areas - alumni relations, public relations and fund raising.

Former Alcorn Dean Given Appointment At Tuskegee Institute

Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. H. A. Wilson, formerly Dean of Alcorn College, to the newly created position of Director for Development at Tuskegee Institute, effective June 1, 1958.

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The work of the Development Office will be performed through three major areas: Alumni Relations, Public Relations and Fund Raising.

14n 1958

FACULTY AND STAFF

Dr. Daniel Wynn Speaker On Live Topic In His Book

Knoxville, Tenn.—Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, will be Vesper speaker at Knoxville College's MacMillan Chapel, Sunday, Jan. 19, at 5 p.m.

A native of Wewoka, Okla., Dr. Wynn received the A. B. degree from Langston University in 1951; the B. D., and A. M. degrees from Howard University in 1944-45, and the Ph. D. degree from Boston University in 1954. He has also done professional study at Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo., and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The author of books, "The Chaplain Speaks," and NAACP Versus Negro Revolutionary Protest," and several professional magazine articles, has held positions at Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas and his undergraduate Alma Mater Langston University, Langston, Okla.

Miss Margaret McLean Bride Of Lynn Jones

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — In a candlelight ceremony, here recently, Miss Margaret Grace McLean became the bride of Lynn Harrington Jones of Newport News, Va.

The ceremony in the First Baptist Church was performed by the Rev. C. R. Edwards.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. McLean of this city. She is a graduate of Shaw University and Atlanta University. Presently she is employed in Raleigh, as assistant librarian of Shaw University.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones Sr. of Newport News. He is also a graduate of Shaw University and is employed in the public school system of Leonardtown, Md. He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Entering upon the arm of her father who gave her in marriage, the bride wore a formal wedding gown of antique satin and handclipped Chantilly lace.

Her finger - tip veil of imported silk illusion edged with Chantilly lace was attached to a plateau of tulle and lace highlighted by pearls and irredescents. Her only ornament was a single strand of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom. She carried a white prayer book, decorated with a cascade arrangement of white orchids, brides' roses, and white Roman hyacinths.

Miss Mettarene V. McLean, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mrs. Margaret Paige Purvis of Durham, N.C., was matron of honor.

Bridesmaids were Misses Glyndola Currie of this city and Durham; Erma Roberson of Raleigh, Marion Davis of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. Mary Allen Beatty, Rockingham.

Miss Marian Anderson, cousin of the bride, Fayetteville, N.C. and Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C. was the single junior attendant.

The maid of honor wore a dress of Arabian peacock velveteen fashioned with a fitted bodice, off - shoulder cowl neckline and large bow providing back interest. She wore matching long shirred gauntlets and satin slippers. A matching velveteen circlet outlined with pearls and an attached flirtation veil was her head - piece. She carried an arm bouquet of red roses, tied with red chiffon ribbon.

Afro-American
Oct. 3-1-58
Baltimore, Md

MRS. LYNN H. JONES

Her matron of honor, Mrs. Margaret Paige Purvis, and the bridesmaids were attired in crimson glow velveteen dresses, with matching accessories. They carried arm bouquets of red roses and pale pink snapdragons, tied with peacock green chiffon ribbon.

The junior bridesmaid, was dressed in a ballerina - length dress of crimson glow velveteen.

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. McLean wore a mauve satin floor - length dress. She chose matching bracelet-length gloves and hat. She wore rhinestone jewelry, and pinned at her shoulder was a purple hybrid orchid.

Mrs. Hallie B. Allen, bridegroom's aunt, was attired in a muted gray crepe dress with which she wore white accessories, and a white hybrid orchid corsage.

SAMUEL SPENCER of Raleigh, N.C., and Chestertown, Md., was best man. Ushers were Charles V. Brown and William A. Rainbow of Raleigh. Marvin Roberson and Bernard Anderson of Greensboro; Benjamin Meeks and Warner Johnson of Fayetteville, and Clarence Johnson of Newport News, Va.

Mrs. Susie Currie and Mrs. G. L. Parks were at the organ prior to and during the nuptials. Mrs. Julia Wilson and Otis Roberson were soloists.

Immediately following the ceremony the bride's parents entertained at a reception which was given at the parsonage. Miss Mamie Wilkerson received guests. Mrs. Pallie Covington and Mrs. C. R. Edwards presided at the punch bowl. Guests were registered by Mrs. Bertha Brinkley. Mrs. Eldria K. Hughes, Mrs. Ailey Wilson, Mrs. Elsie Malloy, and Mrs. Marie Williams were in charge of the gifts.

Music for the reception was furnished by Miss Marian Simmons of Fayetteville, N.C. and Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., pianists; Mrs. Julia Reid Wilson and Otis Roberson, soloists.

Bishop Alumnus Begins TSA Post

MARSHALL, Texas. — A Bishop alumnus this month assumed the post of executive secretary-treasurer of the Teachers State association of Texas.

He is Vernon McDaniel, prominent educator and scholar who has held many important positions in Florida and Alabama. Prior to assuming his position in the Teachers State association of Texas, Mr. McDaniel served as supervisor of student teaching, and headed the department of secondary education at Tuskegee.

The new executive secretary-treasurer of the Teachers State association of Texas attended public schools in Calvert, Texas. He was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree from Bishop college in 1928. He earned the Master of Arts degree from Atlanta university, and pursued his doctoral work at New York university. He is presently completing his dissertation for the Ph.D. degree.

Mr. McDaniel is highly regarded as a leader, speaker and educator. He has held positions in the field of education as a teacher, administrator, and as executive of local, district and state teachers associations. He holds life membership in the National Education association; membership in the association for student teaching, National Conference of Professors of Educational Administration, and Phi Delta Kappa.

Among Mr. McDaniel's achievements are awards for distinguished service in education and human relations from the Florida State Teachers association.

Minister Dies Leading Prayer From Pulpit

An Atlanta minister died Sunday morning as he led prayer from the pulpit of his church, the World

REV. J. D. HINES

learned yesterday.

The Rev. J. D. Hines, 65, a retired Baptist minister, was pronounced dead on arrival at Grady Memorial Hospital where he was rushed Sunday morning.

Rev. Hines ,who had been in ill health for several years, had retired from active duty as a pastor, but was an active member of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, 5 Mangum Street, S.W., where he died.

The Rev. J. R. Lovett, pastor of the church, said Rev. Hines was offering the Consecration Prayer when he became strickened.

"Just as he ended his prayer he fell," Rev. Lovett declared.

The pastor said Rev. Hines had been an outstanding minister in good standing for years. He recalled when he pastored the Lindsey Street Baptist Church 25 years ago.

Rev. Lovett said the minister became ill shortly before noon during the morning service.

"We rushed him as soon as we got an ambulance to Grady," Lovett said.

He lauded Rev. Hines as "as fine a Christian gentleman as I have even met."

Rev. Lovett said doctors had forbade Hines to preach for several years after he developed a heart condition.

Rev. Hines' widow, Mrs. Rilla Hines said her husband had retired from active duty in 1947 when he first became seriously ill. She said he was a veteran of World War I and had been treated both at Grady and a veterans hospital for a heart ailment.

Funeral arrangements remained incomplete pending arrival of a daughter from Washington, D. C. But relatives said they believed the funeral would be held Wednesday.

Rev. Hines is survived, in addition to his widow, by two daughters, Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Louise H. Capel, of Washington, D. C. He is also survived by a step daughter, Mrs. Nellie Convers, and one sister, Miss Edith Hines.

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST NEAL

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Neal and daughter were in Tuskegee last week for the sad mission of burying their young son, Ernest, Jr., who died in Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Mr. Neal, director of the Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, has been with his family in the Phillippines.

HERALD
Tues. June 24, 1958
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Dibble Invited To Join World Medical Mission Tour

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP) — Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew hospital, has been invited to join the round-the-world medical mission sponsored by the Baptist World Alliance.

Members of the team, will leave San Francisco June 27.

The purpose of the team will be to survey existing medical mission facilities of several denominations, lend personal Christian medical service through treatment of patients in special clinics and teaching sessions ,to begin plans for maintaining a permanent revolving pool of volunteer physicians who will lend assistance wherever needed, for three months' periods, to undermanned medical missions, and in extending existing facilities.

The itinerary includes visits to mission station and other medical centers in Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and countries of Southern Asia and the Middle East, including the Gaza strip.

They will also visit Dr. Albert Switzer's Lamberne hospitals in Africa.

MRS. MCDONALD WRITES FOR HOSPITAL JOURNAL

HOSPITALS -- The journal of the American Hospital Association carried, in a recent issue, a four page spread entitled -- "Spring Cycle Menu for the South-Southwest," prepared by Mrs. Solona C. McDonald, director of the Hospital Dietetics Internship at Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. McDonald is on a study leave at Teachers College, Columbia University. Editorial comment by the Journal expresses the thoroughness of preparation of the twelve week, day by day, morning, noon and night menu. Mrs. McDonald took into consideration the foods plentiful in the region during March, April and May. She used the moderate to low cost budget. Hospitals not only in the South-Southwest but all over the nation will use the Menu as a spring guide. Mrs. McDonald also prepared a South-Southwest Easter Sunday Menu to be distributed as an insert by the same magazine.

Tuskegee

Famed Coach Went To Officers Training School at Ft. D.M.

On May 2 dedication services were held for a United States Army Reserve center erected at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama in the memory of the late Cleveland Leigh Abbott, World War I first lieutenant and former head coach and physical education director at Tuskegee for more than 25 years until his death in 1955.

Special invitations from the U. S. Government to attend the dedication services were sent to Mrs. Leora Daniels, 900 S. E. 27th Street, Mrs. Stella Greer, 108 Lyon, and Mrs. Anna Hall, 827 S. E. 27th Street, all of Des Moines and Mrs. Edna Wathus, of Keokuk, Iowa. These ladies are all sisters of Mr. Abbott's widow, Mrs. Jessie Abbott. (Mr. Abbott met his wife, then Miss Scott, at a Drake Relays event during his college days.)

Sports Fame

A native of Yanktown, S. Dakota, Mr. Abbott's first call to fame was in sports when he compiled an enviable record of 16 letters in high school and 14 at S. Dakota college—in basketball, football and track.

He did graduate work at Kansas State Agricultural college and Harvard university before becoming a faculty member at Tuskegee in 1916 under the late Booker T. Washington.

First Lieutenant

In 1917 he entered Officers Training School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and upon completion of the course, was assigned as commanding officer of Company A at Camp Dodge, Iowa prior to going overseas where he served as Intelligence officer with the 366th Infantry of the 92nd division.

Tuskegee

He served briefly on the faculty of Kansas Vocational school following the close of the war, then joined the Tuskegee faculty at the invitation of Dr. Robert Moten, then president of Tuskegee. There he served until his death, and won special distinction as coach for women's track team, which represented the United States in the Olympics and in other international meets. A Mason and an Elk, he was

MR. FINLEY T. MCQUEEN AWARDED DOCTOR OF PHILOGOPHY DEGREE

Mr. Finley T. McQueen, Teacher-Trainer in Agricultural Education at Tuskegee Institute since 1944, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Ohio State University on December 20, 1957.

Dr. McQueen, originally from Muskogee, Oklahoma, earned both his B. S. and M. S. degrees at Tuskegee Institute. He taught Vocational Agriculture at the Wilcox County Training School and the Tuskegee Institute High School before his employment with the State Department of Vocational Education.

His responsibilities, in addition to teaching undergraduate students in vocational agriculture, include field contacts with the vocational teachers in the state of Alabama. He holds the rank of Associate Professor.

Dr. McQueen's dissertation was, "An Evaluation of the Pre-Service Professional Curriculum in Agricultural Education at Tuskegee Institute." His field of specialization was Agricultural Education.

Dr. McQueen, during his study at Ohio State University, was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, National honorary educational society and to Sigma Gamma Delta, Agricultural Honorary Society.

MRS. PEARL W. HEADD PUBLI ES ARTICLE ON AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

Mrs. Pearl W. Headd, Assistant Professor of Education and Coordinator of Audio-Visual Services of the School of Education, has published the following article: "Preparing Pre-Service Teachers for Audio-Visual Education," in The Journal of Teacher Education, Vol. III, Number 4, pp 417-19; December. 1957.

MISS JANET EVANS -- STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

Miss Janet Evans, who has recently returned from Lima, Peru where for the past three years she has been teaching commercial studies at the Tahour Lima High School, will be on our campus Tuesday morning, March 4 through Wednesday night, March 5. Miss Evans was working in Lima under the auspices of the Methodist Board of Missions. She will be happy to talk personally with students interested in knowing more about job openings related to the world-wide work of the Church. Miss Evans will be available on Tuesday and Wednesday at Y-Center, Parker Cottage from 9:00 A.M. - 12:00 noon 2:00 - 5:00 P.M. Informal discussion group -- Tuesday evening at 6:00 .

TUSKEGEE

LAMPKIN, Clinton Jr., died Wednesday at London. Funeral plans will be announced. Survivors are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Lampkin, Rt. 2, Tuskegee; two brothers, Moses and Willie B. Lampkin, Tuskegee; four sisters, Misses Percy Bell, Rosa Pearl, Jeraldine and Diana Lampkin, Tuskegee; grandfather, Moses Minifee, Birmingham. Peoples Funeral Home in charge.

TUSKEGEE

HOWARD, Jimmie Lee, Rt. 2, died in a local hospital Wednesday morning. Funeral service will be today at 3 p.m. from Shady Grove Baptist Church with the Rev. Booteman officiating. Burial in church cemetery. Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Eugenia T. Howard; a daughter, Maxine T. Howard; two step sons, James T. Rushin, Akron, Ohio, Theodore E. Rushin, U.S. Army, Brandywine, Md.; mother, Mrs. Francis Howard, Tuskegee; five brothers, Leon, Alfred and Votis Howard, Tuskegee, Crawford Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, Robert, Trenton, N.J.; three sister, Mrs. Alice Sexton, Tuskegee, Miss Mary Howard, Rochelle, N.Y., Mrs. Janie Daniels, Robbins, Ill. The Peoples Funeral Home directing.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET
Issued Through Division of Public Relations

VOLUME IV Tuesday, March 11, 1958 NO. 88

ANOTHER FIRST

From the Phi Delta Kappa News for March -- William P. Smith, Jr., of Tuskegee, Alabama, has been appointed to the coadjutant staff of the Rutgers School of Education. It's the first time that a Negro has taught a regular course in the School of Education.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, March 18, 1958

VOLUME IV 14n Faculty & Staff NO. 92

LOCAL AND ALUMNI AUTHORS

As we celebrate National Library Week it is well to recall that a number of book have been written by alumni and faculty members of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Washington wrote 14 books, edited two volumes and contributed to three more. His successor, Dr. Moton, wrote Finding a Way Out (1920) and What the Negro Thinks (1929). President Emeritus Frederick D. Patterson was joint editor of Robert Russa Moton of Hampton and Tuskegee (1956) and contributor to What the Negro Wants (1944).

Other faculty authors include Dr. J. E. Fuller (Mathematics for Students of General Education, 1947); Dr. I. A. Derbigny (General Education in the Negro College, 1947); Dr. Clarence T. Mason (The Scientific Aspects of Knowledge,1938); Mr. Thomas H. McCormick (General Applied Science ..., 1953); Dr. D. W. Wynn (The NAACP versus Negro Revolutionary Protest, 1955); and (The Chaplain Speaks, 1956); Dean Hattie W. Kelly and Dr. Harry J. Romm (The Adventures of Jerry: a Science Reader, 1943, illustrated by Reginald Morris, an alumnus); Dr. Stanley H. Smith (Freedom to Work, 1955); The Rev. Vinson A. Edwards (Five County Church Study in East Alabama, 1955); and A Handbook of Plans and Programs for the Community Council, 1956).

At least two alumni have written novels. George Wylie Henderson is the author of Ollie Miss (1935) and Jule (1946). Ralph Ellison, generally considered one of the three most important young American novelists, won the 1952 National Book Award for Invisible Man. Other alumni authors include Thomas M. Campbell, Sr. (The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer, 1936); William H. Pipes (Say Amen, Brother, 1951); and Nathaniel J. Washington (Historical Development of the Negro in Oklahoma, 1948).

This brief listing, which does not pretend to be exhaustive, should not end without mention of the Negro Year Book, first published in 1912 by Dr. Monroe Work (compiler of the famous Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America, 1928) and continued under the editorship of Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman. Mrs. Guzman was also editor of The New South and Higher Education (1954), the proceedings of the symposium held during the inauguration of President L. H. Foster.

DR. LEWIS W. JONES SPEAKS ON APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN PROJECT 4-16-58 Washington Post, Atla, Ga.

Dr. Lewis W. Jones spoke to the class in the Georgraphy of North America. His topic was "The Southern Appalachian Mountain Project".

The long-range objective of the project, he says, is to prepare these mountain people not only for living at home, but for adjustment in areas to which they might migrate.

Short-range objectives include the improvement of educational opportunities; improvement in health and sanitation; the stimulation of industrial development so as to increase the income; and to improve the quality of living of those who prefer to remain in their mountain homes.

14n 1958 FACULTY AND STAFF

FIELD REPORTS ON DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
VOTING RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE
By- Dr. Lewis Jones and Dr. Stanley Smith
46pp JUNE 1958 50¢

Published by- ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH
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(Mr. Henry Edward Schultz, Chairman
Mr. Nathan C. Belth, Press Relations
Mr. Oscar Cohen, Series Editor
National Director, Program Division

PUBLICATION BY- DR. LEWIS JONES
DR. STANLEY SMITH

RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE

World
Birmingham Ala.

BY LEWIS W. JONES

(Editor's Note: — This is the fourth in a series of seven articles by Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director of Research Rural Life Council and professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. ones is an authority on farm and rural life as related to the Negro group. He is a former editor of the Houston (Texas) Informer and an eminent specialist in field research. This is one of the most illuminating series of articles that has been written recently that treats this brutal, disturbing and unmet farm problem in a bold, frank, and understandable way.

Number 4

SMALL FARMER SMALLER OPPORTUNITY

Nobody mourns the disappearance of the Sharecropper. In all of the years that the cropper's unfortunate situation was described and his rank exploitation was documented nothing was done to improve that status. The status itself had to disappear as a result of economic developments rather than by social action.

DR. JONES

There are a great many tenants still operating farms in the South.

In 1950, there were 905,000 tenant farms in the South. These were 34 percent of all farms. This was a decrease from 56 percent of all farms in the South in 1930. Negro tenants did not decrease at the same rate as whites nor did Negro owned farms increase at the same rate as whites When the 1954 agricultural Census was taken, in the deep South states the majority of Negro farmers were still tenants

The percentage of Negro farmers who were tenants in five deep South states were as follows:

Alabama	60
Georgia	69
Louisiana	62
Mississippi	72
South Carolina	60

The tenancy status may not be said to have improved greatly. Tenants in the South still do not have leases and hold their tenure under verbal agreements for one year. As the number of tenant farms decreases the competition for those remaining is keener.

In the ten years between 1945 and 1954 the percentage decreases in Negro farm tenants were:

Alabama	43
Georgia	53
Louisiana	43
Mississippi	36
South Carolina	35

While more than one-third of Negro farm tenants gave up their farms in the ten-year period there was no like increase in Negro owners.

Census figures on the increase in farms operated by owners in the South do not mean that all of these are new farms acquired by people who formerly were tenants. Some were, but many were farms from which tenants had been dismissed because machinery made it possible for the owner of the land to cultivate it without using tenants.

For eleven states the trend in owner-operated farms between 1945 and 1954 was:

State	*WO	**NO
Alabama	2,543	26
Louisiana	7,037	957
Mississippi	7,254	2,400
South Carolina	4,013	3,697
North Carolina	3,599	2,794
Arkansas	-11,632	-1,601
Florida	5,210	-1,981
Georgia	4,192	- 303
Texas	-19,095	-3,147
Tennessee	- 4,711	- 165
Virginia	-15,834	-7,152
TOTAL	-17,514	-4,399

*White Owners
**Negro Owners

The total number of acres in white owner operated farms increased in this ten-year period by 40 million acres. The total number of acres in Negro owner operated farms in this period decreased by 20 thousand acres.

(The next article will epxlain why the Negro farm tenant and Negro farm owner fare as poorly as they do.)

RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE

By LEWIS W. JONES

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth in a series of seven articles on the rural life of the Negro farm group written by Dr. Lewis W. Jones. He is director of Research Rural Life Council and professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute. An outstanding authority in his field, Dr. Jones has compressed into this series of articles, factual, first-hand, authenic information on some of the actual conditions of the Negro farm group. It is a shocking revelation written in a simple, non-professional, down-to-earth style. What can you, the government, civic leadership in the city do to help solve these socio-freedom problems of the Negro farm group?)

Number 6

STRANDED

The Census reports a category of the population as "Rural Nonfarm." These are people who live in rural areas but who do not depend upon agriculture for a livelihood. Most of them live in very small towns and villages. Many are people who have been dispossessed from farms by machinery and cattle. Instead of going immediately to cities to seek employment they stop in nearby small places. Some are employed in industry. Others

DR. JONES

in trade, the service occupations, and other nonfarm pursuits. A well-known fact that has been reported by economists is the little opportunity Negroes have for employment in the new industries in the South. Negroes who are employed in trade are largely laborers, janitors, deliverymen, etc. Most of them find employment in construction work and personal and domestic service.

Non-industrial employment in small towns is poor-paying at best and often precarious of tenure. In this day of labor-saving devices domestic and personal servants are a luxury that might be dispensed with. Many Negro workers who earn the small wages of service employees also work in agriculture as "seasonal laborers." They go out to nearby farms when the demand for labor is great and cultivate and harvest crops for a few weeks.

These rural nonfarm Negroes are "economically marginal" which is to say that in a period of recession they could easily be dispensed with. They are underemployed and being so do not receive a living wage for their work.

Where the rural nonfarm Negro lives may be regarded as a "critical area" of race relations. These small towns and villages are most insistent upon preserving the old ways. It is these places that murder and violence occurs when a Negro tries to reject the old ways. It is in these places that intimidation and economic pressure are used most effectively. Anyone interested in the future of Negroes should keep his attention on these little places of the South.

Few leaders of Negroes develop in these small places. The school teachers, preachers, and an occasional Negro in business know very well that they cannot remain where they are if they protest or become active in any movement to improve the status of Negroes. Professional Negroes in these situations do what they can but that is precious little.

In 1950 there were 2 1-3 million Negroes classified as rural nonfarm. The number of rural non-farm Negroes will depend upon opportunity to move on to cities which would reduce their number and the movement from the farms which would increase their number if more came in than go out.

"PUSHED OUT"

In a recent speech before the Southern Research Institute, as reported in the daily press, R. E. Paxton, office manager of Gaylord Corporation, Bogalusa, La. is quoted as saying:

"The little farmer is being pushed out by the large mechanized farms. His land will go for trees."

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, research director of the Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, has a series of articles currently appearing in this newspaper which discussed the problems of the Negro farmer, who is one of "the little farmers."

Mr. Paxton is reported as saying further: "The South is expanding at such a rate it will soon become necessary to tap the labor forces of other sections."

If pushed off the farms by trees, what happens to the Negro farm worker? Does he become a part of this new active urban "labor force"? How does this "pushed farm" relate to the so-called migration, vanishing farmer, unhired man in this South where "it will soon become necessary to tap the labor force of other sections"?

Dr. Jones in his series of articles tries to point up the actual status of the Negro farmer. He shows how the welfare of the Negro farmer has a bearing on the advancement of the urban Negro worker. His scholarly, yet down-to-earth presentation of this problem is a valuable production. This series of articles should be widely and deeply read.

VERNON MCDANIEL

Vernon McDaniel Fills Texas Teachers' Post

DALLAS. —Vernon McDaniel, a noted educator and scholar, wil assume the duties of executive secretary-treasurer for the Teachers' State association of Texas on February 1, 1958. Mr. McDaniel, who has held many positions of importance in Florida and Alabama, was supervisor of student teaching and head of the department of secondary education at Tuskegee Institute before accepting the position with the Texas State Teachers' association. His educational activities, which have been many and varied, add greatly to his rich experience as a leader, speaker, and as an educator.

Mr. McDaniel, a Texan, received his early training in the Calvert public schools, Calvert, Texas, and his undergraduate training at Bishop College. He received his Master of Arts degree from Atlanta university, and his doctoral study has been done at New York university. At present he is completing his doctoral dissertation.

Mr. McDaniel's educational positions have been teacher, administrator, executive to local, district, and state teachers' associations. He holds life membership in the National Education association; membership in the Association for Student Teaching, National Conference of Professors of Educational Administration, American Teachers' association, and the Phi Delta Kappa.

He has received awards for distinguished service in education and human relations from the Florida State Teachers' association and from the Escambia County Teachers' association.

Mr. McDaniel is outstanding not only as a leader in education, but also as a leader in community life — both religious and civic.

TUESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, February 4, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 68

INSTITUTE LISTS NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. W. A. Hunter, acting Dean of the School of Education, announces two additions to his faculty. Mrs. Hymona Harris Godwin, recently at Fayetteville State Teachers College, is teaching courses in Principals of Secondary Education and Tests and Measurements.

Mrs. Ruby H. Puryear came to Tuskegee from Morehouse College and will, in additio to teaching courses in Psychology and Guidance, conduct a program in testing as a cooperative project with the college and the Institute High School.

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, Director, Social Sciences, announces the employment of Dr. J. R. Otis, as a teacher of Economics. Dr. Otis has long been associated with Tuskegee Institute but was more recently president of Alcorn College in Mississippi.

DR. B. D. MAYBERRY ATTENDS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGISTS MEETING

Dr. B. D. Mayberry attended the annual meeting of the Southern Section of the American Society of Plant Physiologists at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 3-5. At Tuskegee Dr. Mayberry is currently concerned with experimentation in the use of Gibberillins, a relatively new phytohormone that greatly stimulates growth and overcomes biennial fruiting in crucifers. This is the mustard family including cabbage, kale, etc. Joseph Pratt, a graduate from Monrovia, Liberia, is assisting Dr. Mayberry with the project.

Not enough $$ in Imes estate to pay bequests in his will

Afro-American, p. 18 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

The 46-item will left by Dr. G. Lake Imes seems likely to miss the boat, this week.

There isn't money in the estate to satisfy the bequests.

In fact, the estate left by the late writer and lecturer has little value above what he inherited from his wife, Mrs. Grace McCard Imes.

Dr. G.L. Imes

Dr. Imes, who died on Sept. 16, 1947, survived Mrs. Imes by eight months.

Dat: 2-15-58

INVENTORY of his real estate, now filed in Orphans Court ists it at $8,416.

This consists of the home in which they lived at 1940 Druid Hill Ave., $6,500; and a ground rent of $115 issuing out of 515 W. Mosher St., $1,916.

The long, handwritten will, drawn on May 2, 1957, disposed of possessions, from the wedding band Mrs. Imes gave him to the table cloth she left; and from his silk scarf to a stone which came from the chimney of the house in which Booker T. Washington was born.

* * *

THE DOCUMENT listed 25 individuals, including several for whom he neglected to list a bequest, as well as a number of organizations.

It also set up several trusts, as well as gave directions to return his body to Tuskegee and bury it beside that of his first wife, and for a marker to be placed at the graves of Mrs. Imes; and her first husband, the late William McCard.

Dr. Imes willed the Druid Hill Ave. property to the Moral Rearmament Movement, designating it as a center for the Baltimore area.

The Movement was empowered to sell the property and to use the funds for promotion to colored peoples in America, the Caribbean Islands, South America and Africa.

* * *

THE WILL designated that funeral expenses be paid from a $3,000 group insurance at Tuskegee Institute, where he was formerly public relations counselor and secretary to the president.

Out of the $3,000, $1,000 was to be used for the funeral.

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, May 14, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 123

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Senior Class Meeting formerly scheduled for this evening at 7:00 in Armstrong Hall has been postponed until next Wednesday, May 21.

NEWS BRIEFS

Mr. Arthur Floyd, Assistant State Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture, State of Alabama, has an article in the May issue of The Agricultural Education Magazine the title of which is -- "It Is Possible to Identify Qualitative Teaching". He draws upon his vast experience in training and supervising teachers of Vocational Agriculture. He lists as prerequisites for Qualitative Teaching -- 1. Knowledge of Pupil and Subject Matter; 2. Keeping currently informed on new policies and developments in state and Federal agencies, 3. The ability to challenge and inspire one's pupils to develop individual initiative.

Mr. Leon Harris of Los Angeles, California and a member of the Tuskegee Institute graduating class of 1905 has a feature article in the March Issue of The Sheet Metal Workers Journal, the organ of the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers.

The senior class in TV and Radio Repair visited the WSFA-TV headquarters in Montgomery Tuesday, May 13. The technical crew at the station gave them a "ground to roof" orientation on the operations of a modern television station.

REV. HENRY HUGH WRIGHT
CAMDEN, ALA. (Wilcox County)
RECEIVED-MERIT AWARD FOR
WORK IN RURAL MINISTRY.

- -- - - - - - -

MR. & MRS. ABRAHAM HAYDEN
CHOCTAW COUNTY.
1957 MERIT FARM FAMILY
AWARD

Tuskegee Herald p.1.
Tues. Jan. 28, 1958
Tuskegee, Ala.

ANNUAL FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE

The 13th Annual Food and Nutrition Institute will be held at Tuskegee Institute on March 20 - 21, according to Mr. Edward W. Ramsey, acting director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management.

Jones, 3-11-58 Daily Activity Sheet. Tuskegee Institute,

The theme for the Institute is: "Qualifications for Professional Workers in Foods and Nutrition." The program will begin on Thursday evening, March 20, at 7:30 with a Round Table Discussion led by Mrs. Huldah B. Owen.

THE JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL -- CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICE--RECEIVES GIFT

Reports are in on the modest but heart-warming project undertaken for the Month of November by the Rev. R. V. Vines of Alexander City to have the members of his four churches contribute to the Crippled Children's Service at Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. A total of $44.55 was given by 137 contributors.

Daily Advertiser Sheet

The Rev. Vines told Dr. Dibble, Medical Director at the Hospital that his people had given to unorganized charity often without thanks or visible signs of aid rendered He pointed out the case of one of his young members who came to the Crippled Children's Service to have a deformity corrected and is now a healthy youth playing football at the Council High School in Dadeville, Alabama.

Wed. 12-3-58 Tuskegee Inst, Ala.

There are many lessons to be learned from this project. Rev. Vines has stressed modern medical care to his people. They have found great joy in giving to help others. One boy gave one penny but his gift was just as precious as those who had more to give. Then, there was the lesson of keeping records. Each church listed the names of donors and each church received an official receipt from Tuskegee Institute for its gift. Rev. Vines has decided to make this an annual project for Thanksgiving and plans to encourage other pastors in his group to do the same.

Churches participating and the amount given were as follows: New Hope Baptist Church, West Point, Ga.--$14.40; Shady Grove Baptist Church, Jackson Gap, Ala.--$6.70; Cross Key Baptist Church, Alexander City, Ala.--$6.30; and Mt. Zion East Baptist Church, Dadeville, Ala.--$17.15.

New Drug Is Reported At Tuskegee

Skin Specialist Says It Helps Stop Itching

TUSKEGEE, April 15 (AP)—Doctors attending a medical conference at Tuskegee Institute heard an encouraging report today on a new drug which is taken internally to stop itching in the skin.

A Montgomery skin specialist, Dr. Irving D. London, told his colleagues the drug, administered in the form of a pill, has produced significant, even dramatic results in the experimental stage.

But he cautioned delegates attending the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society that:

1. The experiments are still going and much remains to be done.

2. The drug isn't a cure but merely a method of treating severe itching conditions.

London emphasized, too, that the drug, known as trimeprozine, isn't even on the market yet and cannot be purchased at drugstores.

The Montgomery physician said he has tested the treatment on two groups of patients and that in both instances, more than 77 per cent of those receiving the drug reported excellent to good results.

Others have experimented with trimeprozine before, but London said he undertook the first double blind test which doctors consider more nearly foolproof.

A double blind experiment is one in which neither the doctor nor the patient knows until the test is concluded whether any one individual took the drug itself or a simple sugar-coated pill called a placebo.

With that type of research, London explained, there is less possibility that the patient will merely imagine he is improving, and an enthusiastic doctor is less likely to read something into the experiment that isn't there.

London said the power of suggestion works effectively in clearing up itching conditions. But he said his experiments indicate the new drug is much better.

Illustrating how the mental attitude can work, he said 44 per cent of the patients who took only sugar pills during one experiment reported improvement in their conditions.

METHOD REPORTED FOR SAFE PLASMA

Chicagoan Tells of Success in Ending Jaundice Risk After 10-Year Research

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 15—A method for producing blood plasma without the risk of transmitting the jaundice virus was reported tonight.

Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery at the University of Chicago School of Medicine, made the report at the annual meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

He said the development might lead to the re-use of plasma, which in effect was banned in 1951. The National Research Council at that time directed that its manufacture be subject to a label declaring that its use entailed the risk of jaundice.

Dr. Allen emphasized that "blood plasma is the backbone of preparedness for civilian and military mass casualty treatment, and therefore fundamental to the development of a national blood storage program which, in my opinion, has been absent in this country for almost a decade."

Painstaking Effort

About 500 medical health personnel from thirty-eight states are attending the five-day conference. It is aimed at fostering interracial and intersectional relationships in the medical profession by aiding the needy sick of the rural South.

Dr. Allen delivered the memorial lecture in honor of Dr. Charles R. Drew, Negro physician and wartime authority on blood plasma who died in an automobile accident in 1951.

He unfolded a dramatic story of painstaking laboratory work over a ten-year period, in which he got results by "simply turning the tables on the accepted method of preserving a virus, and thereby gaining a technique for killing a virus."

Plasma-induced jaundice is caused by a virus in the plasma or blood of the donor, which is manifested 145 to 150 days after a transfustion, he explained.

Describes Hazards

Studies showed that "perfectly healthy people, with no history of jundice or liver disease, often carry this virus which could conterminate a whole bank of plasma and produce the jaundice in about one out of every four plasma recipients," he said.

The main contamination hazard, he said, lies in the pooling of individual donations of plasma to get a uniform product, which multiplies the chances of contamination by the carrier donor.

He said that one in fifty donors apparently were virus carriers, and that plasma usually was pooled in sizes of 500 to 1,000 donors.

The great stumbling block, he said, was that the jaundice virus could not be transmitted from humans to animals for laboratory studies, and no method existed in the laboratory for detecting in the blood of the donor that he was a virus carrier.

Moreover, he continued, the jaundice virus was found to be so stable and hardy that it withstood the usual methods of killing a virus.

After a long study of the history of smallpox and yellow fever vaccine development, Dr. Allen said, he noted that virologists tried to preserve a virus by refrigerating or drying it, because if it remained in a liquid state at room temperatures it could not survive.

Therefore, he said, he decided to turn the tables by putting the plasma "in a situation most favorable to drive out the virus naturally." Essential to this project, he added, was the knowledge obtained over the years that plasma proteins could remain stable for seventeen years on a storage shelf.

Doctors Sued in Blood Case

TULSA, Okla., April 15 (AP)—Five physicians here have been named in a $1,134,000 suit filed by a mother who held that their alleged negligence had led to her child's mental retardation.

Mrs. Eddie McKim charged that the doctors had failed to determine that her blood type would subject her 7-month-old child to jaundice.

King talks on freedom

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "We must use first class methods to gain first class citizenship.

"Human progress is never inevitable and that struggle and sacrifice must be the lot of those who would move forward in this new age."

The Rev. Dr. Martin L. King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., was addressing the annual John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet here in making those statements.

SOME 700 PERSONS attended the affair honoring Dr. Morgan E. Norris, a co-founder of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and a Kilmarnock, Va. physician.

Some of the nation's leading specialists appeared on the professional lecture series. Included were:

Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro - Psychiatric Institute; Dr. J. G. Allen, professor of surgery, University Of Chicago;

Dr. Carrol M. Leevy, director of clinical investigation, New Jersey Medical Center, New Jersey, and Dr. Roland B. Scott, director of the department of pediatrics, Howard University.

The Tuskegee Institute banquet was followed by the election of officers of the clinic. New and re-elected officers installed were;

Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland, president, succeeding Dr. Maurice F. Rabb of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. John W. Chenault, Bradenton, Fla., president-elect;

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary and Louis A. Rabb, manager - treasurer.

TUSKEGEE PLANS A CANCER CLINIC

Institute Facility Will Serve Indigent in Rural Alabama —To Open in 3 Months

Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala, April 19—A cancer clinic at Tuskegee Institute to serve the needy sick of the surrounding rural area will be established in about three months.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director of Tuskegee Institute, reports that the clinic "will get off to a modest start with emphasis on cancer detection and education so essential to the needs of our rural people remote from medical facilities."

"Because of Tuskegee's long history in providing special attention to rural health problems, we are confident that private and Government agencies will eventually support us in expanding this project to include teaching and research facilities," Dr. Dibble said.

Dr. James B. Mason, assistant director of the American College of Surgeons, visited the campus this week to study problems involved in opening the clinic and to advise on methods of setting it up to conform with accrediting agency standards.

Grant Aids Work

Dr. Mason conferred with the institute's faculty, the medical staff of the campus hospital and members of the George Washington Carver Foundation Research Center, which has a Damon Runyon Foundation grant to study certain aspects of plant cancer.

The new facility, to be known as the Mary Willard Hall Cancer Clinic, will open with equipment adequate for the detection of cancerous growths and for the application of deep X-ray therapy. An anonymous donor has provided the funds for clinical equipment and the use of 100 milligrams of radium.

Dr. Dibble said that the campus project was being coordinated with the Alabama State Health Department under Dr. D. G. Gill and the Alabama Division of the American Cancer Society, under Mrs. Lillian G. Meade.

The medical director said that he was hopeful of getting funds that would enable the clinic's program eventually to encompass the teaching, research and clinic-education fields. The institute already has many special medical facilities.

Dr. Dibble noted that for teaching and clinical experience the campus had thirty-five staff physicians, that ten resident doctors were assigned to the hospital each year and that the school of nursing enrolled 125 students.

In the field of research, Dr. Dibble cited Tuskegee's role in conducting since 1932 a continuing study of untreated syphilis, with emphasis on cardiovascular defects, under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service.

Mrs. Eunice Rivers Laurie, a Tuskegee graduate nurse, was given the Public Health Service's Distinguished Service Award this week in Washington for her "outstanding service" on the untreated syphilis program.

Tuskegee also provides the pathological obstetrical work for a six-county program designed to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates among Negro mothers and children. This program is operated in cooperation with the Alabama State Board of Health and the United States Children's Bureau.

Tuskegee's medical facilities also direct a rural crippled children's clinic and a vocational rehabilitation center under the supervision of Dr. John F. Hume, chief of orthopedic services.

"On the basis of this record," Dr. Dibble said, "it is our expectation that the new cancer clinic will serve as a demonstration project of what can be done in this field in the future for the rural South."

At Tuskegee

Courier

Dr. Norris Honored By Clinic

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 3-3-38

P. 7 14 n

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society concluded at Tuskegee Institute one of its most fruitful sessions. A highlight of the week was the presentation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery at the annual John A. Kenney memorial banquet honoring Dr. Morgan Edward Norris, a co-founder of the clinic and a physician in general practice at Kilmarnock, Va.

Dr. King

Dr. King told the crowd of 700 at the banquet that "human progress is never inevitable and that struggle and sacrifice must be the lot of those who would move forward in this new age." He urged his audience to "use first-class methods to gain first-class citizenship."

14n

SOME OF THE nation's leading specialists appeared on the professional lecture series. Included were Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute; Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery, University of Chicago; Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, director of clinical investigation of the New Jersey Medical Center and associate professor of clinical investigation of the New Jersey Medical Center, and Dr. Roland B. Scott, head, department of pediatrics, Howard University College of Medicine.

New and re-elected officers installed at the closing session were Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland, Ohio, as president, succeeding Dr. Maurice F. Rabb of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. John W. Chenault, Bradenton, as president-elect; Dr. Eugene H. Dribble Jr.. re-elected as secretary, and Louis A. Rabb, administrator of John A. Andrew Hospital, as manager-treasurer.

Clinical Society To Hear Outstanding Medical Men

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The medical and dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their professional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Opening with the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting Sunday evening, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro - Psychiatric Institute, will deliver the address.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject, "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." It is scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

A third special occasion, in which both doctors and dentists will share, is the annual Charles R. Drew lecture. Speaker for Tuesday evening, April 15, will be Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery, University of Chicago.

For this year's clinic, interests of both the practitioner and the specialist are featured. Joint sessions are planned on the oral manifestations of systemic diseases. One lecturer will be Dr. S. P. Harris, president; Dr. C. E. Williams, president-elect; Dr. J. H. Williams, secretary and Dr. B. L. Jackson, director, dental clinic.

Officers of the medical section are: Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, president; Dr. J. D. Merida, president-elect; Louis A. Rabb, business manager-treasurer, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Kr., secretary.

Communications are being received for the dentists by Dr. B. L. Jackson and for the doctors by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. Both are at the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

John A. Andrew Clinical Society To Meet April 13

The Medical and Dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their professional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Opening with the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting Sunday evening, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, Director of Research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, will deliver the address.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." Doctors are urged to arrive early in order not to miss this occasion. It is scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

A third special occasion, in which both the doctors and dentists will share, is the Annual Charles R. Drew Leoture. Speaker for this Tuesday evening, April 15th occasion will be Dr. J. Carrott Allen, Professor of Surgery, University of Chicago.

For this year's clinic, interests of both the doctors and dentists will be centered around both the practitioner and the specialist. Joint sessions are planned on the oral manifestations of systemic diseases.

One lecturer will be Dr. Emanuel Charaskin, Professor of Oral Medicine and Chairman of the Division, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama Medical Center.

Officers of the Dental Section of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society are: Dr. S. P. Harris, president; Dr. C. E. Williams, president-elect; Dr. J. H. Williams, sceretary and Dr. B. L. Jackson, director Dental Clinic.

Officers of the Medical Section are: Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, president; Dr. J. D. Berida, president-elect; Mr. Louis A. Rabbi business manager-treasurer and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary.

Communications are being received for the dentists by Dr. B. L. Jackson and for the doctors by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. Both are at the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Skegee Sponsors Clinical Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Medical and Dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their professional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Opening with the C. V. Roman Public Health meeting Sunday, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric institute, will deliver the address.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, will address the John A. Kinney Memorial banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age" Monday, April 14.

A third special occasion, in which both the doctors and dentists will share, is the annual Charles R. Drew lecture. Speaker for this Tuesday, April 15, occasion will be Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery, University of Chicago.

For this year's clinic, interests of both the doctors and dentists will be centered around both the practitioner and the specialist. Joint sessions are planned on the oral manifestations of systemic diseases.

One lecturer will be Dr. Emanuel Charaskin, professor of oral medicine and chairman of the division, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama Medical Center.

Officers of the dental section of the John A. Andrew Clinical society are: Dr. S. P. Harris, president; Dr. C. E. Williams, president-elect; Dr. J. H. Williams, secretary and Dr. B. L. Jackson, director, dental clinic.

Officers of the medical section are: Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, president; Dr. J. D. Merida, president-elect; Louis A. Rabb, business manager-treasurer and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., secretary.

Ala. Medical Society To Meet April 13

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Medical and Dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their professional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Opening with the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting Sunday evening, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, Director of Research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, will deliver the address.

* * *

DR. MARTIN Luther King, Montgomery, Alabama, will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

A third special occasion, in which both the doctors and dentists will share, is the Annual Charles R. Drew Lecture Speaker for this Tuesday evening, April 15th occasion will be Dr. J. Garrott Allen, Professor of Surgery, University of Chicago.

Clinic slates 26th session

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — More than 500 physicians and surgeons from all over the country are expected to attend the 46th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will be held at Tuskegee Institute April 13-18.

The following are some of the highlights of the meeting:

Special emphasis will be placed on the general practitioner, but there will be topics of interest to the specialists in the various fields of medicine and surgery as well.

DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS of Boston, Mass., will speak at the 11:30 o'clock chapel services on Sunday morning, April 13; and the speaker for the evening vesper services will be Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis who will deliver the address at the C. V. Roman public health meeting.

On Monday evening, Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., will speak on "Facing The Challenge of a New Age" at the John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet.

The meeting this year will honor Dr. Morgan E. Morris of Kilmarnock, Va., who was a co-founder of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Dr. Norris, an active participant in community and state health programs, is a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute and a member of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care.

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Clinical Group Opens Meet April 13

TUSKEGEE — The 46th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at Tuskeege Institute April 13-18. More than 500 physicians from throughout the nation are expected at the meeting.

This year's meeting will place emphasis upon the general practitioner along with specialists in various fields of medicine and surgery, according to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Tuskegee Institute, secretary of the society.

The program begins Sunday, April 13, with chapel services at 11 a.m. in Logan Hall at the institute with Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, professor of preaching and applied Christianity at Boston University School of Theology, as the speaker.

The C. V. Roman Public Health meeting will be held next Sunday in Logan Hall. Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Princeton, N.J., will address the rgoup.

Society President Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, Louisville, Ky., will hold a reception for members of the society at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, April 13.

The clinical society holds its first general session at 8:30 a.m. Monday, April 14, in the auditorium of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Speakers on the week - long program will include Dr. Allen J. Garrott, professor of surgery, University of Chicago; Dr. John B. Johnson, head of the department of medicine, Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Emanuel Cheraskin, department of oral medicine, University of Alabama, Birmingham; Dr. Roland B. Scott, head of the department of pediatrics, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

Dr. John R. McCain, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Emory University School of Medicine, Emory University, Ga.; Dr. James B. Mason, assistant director, American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.;

Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, director, Clinical Investigations, Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J.

Clinical Unit Opens Parley In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — A six-day program for the 46th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society opened at Tuskegee Institute here Sunday.

The meeting is being conducted in connection with the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at the institute.

Included on the program are the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery and Dr. J. Garrott Allen of the University of Chicago.

King is to speak at a banquet Monday night.

Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of the Boston University School of Theology, addressed chapel services here Sunday.

Featured speaker at a public health meeting Sunday night was Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research at the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute.

To aid in the establishment of a cancer program clinic at the Andrew Hospital, Dr. James B. Mason of the American College of Surgeons is to be in Tuskegee this week.

WEEK-LONG EVENT

Clinical Society Meets At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — The John A. Andrew Clinical Society will open its 46th annual meeting here Sunday with pre-session chapel services at Tuskegee Institute's Logan Hall.

Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers of Boston will deliver a special message Sunday morning opening the meeting.

Dr. Chalmers is professor of preaching and applied Christianity at the Boston University School of Theology.

The C. V. Roman Public Health meeting will hear Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research at the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute.

Dr. James B. Mason of the American College of Surgeons will be at Tuskegee this week to aid in the establishment of a cancer program clinic at the John A. Andrew Hospital.

Other high lights of the week include the John A. Kenney Memorial Banquet honoring one of the co-founders of the clinical society, Dr. Morgan Edward Norris of Kilmarnock, Va. The Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery will be the banquet speaker.

Another feature is the Charles R. Drew lecture on Tuesday evening by Dr. J. Garrott Allen of the University of Chicago. The late Dr. Drew was the discoverer of the preservation and use of blood plasma and was active in the clinical society until his untimely death a few years ago while en route to Tuskegee for the clinic.

President and Mrs. L. H. Foster will hold the annual president's reception for members of the clinical society in Dorothy Hall at 7:30 p.m. Sunday.

The clinical society was first held in 1912 under the direction of Dr. John A. Kenney and the clinical society was formally organized in 1918 by a group of physicians.

The first postgraduate course in medicine and surgery for Negroes in the South was organized and conducted by the society in 1927.

The lectures get under way Monday at the 8:30 a.m. opening session in John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital auditorium with Dr. Frank E. Steele presiding. Steele is in the Department of Surgery at the hospital and is a general practitioner at Opelika.

Invocation will be given by the Rev. Vernon A. Jones, and introductory speech will be made by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Tuskegee Institute, secretary of the society.

Rabb also will speak at the opening session.

Monday speakers and their topics include:

"Psychiatry in General Medical Practice" by Dr. W. E. Lewis, chief, Psychiatry and Neurology Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee.

"Application of Psychiatry to Non - Psychiatric Practice," by Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Princeton, N.J.

"The Cervix Uteri in Health and Disease," by Dr. Thomas M. Mier, obstetrics and gynecology, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Iron Deficiency Anemia," by Dr. R. T. Smoot, senior staff physician, Department of Internal Medicine, Tuskegee VA Hospital.

"The Status of the Surgical Treatment of Arteriosclerotic Aneurysm" in the Aorta and "Obliterative Peripheral Arterial Disease of the Extremities," by Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, assistant professor of surgery, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

"Functional Evaluation of Liver Diseases," by Dr. Carrol M. Leevy, director, clinical investigations, Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J.

Topics Monday afternoon will include "The Business Side of Medicine Practice," discussion of pulmonary nodule, intraheptic Choleostasis and bacterial endocarditis.

The clinical society sessions will conclude Friday.

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Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, assistant professor of surgery, Howard College of Medicine, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Carrol M. Leevy, director, clinical Investigations, Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J. Dr. Harold Johnson of Falls Church, Va.; Dr. H. F. Van Ordstrand, director, Social Service, Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee; James T. Montgomery, Birmingham; and Levi S. Kirkland, resident, VA Hospital, Tuskegee.

Andrew Memorial Hospital Wins Full Accreditation

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, revealed today that, as a result of a recent inspection, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital has had its full accreditation continued by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals for a three-year period.

He said, We are extremely pleased that our hospital continues to meet the rigid standards required by this accreditation body and this achievement is a tribute to the hospital staff and the quality of service rendered our patients."

In a later interview with Louis A. Rabb, adminitrator of the hospital, he stated that the public is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of accreditation and approval in their selection of hospitals which offer high quality medical treatment.

Dr. Kenneth B. Babcock, director, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals stated in his communication, "The Commission wishes to commend you for maintaining standards deserving of accreditation and for your constant effort to improve the quality of patient care."

The member organizations of this accrediting body include: the American College of Physicians the American College of Surgeons the American Hospital Assn., the American Medical Assn. and the Canadian Medical Assn.

Dr. Eugene H. Dbble Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, states that plans are complete for the April 13-18 meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute. This has become one of the outstanding in-service teaching clinics in the country and brings to the institute leading men and women in the medical and dental profession.

Andrews Memorial again accredited

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Dr. King Will Address Clinic

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—The medical and dental sections of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting concurrently at Tuskegee Institute, April 13-17, will have on their professional and public programs some of this nation's most noted leaders.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet, April 14.

Tuskegee Hospital is fully accredited

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Noted Leaders To Attend Tuskegee Clinical Meeting

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Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." Doctors are urged to arrive early in order not to miss this occasion. It is scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

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Officers of the Dental Section of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society are: Dr. S. P. Harris, president; Dr. C. E. Williams, president-elect; Dr. J. H. Williams, secretary and Dr. B. L. Jackon, director Dental Clinic.

Officers of the Medical Section are: Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, president; Dr. J. D. Merida, president-elect; Mr. Louis A. Rabb, business manager-treasurer and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary.

Communications are being received for the dentists by Dr. B. L. Jackson and for the doctors by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. Both are at the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Hospital at Tuskegee Gets Accreditation; Clinic Set for April

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Rabb Interview

In a later interview with Louis A. Rabb, Administrator of the hospital, he stated that the public is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of accreditation and approval in their selection of hospitals which offer sigh quality medical treatment.

Clinical Meeting To Be At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King, successful leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, will address a meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society here.

The medical and dental sections of the society will meet concurrently from April 13-17.

Opening with the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting Sunday evening, April 13, Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, will deliver the address.

Dr. King, will address the John A. Kinney Memorial Banquet using as his subject: "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." It is scheduled for Monday evening, April 14.

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Communications are being received for the dentists by Dr. Jackson and for the doctors by Dr. Dibble, jr. Both are at the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Itching Skin Combatant Drug Disclosed At Tuskegee Meet

TUSKEGEE (AP)—Doctors attending a medical conference at Tuskegee Institute heard an encouraging report Tuesday on a new drug which is taken internally to stop itching in the skin.

A Montgomery skin specialist, Dr. Irving D. London, told his colleagues the drug, administered in the form of a pill, has produced significant, even dramatic results in the experimental stage.

But he cautioned delegates attending the annual meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society that:

1. The experiments are still going and much remains to be done.

2. The drug isn't a cure but merely a method of treating severe itching conditions.

London emphasized, too, that the drug, known as Trimeprozine, isn't even on the market yet and cannot be purchased at drugstores.

TREATMENT TESTED

The Montgomery physician said he has tested the treatment on two groups of patients and that in both instances, more than 77 per cent of those receiving the drug reported excellent to good results.

Others have experimented with trimeprozine before, but London said he undertook the first double blind test which doctors consider more nearly foolproof.

A double blind experiment is one in which neither the doctor nor the patient knows until the test is concluded whether any one individual took the drug itself or a simple sugar-coated pill called a Placebo.

With that type of research London explained, there is less possibility that the patient will merely imagine he is improving and an enthusiastic doctor is less likely to read something into the experiment that isn't there.

London said the power of suggestion works effectively in clearing up itching conditions. But he said his experiments indicate the new drug is much better.

Illustrating how the mental attitude can work, he said 44 per cent of the patients who took only sugar pills during one experiment reported improvement in their conditions.

The medical men were told by another speaker that 20 per cent of young patients have been found to have allergies.

Dr. Roland B. Scott, head of the Department of Pediatrics, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C., was the speaker. Scott said large cities needed allergy clinics for detection and treatment of childhood allergies.

At the annual Charles R. Drew Lecture Tuesday night, Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery, University of Chicago, told physicians that a simple discovery which stores blood plasma in the liquid state at room temperature "solved the baffling problem of jaundice-producing effects of blood plasma."

Dr. Allen said a serious outbreak of jaundice in 1942, traced to the use of improperly stored plasma, caused all plasma to be banned. The similarity of yellow fever symptoms and those of jaundice baffled medical men until the investigation, which he conducted, Allen said.

It was announced Tuesday night by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director at Tuskegee Institute and secretary of the clinica society, that plans were taking shape for establishment here of the Mary Willard Hall tumor clinic.

Dibble said Dr. James B. Mason, assistant director, American College of Surgeons, had been on the campus this week to advise on methods for setting up the clinic to conform with accrediting agency standards.

The program is being coordinated with state health officer Dr. D. G. Gill and Mrs. Lillian G. Meade, director of the Alabama Division, American Cancer Society.

200 Hear Doctors Discuss Medical Topics At Tuskegee

By DON McKEE
Advertiser Staff Editor

TUSKEGEE — Nearly 200 medical men attended the opening session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute Monday as lecturers discussed psychiatry, arterial diseases and other clinical subjects.

Physicians, dentists and guests attending the 46th annual meeting of the society heard lectures by 10 physicians in the auditorium of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

The application of psychiatry to non-psychiatric practice was discussed by Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis, director of research, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Princeton, N.J.

Lewis told guests at the C. V. Roman Public Health meeting Sunday night that "the recent expanse of the use of tranquilizers in the treatment of mental disease poses one of the greatest fields of investigation and study by researchers." The health meeting is held each year in tribute to the late Dr. C. V. Roman, cofounder of the clinical society.

TRANQUILIZER STUDY

While tranquilizers are a potent tool in the treatment of mental illness, much needs to be learned about their effects on body chemistry and the nervous system, Lewis said.

Electrical methods of brain study and a new electron-microscope which magnifies brain cells promise further developments in the study of mental disorders, he said. Of the growing mental disease problem, Lewis said, "its economic loss alone is a serious drain on our nation, not counting the human anguish which follows in its wake."

Dr. Harold Johnson of Falls Church, Va., told the group Monday that the general practitioner should obtain adequate medical equipment for diagnostic purposes. Discussng the "Business Side of Medical Practice," Johnson said physicians should be careful to employ well-trained and efficient receptionists who "see the humanitarian side" of medical practice. He warned doctors of a growing number of malpractice suits growing out of fee collection efforts.

MONDAY HIGH LIGHT

One of the high lights of Monday afternoon's session was a discussion by Dr. H. S. Van Ordstrand, head of the Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ordstrand, using film slides to illustrate, showed the medical men how be diagnosed and treated lesions of the lungs. He said the solitary pulmonary nodule, called "coin lesions" or "shadow lesions," are frequently difficult to define in X-rays and noted that exploratory surgery is often necessary for diagnosis.

Other speakers on Monday's program included Dr. W. E. Lewis, chief of Psychiatry and Neurology Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee; Dr. Thomas M. Mier, obstetrics and gynecology, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. R. T. Smoot, Department of Internal Medicine, VA Hospital, Tuskegee; Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, assistant professor of surgery, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J.; Dr. James T. Montgomery, Birmingham, and Dr. Levi S. Kirkland, Tuskegee.

DREW LECTURE

Another high light of the meeting will be the Charles R. Drew Memorial Lecture at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Dr. J. Garrott Allen, professor of surgery, University of Chicago, will speak on "Observation on Homologous Serum Jaundice and the Usefulness of Plasma."

A clinical pathological conference is scheduled from 8 to 9 a.m. Tuesday with Dr. J. C. Ashhurst of the Tuskegee VA Hospital and John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, presiding and Dr. Van Ordstrand as the discussant.

AFRICA, ASIA

Specialists Plan Survey For Summer

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE—Plans for a medical survey of Africa and southern Asia this summer by a four-specialists were announced here Thursday.

Dr. Robert A. Hingson, professor of anesthesia at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, announced the survey plans to medical men attending the 54th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

ANNISTON NATIVE

Hingson, a native of Anniston, Ala., will be one of the members of the survey team. The anesthesia specialist has been a U.S. Public Health Service officer for the past 16 years.

Other members of the group will include Dr. Stanley Olson, dean of Baylor University Medical School, Houston, Tex., and a former associate director of Mayo Clinic; Dr. John G. P. Cleland, surgeon and obstetrician and operator of a clinic in Portland, Ore., and Dr. Charles Black, tuberculosis specialist, Baton Rouge, La.

The survey is sponsored by the Baptist World Alliance in cooperation with seven other churches Hingson said.

The physicians will make a tour of inspection of all major medical missions in southern Asia and all of Africa; "render a teaching service through patient clinics," and set up "the machinery for a voluntary physicians pool," Hingson said.

POOL OF 300 DOCTORS

The Cleveland specialist said plans are for a pool of 300 doctors "who will be ready at a moment's notice to render a three-month service in areas of the greatest human need."

Hingson said the physicians in the voluntary pool would serve without compensation. The doctors would be available in the event a missionary in Africa was suddenly taken from his work by illness or other cause, he said.

The four-man pilot team will "take the most recent advances in American medicine" to Asia and Africa, Hingson said, and most needed in those countries at present are "methods to control pain in surgery and childbirth," and provide mass inoculation.

A jet injector, of which Hingson was one of the inventors, will be taken on the tour for mass inoculation. The device can inoculate up to 1,000 persons an hour without refill, Hingson said.

The group will address the World Medical Assn. in San Francisco, Calif., June 25 and then depart the following day on their tour. The tour will be three and one-half months long.

Hingson said the medical service rendered to Africans and Asians might be valuable making allies of the nations of those countries.

New officers of the clinical society will be installed at the closing session Friday. Dr. J. D Merida, Cleveland, Ohio, president-elect, will assume the duties of his office, succeeding Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, Louisville, Ky.

Other officers are Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, re-elected secretary, and Louis A. Rabb, John A. Andrew Hospital administrator, re-elected manager-treasurer.

John A. Andrew Hospital Awarded Full Accreditation

Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, revealed today that, as a result of a recent inspection, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital has had its full accreditation continued by the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals for a three year period.

He said, "We are extremely pleased that our hospital continues to meet the rigid standards required by this accreditation body and this achievment is a tribute to the hospital staff and the quality of service rendered our patients."

In a later interview with Louis A. Rabb, Administrator of the hospital, he stated that the public is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of accreditation and approval in their selection of hospitals which offer high quality medical treatment.

Dr. Kenneth B. Babcock, Director Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals stated in his communication, "The Commission wishes to commend you for maintaining standards describing accreditation and for your constant effort to improve the quality of patient care."

The member organizations of this accrediting body include: the American College of Physicians, The American College of Surgeons, The American Hospital Association, The American Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, states that plans are complete for the April 13-18 Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute. This has become one of the outstanding in-service teaching clinics in the country and brings to the Institute leading men and women in the medical and dental profession.

Dr. Dibble Tells Medical Problems

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, jr., medical director of John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee Institute has declared that the world need for trained medical personnel and modern equipment is one of today's most pressing problems.

Dr. Dibble was one of six U. S. doctors to participate in a global medical tour from June 27 to Oct. 1. The tour was sponsored by the Baptist World Alliance.

Referring to an official report on the team's activities, Dr. Dibble indicated that in all Asia and Africa and in 32 countries, the team surveyed 110 hospitals, 52 schools and universities, performed 120 surgical operations and anesthetics, administered and delivered more than 90,000 vaccinations for poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, chlorea and tetanus.

The group distributed more than $100,000.00 worth of medical supplies contributed by individuals and drug and instrument companies, and delivered 128 medical lectures to audiences of more than 5,500.

They conducted or gave devotional testimonies or sermons or religious lectures to 96 audiences in 27 countries with the number attending representing more than 12,000. The doctors participated in 47 conferences with U. S. government, World Health, national government and health leaders.

Employing various modes of transportation — automobile, airplane, canoe, camel — the touring team missions in some 27 countries and traveled some 62,000 miles.

The itinerary included Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Malaya, Indonesia, Philippines, Burma, Assam, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Switzerland, Belgium (for appearance at the Protestant Pavilion of the World's Fair,) Greece, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Belgium Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

The party of medical men was accompanied by their wives, a movieman, druggist, medical writer, and secretary. Other doctors in the group were Dr. Stanley Olson, dean of medicine at Baylor university, Houston, Tex.; Dr. Robert A. Hingson, professor of anesthesia and director anesthesia at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. John G. P. Cleland, a surgeon obstetrician and director of the Cleland Clinic at Oregon City, Ore.; and Dr. Charles Black, a chest and tuberculosis surgeon of Shreveport, La.

Andrew Hospital Director One Of Six On World Tour

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Recently returned from a round-the-world medical tour, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, indicated that the world need for trained medical personnel and up-to-date equipment is one of today's most pressing problems.

Dr. Dibble was one of six U. S. doctors to participate in a global medical tour and survey from June 27 - October 1. The tour was sponsored by the Baptist World Alliance.

THREEFOLD PURPOSE

The purpose of the medical team's tour was outlined as being threefold.

1. To survey existing medical facilities of several denominations and particularly those of the Baptists.

2. Lend personal Christian medical service through treatment of patients in special clinics and teaching sessions.

3 Begin plans for maintaining a permanent revolving pool of volunteer physicians who will lend assistance wherever needed, for three months periods, to undermanned medical missions, and in extending existing facilities.

SERVICE RENDED

Referring to an official report the team's activities, Dr. Dibble indicated that in all Asia and Africa, and in thirty-two countries, the team surveyed 110 hospitals, 52 schools and universities, performed 120 surgical operations and anesthestics, administered and delivered more than 90,000 vacinations for poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, chlorea, and tetanus. The group distributed more than $100,000.00 worth of medical supplies contributed by individuals and drug and instrument companies and delivered 123 medical lectures to audiences of more than 5,500. They conducted or gave devotional testimonies or sermons or religious lectures to 96 audiences in 27 countries with the number attending representing more than 12,000. The doctors participated in 47 conferences with U. S. Government World Health, national government and health leaders.

VAST ITINERARY

Employing various modes of transportation — automobile, airplane, canoe, camel— the touring team visited missions in some 27 countries and traveled some 62,000 miles.

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Tuskegee Hospital Head Sees Need For Doctors And Medical Equipment As World's Most Pressing Problem

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PARTY OF SIXTEEN

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14n 1958

MONEY FOR

10 Colleges, 28 Hospitals Get Ford Foundation Funds In '57

Ford Foundation's annual report for 1957 lists 10 Alabama colleges and 28 hospitals which received payments on grants during the past year.

A University of Alabama graduate student was awarded a fellowship in business administration and economics for pursuit of doctoral work. The recipient was Rudolph A. White of Birmingham.

Colleges in Alabama receiving grant payments:

Huntingdon College, Montgomery, $93,500; Judson College, Marion, $32,500; Talladega College, Talladega, $50,000; Tuskegee Institute, $212,500; Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, $121,000; Stillman College, $36,000; Athens College, Athens, $27,500; Howard College, Birmingham, $160,500; Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, $120,500, and Miles College, Birmingham, $71,500.

Privately supported hospitals in the state receiving final grants and payments during the year were:

Montgomery — Jackson Hospital and Clinic, $20,800; Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanitorium, $42,500; St. Jude's Catholic Hospital, $31,050, and St. Margaret's Hospital, $32,750.

Birmingham—Birmingham Baptist Hospital, $81,650; Carraway Methodist Hospital, $61,400; Children's Hospital, $13,550; Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanitorium Society, $65,350; St. Vincent's Hospital, $51,750; Salvation Army Home and Hospital, $9,050, and "365" Crippled Children's Clinic, $25,000.

Mobile — Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital, $9,250; Mobile Infirmary, $77,600, and Providence Hospital, $40,200.

East Tallassee — Community Hospital, $8,950.

Enterprise — Gibson Hospital, $8,550.

Selma — Good Samaritan Hospital, $18,050.

Opp — Mizell Memorial Hospital, $8,650.

Talladega — Citizens Hospital, $17,050.

Tuskegee Institute — John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, $31,950.

Ensley — Holy Family Hospital, $12,100.

Fairfield — Lloyd Noland Hospital, $61,900.

Florence — El Reposo Sanitarium, $5,000.

Gadsden — Baptist Hospital, $24,900; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital, $40,100.

Huntsville — Huntsville Hospital, $26,150.

Langdale — George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital, $21,950.

Sheffield — Colbert County Hospital, $18,950.

Receiving final payment against an accomplishment grant was Birmingham-Southern College with $84,500.

Talladega College Received $50,000 From Ford Foundation; Hospital Also Received Funds

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Ten Alabama colleges and 28 hospitals received payments on Ford Foundation grants last year.

In its annual report the Foundation announced that Rudolph A. White of Birmingham was awarded a fellowship in business administration and economics to work on his doctor's degree.

Colleges receiving Ford Foundation requests included:

Judson College, Marion, $32,500; Talladega College, Talladega, $50,000; Tuskegee Institute, $212,500; Stillman College, $36,000; and Athens College, Athens, $27,500.

Privately supported hospitals in the state receiving final grants and payments during the year included:

East Tallassee, Community Hospital, $8,950; Enterprise, Gibson Hospital $8,550; Selma, Good Samaritan Hospital, $18,050; Opp, Mizell Memorial Hospital, $8,650; Talladega, Citizens Hospital, $17,050; Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, $31,950.

Florence, El Reposo Sanitarium, $5,000; Gadsden, Baptist Hospital, $24,900; Holy Name of Jesus Hospital, $40,100; Huntsville Hospital, $26,150; Langdale, George H. Lanier Memorial Hospital, $21,950; Sheffield, Colbert County Hospital, $18,950.

17 schools in Alabama to share $2 million U. S. Steel Co. grants

Seventeen Alabama institutions of higher learning will share in $2 million in grants announced by U. S. Steel Foundation, Inc. today.

Grants will go to 655 of the nation's privately supported liberal arts colleges, science and engineering institutions, public and private universities and medical schools and to several educational associations and groups.

The Alabama schools are Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama, Athens College, Birmingham - Southern College, Daniel Payne College, Howard College, Huntingdon College, Judson College, Medical College of Alabama, Miles College, Oakwood College, St. Bernards College, Selma University, Spring Hill College, Stillman College, Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute.

The $2 million will be dispensed in this manner: $630,000, operating grants; $950,000, capital grants; $110,000, teaching aid (medicine); $150,000, student aid (fellowship); $50,000, project aid grants; $35,000, quality improvement grants, and $55,000, association support.

No additional general aid-to-education grants are scheduled by the foundation for 1958, according to the announcement.

Educators From 13 States Attend Tuskegee Workshop

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The Regional Supervisor's and Principal's Workshop sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation convened at Tuskegee Institute June 23 to Aug. 5, with 43 participants, representing 13 southern states. Both principals and supervisors participated in, the same workshop.

The underlying purpose of the workshop was to aid principals and supervisors improve competency through planning and carrying out action research. It will be a two year program—a local and regional research effort to demonstrate the concept.

Workshop participants began a two-year study of problems related to their school situations. Twenty-one research studies were planned by teams, most of which were composed of one principal and a supervisor from the same school systems.

In addition, a cooperative regional study, (a project to improve leadership competencies of principals and supervisors in the Southern Region.)

Under the direction of Drs. Wiley Bolden and Robert E. Cummins, assisted by Cecil Powell and Hugh Moss, SEF fellows, and intermittently by other SEF fellows, the workshop was characterized by a group centered principle, involving no set agenda and an evloving schedule.

Attending the workshop from Alabama were: O. J. Brooks, Aliceville Mrs. Maude M. Calhoun, Brewton; Horace . Lamar, Atmore; Jesse B. Wier, Carrollton.

Arkansas: Floyd Boyce, West Memphis; Leroy R. Jackson, West Memphis.

Florida: Miss L. Claudia Allen, Orlando; George W. Fort, Orlando.

Georgia: Mrs. Georgia Carldwell, Hamilton; Mrs. Tiny M. Davis, Buena Vista; Alonza L. Epps, Vidalia; Mrs. Irma S. Fields, Metter; Casilo D. Hughes, Buena Vista; Mrs. Callie Jackson, Cordele; George P. McKinney, West Point.

Kentucky: Mrs. Idella B. Irvin Hopkinsville; Rozelle H. Leavell, Hopkinsville.

Louisiana: Mrs.Iris R. Dupree, Shreveport; Mrs. J. C. Foster, Ruston; Wilbert D. Rochelle, Jennings; Miss Ella M. White, Ruston,

Mississippi: Pynton Flagg, Jackson; W. Lamar Herd, Ocean Springs; James A. Keller, Ackerman; Orange Monroe McNair, Jackson, Jerome W. Stampley, Vicksburg, David E. Thomas, Vicksburg.

North Darolina: Miss Rosa E. Arrington, Nashville; Kanawha Z. Chavis, Rochy Mt., Mrs. Liller C. Hawkins, Jacksonville; and Louis R. Johnson, Jr,, Morehead City.

Oklahoma: James F. Daniels, Oklahoma City; and Samuel Monroe Smith, Oklahoma City.

South Carolina: McQuilla Hudson, Clinton; Mrs. Lela H. Lindsay, Moncks corner Jesse Watts, Clinton, and Miss Addie M Wilds, Monoks Corner.

Tennessee: Billie James Hall Gallatin, and Mrs. Evelyn P Hall, Gallatin.

Texas: Elmer E. Hill, Henderson, and John T. Settle Jr., Henderson.

Virginia: Noah H. Gilmer, Bristol, and Samuel F. Griffin, Farmville.

Tuskegee Summer Courses Include New Workshops

Montgomery Advertiser
6-6-58

national Paper Company Foundation.

Wed. 6-11-58

The National Science Foundation is sponsoring the second Summer Institute for high school teachers of science. There are 22 from last year's Institute and 26 are enrolling for the first —Tuskegee Institute opened the first five weeks session of Summer School Monday morning with six workshops adding significantly to the total enrollment.

In addition to regular course offerings on both the graduate and undergraduate level there are three workshops in language arts guidance, and social studites made possible by a grant from the International Paper Company Foundation. This Institute runs from time. This Institute runs from June 9 throught Aug. 3.

The School of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Vocational Education is conducting a three weeks school of Instruction for Teachers of Vocational Agriculture. Those in attendance are from Alabama and adjoining states. The School of Instruction will be followed by the annual conference of Alabama teachers of vocational agriculture from June 30 through July 2.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Southern Education Foundation will sponsor the fourth regional principals and supervisors workshop beginning June 23 and closing Aug. 2.

Under the sponsorship of the Coe Foundation a refersher course in American studies, with particular emphasis on history, will be offered high school teachers during the period July 12 through Aug. 16.

These several institutes and workshops bring to the campus noted educators from many sections of the country. For the regular summer school program the faculty is being augmented by additional visiting teaching personnel.

FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION GETS UNDER WAY AT INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute opened the first five weeks session of Summer school Monday morning with six workshops adding substantially to the total enrollment.

Daily Record Wed. 6-11-58

In addition to regular graduate and undergraduate courses, there are workshops in Language Arts, with Dr. Joura T. Qualls, Maryland State College, as director; Guidance Workshop, directed by Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, City College of New York; Social Studies , under Dr. Edwen R. Edmonds, Bennett College, made possible by a grant from the International Paper Company Foundation.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The National Science Foundation is sponsoring the second Summer Institute for high school teachers of science, director, Dr. W. Edward Belton. This Institute runs from June 9 through August 3.

The School of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Vocational Educational Education is conducting a three weeks school of instruction for Alabama and adjoining states. The school of instruction will be for teachers of vocational agriculture. Those in attendance are followed by the annual conference for Alabama teachers of vocational agriculture from June 30 through July 2.

The Southern Education Foundation will sponsor the fourth regional Principals and Supervisors Workshop beginning June 23 and closing August 2, under Dr. Wiley S. Bolden, Clark College.

Under the sponsorship of the Coe Foundation, a refresher course in American Studies with particular emphasis on history will be offered high school teachers during the period July 12 through August 16, under Dr. William G. Carleton, Florida State University.

These institutes and workshops bring to the campus noted educators from many sections of the country. For the regular Summer school program the faculty is bei- augmented by additional visiting teaching personnel.

Leaders in Campaign Against Polio Are Honored at Warm Springs

At the ceremony opening the Hall of Fame in Georgia yesterday were, from the left: Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, Dr. Charles Armstrong, Dr. John R. Paul, Dr. Albert B. Sabin, Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., Dr. Joseph L. Melnick (partly hidden), Dr. Isabel Morgan, Dr. Howard A. Howe, Dr. David Bodian, Dr. Jonas E. Salk and Basil O'Connor. The bronze busts of these pioneers against polio are arranged in the same order, except that at the left is that of the late Dr. Karl Landsteiner and at top right is the one of the late President Roosevelt, founder of the polio foundation. Also, below and to the left of the Roosevelt bust is one of Dr. John F. Enders, who was ill and not present.

NEW HALL OF FAME HAILS POLIO FIGHT

Foundation Unveils Busts of Roosevelt, Salk and 15 Others at Warm Springs

MARKS 20TH BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Role of Vaccine—O'Connor Sees New Conquests of Disease

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 2—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today opened a two-day celebration of its twentieth anniversary by dedicating a polio Hall of Fame.

Honored by bronze busts were seventeen men and women who had played leading roles in the successful fight to control paralytic polio. Among those whose busts were unveiled in a quadrangle of the Warm Springs Foundation were the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a polio sufferer, and Dr. Jonas E. Salk, who developed the polio vaccine.

On a television program before the dedication ceremonies, Mrs. Roosevelt acclaimed the speed with which the foundation, started by her husband, had developed a vaccine to control the disease that crippled him.

At a dinner tonight, Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation from its start, predicted new conquests of many diseases.

The day's events included contributions from New York, President Roosevelt's native state, and from Warm Springs, where he regained his strength after his polio attack. The President was fatally stricken in "the little White House" at Warm Springs on April 12, 1945.

TV Tour of Cottage

Dave Garroway brought his "Today" television program from New York City for Mrs. Roosevelt's message.

This morning's dedication was attended by eleven of the twelve honored persons who are still living.

In a dedicatory address, William Fay first read the roll of the four deceased scientists honored by busts. They were:

Dr. Jacob von Heine of Stuttgart, Germany, who first described polio clearly in 1840.

Dr. Oskar Medin of Stockholm, who, in 1907, first recognized it as an acute infection.

Dr. Iver Wickman, also of Sweden, a pioneer in 1909 in studying polio as an epidemic.

Dr. Karl Landsteiner of Vienna, who demonstrated in 1909 that polio could be transmitted to an experimental animal.

11 Scientists Honored

Mr. Fay, a trustee of both the Warm Springs and national polio foundations, then read the roll of eleven living scientists being honored. They were:

Dr. Salk.

Thomas M. Rivers, medical director of the polio foundation and chairman of the committee that supervised the successful 1954 field trials of Salk vaccine.

Dr. Charles Armstrong, retired research worker of the United States Public Health Service, who in 1939 discovered that certain strains of polio virus could be transmitted to cotton rats.

Dr. John R. Paul, Yale University virologist, who contributed significantly to knowledge of the disease.

Dr. Albert B. Sabin of Cincinnati University, leader in the search for a live virus vaccine.

Dr Thomas Francis Jr., University of Michigan epidemiologist, who directed the 1954-55 evaluation program demonstrating the safety and effectiveness of Salk vaccine.

Dr. Joseph L. Melnick of the National Institutes of Health, who as a Yale University scientist studied polio incidence and immunity in many parts of the inactivated with formaldehyde world.

Dr. Isabel Morgan of Columbia University, who at Johns Hopkins University prepared an experimental vaccine from virus inactivated with formaldhyde and with it protected monkeys against paralytic polio.

Dr. Howard A. Howe of Johns Hopkins, first to show that chimpanzees could acquire polio infection by mouth.

Dr. David Bodian of Johns Hopkins, who proved that polio could be blocked by antibodies in the blood before reaching the central nervous system.

Dr. John F. Enders of the Children's Medical Center, Boston, who won the Nobel Prize for discovering a method for growing polio virus in non-nervous tissue.

All but Dr. Enders, who is ill, were at the ceremonies.

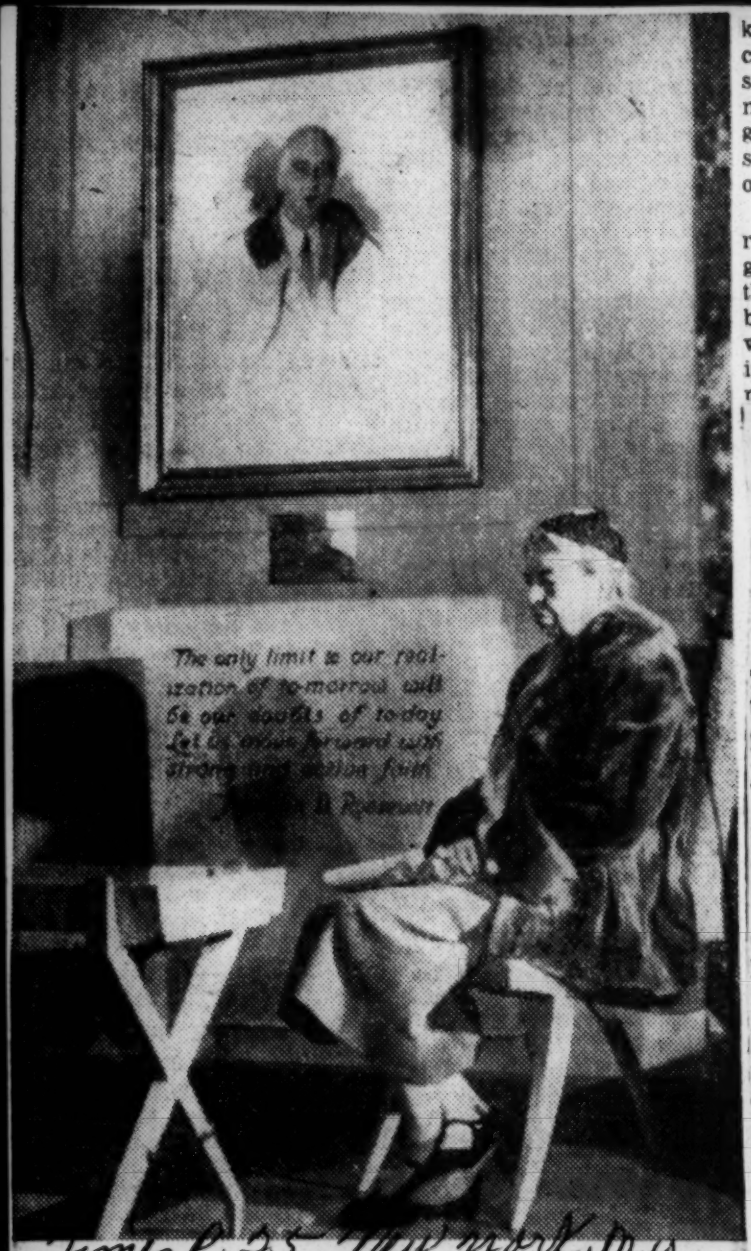
2 Nonscientists Hailed

Mr. Fay then read the names of the two nonscientists honored —President Roosevelt and Mr. O'Connor.

The unveiling revealed a wall of Georgia marble on which the bronzes were mounted in informal groups.

All the bursts were the work of Edmond Romulus Amateis, creator of many memorials. The busts were cast in a foundry at Corona, Queens, that has been in business for more than a century.

In his speech, Mr. O'Connor predicted that further virus and cell research would help to conquer many diseases, possibly including cancer.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she sat alone yesterday before a portrait of her husband, awaiting the ceremony.

EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

Polio Foundation Plans To Fight Other Killers

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a giant fund-raising organization which led the victorious fight against polio, announced today that it is turning its attention to other dread killers and cripplers of mankind.

Foundation President Basil O'Connor said the organization would be known in the future simply as the National Foundation and would expand its activities to take in all the virus diseases, arthritis, diseases of the central nervous system and the congenital diseases known as "birth defects."

O'Connor said the foundation also will continue its war against polio until every American is protected by the Salk vaccine and there no longer are any polio victims to treat.

Disband or Expand

But he said the vaccine perfected by Dr. Jonas E. Salk after years of research by foundation-backed teams has brought total victory over polio in sight, leaving the vast 3,100-chapter foundation with the choice of either disbanding or expanding its horizons.

The virus diseases include the common cold and the various strains of influenza, which have killed millions. Diseases of the central nervous system include such cripplers as cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis and myasthenia gravis, all of which already have smaller foundations concentrating on conquering them.

O'Connor said these, with arthritis, rheumatism and the congenital diseases, were picked by the foundation for its new work because they related to fields which polio researchers invaded in their fight to conquer infantile paralysis.

Basil O'Connor To Speak Here

Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation will be the featured speaker at the seventh annual meeting of the state March of Dimes advisory committee.

A luncheon is scheduled to be held Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock in the Victory Room of Heidelberg Hotel.

O'Connor has been president of the National Foundation (formerly called the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis) since its inception 21 years ago.

The former law partner of the late president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, he has been a leader in the field of voluntary health leadership.

More than 100 outstanding business, civic and religious leaders of the state, as well as members of the Mississippi Teens Against Polio Cabinet, have been invited to hear his message.

O'Connor will explain the Foundation's broadened concept of medical scientific research, professional education and patient care. He will also detail the new aspects of the Foundation's program involving arthritis and birth defects.

Dr. Felix J. Underwood, former executive officer of the Mississippi State Board of Health, has accepted the state chairmanship of the March of Dimes for the 21st consecutive year. His associate chairman, Owen Cooper of Yazoo City, will serve for his 6th year. In charge of women's activities are Mrs. A. L. Hendrick, Jackson, for North Mississippi, and Mrs. F. L. Dickson, Mt. Olive, for South Mississippi. Tom Coleman, son of Gov. and Mrs. J. P. Coleman, and a freshman at Ole Miss. is the state TAP chairman.

Linda Lackey, Forest, the state Broiler Queen, is the TAP co-chairman.

14n 1958

TRUSTEE

MR. WESTON CRAIG
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

SEE- CODE 34c(1) 1958
ALA. CARD

Pres. Foster's Plan:

A New Tuskegee In Next 5 Years!

New Chapel, Pay Hikes In Program

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An ambitious program described by Dr. Luther H. Foster as "The New Tuskegee" has been outlined by the president of famed Tuskegee Institute with a target of five years for completion of the entire program.

Dr. Foster

The New Tuskegee embraces a technical and professional college; a center for research; a community service program through a development officer, soon to be appointed, and a center for cultural development.

Also included in the program is an increase in salaries for faculty members to amount to $210,000 within five years.

Dr. Foster outlined the bold new program in his annual report to the board of trustees.

Student housing needs, increased by increased enrollments, is also a major program, but that phase is already underway. It was launched with a $2 million Federal loan. Five dormitories have been completely renovated and construction begins this year on four additional dormitories.

THE CULTURAL appreciation center—which will cost $2-million—will consist of a group of buildings with facilities for teaching, research and personal experiences in the humanities.

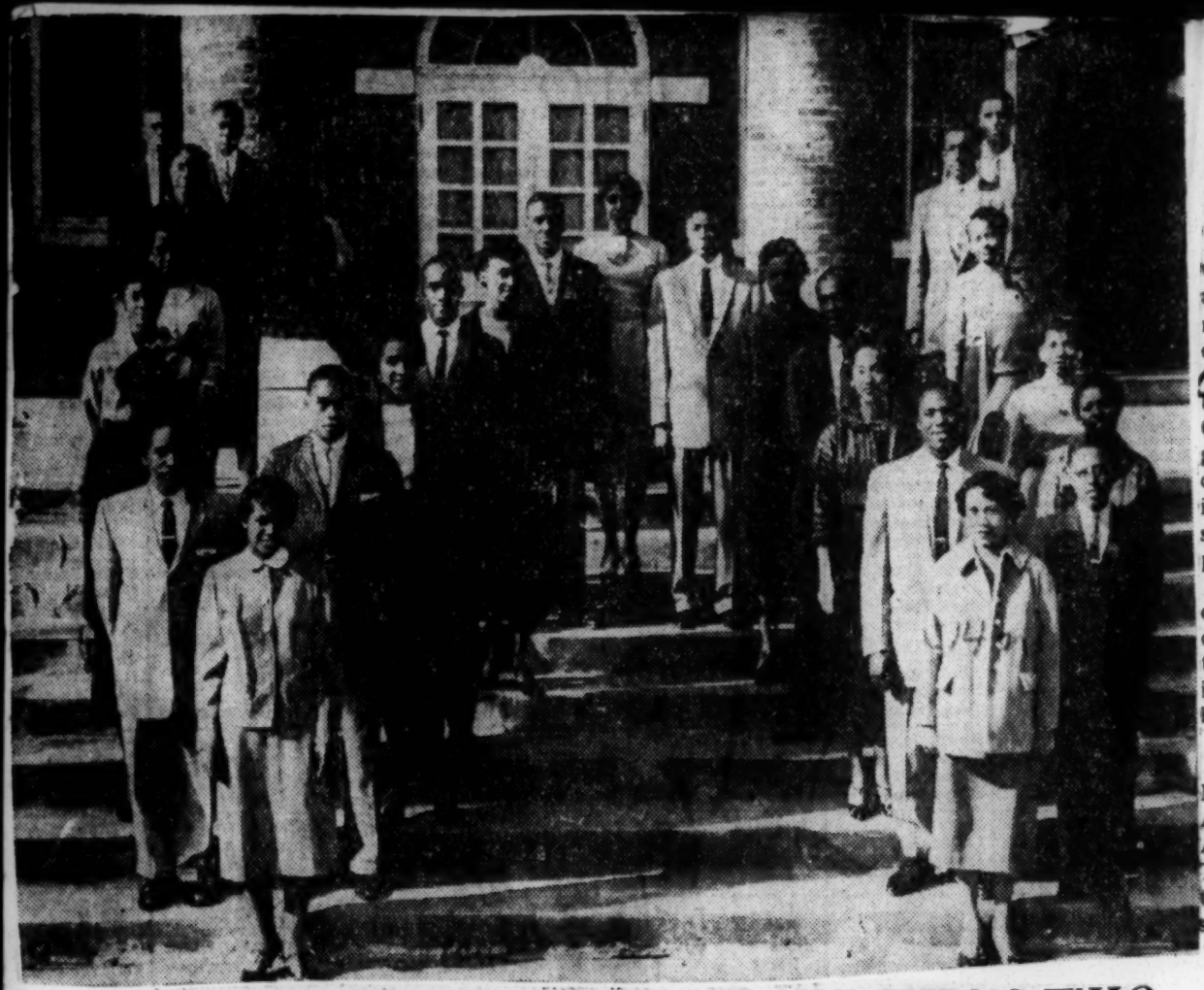
There will be a chapel, a little theatre, a large auditorium, museums and studios, as well. The chapel will replace the school's historic chapel destroyed by fire on Jan. 22, 1957.

A figure of $457,500 annually has been given by Dr. Foster as required to carry out the following major developments: a division of basic studies; a college of arts and sciences (upgrading the natural and social sciences and humanities); an accelerated and broadened research program; a coordinated program for institutional development; training for management; raising faculty salaries, and scholarships for students.

Dr. Foster pointed to a significant increase in enrollment in the electrical engineering option in 1956-57. There were 64 freshmen, including four young ladies, enrolled, the largest first-year class in history.

Local Coed In Who's Who

Vivacious Geraldine Reba Thompson, a senior, is one of the Tuskegee Institute students listed in Who's Who Among Students of Colleges and Universities. She is active on the campus in the Concert Choir, Little Theater, YWCA, Sunday School, Student Center. She is a member of Student Activities and also serves as a student advisor. The former Phillis Wheatley Senior High School student is the daughter of Mrs Jessie Thompson, 1507 Laurentide.



28 TUSKEGEE STUDENTS MAKE WHO'S WHO

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — A coveted honor at Tuskegee Institute is to be elected to Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. Under the auspices of Julius Flood, dean of men, the college established eligibility for participation in 1948. Since that time 20 or more Tuskegee Institute juniors and seniors have been honored each year.

For the 1957-58 academic year 28 seniors were elected to Who's Who In American Universities and Colleges. They were nominated by the Student-Faculty Council on the basis of their grade-point average, their leadership in campus organizations, and their promise for leadership in after-college life.

Those honored will be carried in the 1957-58 publications and will receive their certificates during commencement when prizes and scholarships are awarded. Each honoree secures his own Honor Key from national headquarters.

The following is a list of the 28 Tuskegee Institute students elected to Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges:

Row 1, bottom to top: Ralph White, senior, English, Birmingham, Ala.; Doris Nearror, senior, nursing, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dorothy Hilton, senior, education, Victoria, Tex.; Vivian Sinegal, senior, physical education, Port Arthur, Tex.; Lodie Quinney senior, education, Pensacola, Fla.; Cleophus McIntosh, senior, M. I., Beatrice, Ala.; James Davenport, senior, education, Union Springs, Ala.

Row 2, bottom to top: Mary Jones, senior, nursing, Eufaula, Ala.; Lloyd Harris, senior, physical education, Decatur, Ala.; Gertrude Dallis, senior, home economics, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joe C. Thomas, senior, education, Adams, Tenn.; Ada Thomas, senior, I. M., Midway, Ala.; Holman Edmonds, senior, education, Dudley, Ga.; Dorcas Davis, senior, education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Row 3, bottom to top: Joyce Reed, senior, education, Starr, S. C.; Ralland Miller, senior, agriculture, Cleveland, Ohio; Sylvia Dunham, senior, education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Carol McIntosh, senior, agriculture, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Elnora Guinyard, senior, home economics, Barnwell, S. C.; Edward L. Thomas, senior, M. I., Jacksonville, Fla.

Row 4, bottom to top: Leahmon L. Reid, senior, M. I., Rochester, N Y.; Geraldine Thompson, senior, education, Houston, Tex.; Carol Joyner, senior, education, Jacksonville, Fla.; Gwendolyn Simmons, senior, nursing, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Atlene Johnson, senior, education, Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Robertson, senior, education, Rosharon, Tex.; Guy Ewing, senior, education, Prairie, Miss.; and Barbara Nance, senior, physical education, Greenwood, S. C. (not shown in picture.)

28 Tuskegeeites Named To College 'Who's Who'

A coveted honor is being shared by 28 Tuskegee students who will be listed in the 1957-58 "Who's Who In American Universities and Colleges." This brings to 48 the number of Tuskegee scholars named in the college directory for exceptional students.

The seniors were nominated by the Tuskegee Student-Faculty Council on the basis of their grade-point average, leadership in campus organizations and promise for future leadership. The school established eligibility for participation in 1948.

Honorees will receive certificates at commencement and Honor Keys from national headquarters. Students who will be listed in the 1957-58 issue and their hometowns are.

Scholars

Leahmon L. Reid, Rochester, N. Y.; Ralph White Birmingham, Ala.; Doris Nearror, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dorothy Hilton, Victoria, Texas; Vivian Sinegal, Port Arthur, Texas; Lodie Quinney, Pensacola, Fla.; Cleophus McIntosh, Beatrice, Ala.; James Davenport, Union Springs, Ala., Mary Jones, Eufaula, Ala.; Lloyd Harris, Decatur, Ala.; Gertrude Dallis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joe C. Thomas, Adams, Tenn.; Ada Thomas, Midway, Ala.; Holman Edmonds, Dudley, Ga.; Dorcas Davis, Tuskegee, Ala.

Others are, Joyce Reed, Starr, S. C.; Ralland Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; Sylvia Dunham, Tuskegee, Ala.; Carol McIntosh, Jamaica, BWI.; Elnora Guinyard, Barnwell, S. C.; Edward L. Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla., Geraldine Thompson, Houston Texas; Carol Joyner, Jacksonville, Fla.; Gwendolyn Simmons, Tuskegee, Ala.; Atlene Johnson, Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Robertson, Rosharon, Texas, Guy Ewing, Prarie Miss.; and Barbara Nance, Greenwood, S. C.

14n 1958

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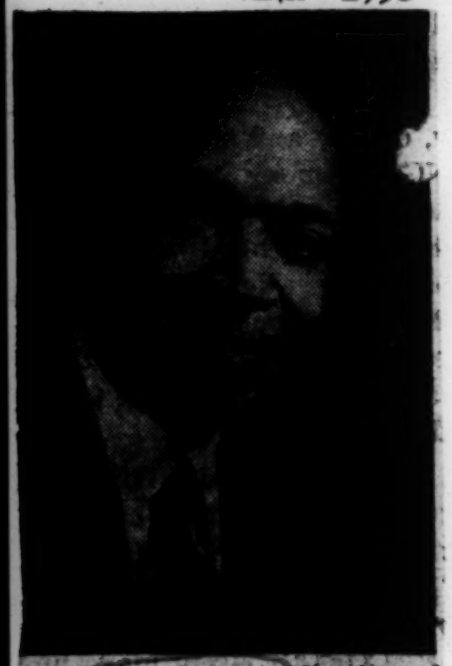


Claude A. Barnett, director of The Associated Negro Press in Chicago, who flew to Africa this week to renew advancement of African sources to keep pace with the rapid advancement of African nations in their surge toward independence. Ten years ago, before interest in Africa had become so general, ANP pioneered in the gathering and distribution of news concerning the Black continent. Barnett will make an exhaustive survey of West Africa on this current trip and will be accompanied by his son-in-law, Alvis Lee Tillman, candidate for his doctorate in French from Yale University, who will act as interpreter in the French-speaking colonies.

Archie Alexander, Former Virgin Islands Gov, Dies

Archie Alexander, former governor of the Virgin Islands and civil engineer, died at his home in Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, it has been disclosed.

Appointed by President Eisenhower in 1962 as chief executive of the Virgin Islands, Mr. Alexander lived to become one of the nation's outstanding figures.

His special engineering jobs included the building of the Tuskegee Airfield at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He constructed the 14th Street bridge in Washington, D. C., and other top engineering projects in that area.

He was one time of the board of trustees at Tuskegee and Howard University.

He was a graduate of University of Iowa.

It is said that when he entered the University, he was advised not to take the course in engineering. He did and when he graduated the institution is reported to have given him his first top job.

He was a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and once served as one of the Fraternity's national officers.

He is survived by his wife.

Archie A. Alexander Dies; Governed Virgin Islands

DES MOINES, Jan. 4 (AP)—Archie A. Alexander, sixty-nine former governor of the Virgin Islands and widely known as an architectural engineer and contractor, died at his home here Saturday. In 1928 Mr. Alexander was awarded the Spingarn Medal as the second most successful Negro in American business.

He was one of the early supporters of the Eisenhower-for-President movement in Iowa and in 1954 was appointed by the President as the first Republican governor of the Virgin Islands since establishment of civil government there in 1931.

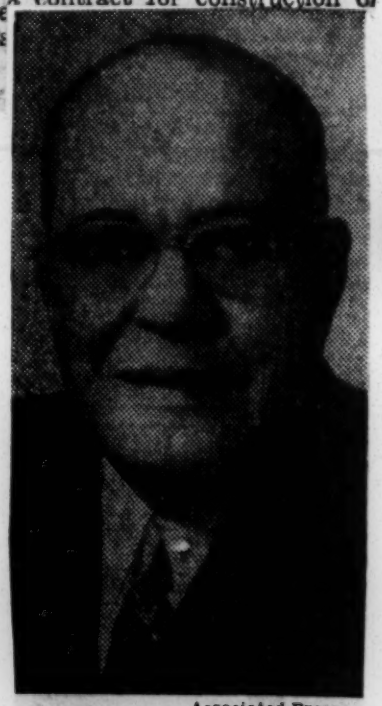
Mr. Alexander held the post only for a short time, resigning Aug. 18, 1955, because of his health. He became interested in the islands just east of Puerto Rico after his construction firm, Alexander and Repass, bid on several projects there.

His resignation for health reasons came during a House investigation of the handling of a contract for construction of a waterfront roadway on St. Thomas, one of the three Virgin Islands.

A firm composed of some of Mr. Alexander's former business associates was low bidder. Mr. Alexander said there was no improper action on the part of his office and said it was at his instigation that the bid and that of another contractor were rejected.

Mr. Alexander was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, the son of a coachman. He worked his way through the engineering college at the State University of Iowa, where he was a tackle on the football team from 1910 to 1912.

His wife and five sisters survive.



Associated Press

Archie A. Alexander

LATE A. A. ALEXANDER

Alexander Engineering Students At SUI, Tuskegee and Howard U to Benefit

By Staff Writer

Archie A. Alexander—the man who had done so much to aid and encourage talented, ambitious young men during his lifetime, made provisions in his will for scholarships to be established for engineering students at his alma mater and two leading Negro institutions of higher learning.

When an inventory was filed in Polk County probate court Thursday, April 17 it was disclosed the eminent engineer-contractor stipulated terms under wrich an "Archie A. Alexander Memorial Scholarship" would be set up at the State University of Iowa, where Mr. Alexander received his engineering degree, at Howard Univrsity, where he was a recepient of an honorary doctorate and trustee and at Tuskegee, where he was a trustee for many years.

Net Estate

Estimated value of the former Virgin Islands governor's net estate was set at $140,505.36. However, several years before his death last Jan. 4, Mr. Alexander had made other substantial provisions for his wife. In addition, estimates of other holdings were not definite at time of filing of the will and were listed as "token values. The executors, Mr. Alexander's widow and the Bankers Trust Co., said the total estimate is subject to revision pending further information about these other holdings.

Risiduary Trust

In his will Mr. Alexander directs the engineering scholarships be fi-

SEE PAGE THREE

anced from the equal division of a residuary trust after the death of his widow, Audra A. Alexander.

The residuary trust (remainder of estate after payments of gifts and estate expenses) is one of two trusts to be created under Mr. Alexander's will. The other one—to be set up in Mrs. Alexander's name—will be equivalent to half of Mr. Alexander's estate.

Tuskegee

The will also instructed executors to pay the $1,300 balance of a $10,000 gift Mr. Alexander was making to a Tuskegee Institute for an engineering department library.

Gross estate was estimated by the inventory as $225,505.36 with debts of $85,000.

Relatives

Mr. Alexander bequeathed $4,000 to a sister, Mrs. Mary Colleen Jones, of Chicago, Ill., and $1,000 each to four other sisters and a brother, Mrs. Edna B. Pinkhard of New York, N. Y., Mrs. Harriet Vines Hawkins and Mrs. Helen H. Lee, both of Chicago, Mrs. Doris B. Thomas of Philadelphia, Penn., and Harold C. Alexander of St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary

His will also left $1,000 to his secretary for many years, Mrs. Eileen Dickerson Dahltorpe, of 4000 Urbandale Ave.; $500 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of New York, for a life membership in his memory and 500 shares of stock in Douglas Glen Gardens Corp., which operates an apartment house project in Washington, D. C., to his nephew, William C. Donaldson of Chicago.

14n 1958

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MR. CLAUDE A. BARNETT

United Press

14n Donated

X

A Gift for the President

President Eisenhower receives a large copper tray, gift of metalsmith Fawzi Naas of Tripoli, "for achievement of his great desire in offering service to the human race as well as to his country in peace and war." The presentation was made at the White House yesterday by Claude A. Barnett, left, director of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago. At right is E. Frederic Morrow, administrative officer of the White House for special projects.

REPRINT FROM CONGRESSMAN FRANCES P. BOLTON'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE. NOTE: Mrs. Bolton is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Daily Activity Sheet. Mon. 1-6-58 Tuskegee Inst, Ala.

Dear Friends:

Again I greet you at year's end. May the deep joy of the Christmas Season fill your hearts with the sustenance of God's holy and sacred love.

We are privileged to live in an era of great change. I wonder - are we ready to "Sweep up the debris of decaying faiths, sweep down the cobwebs of worn out beliefs and throw our souls wide open to the light of Reason and of Knowledge - Quite unafraid to thrust aside half-truths and grasp the whole?"

Are we of the Free World who know we are God's children, who believe in his infinite wisdom and mercy - are we ready to go through the gate of the year into the unknown darkness beyond, certain that if we but put our hand into the hand of God - "That shall be better than a light and safer than a known way"?

May the Infinite Father of all mankind teach us the way to peace.

Faithfully yours
Frances P. Bolton

RECIPE FOR THE NEW YEAR

— • • • —

Daily Activity Sheet Thurs. 1-9-58 Tuskegee Institute Ala

Take equal parts of kindness,
Unselfishness and thoughtfulness;
Mix in an atmosphere of love;
Add a spice of usefulness,
Scatter a few grains of cheerfulness,
Season with Smiles
Stir in with a hearty laugh -- and
Dispense to Everybody.
-- Frances P. Bolton

14n 1958

TRUSTEE

MR. WINSTON CRAIG
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

There have been some reports that Patterson may also make a clean sweep of the prison system although at the moment Prison Director J. M. McCullough Jr. isn't under the direct control of the governor.

Craig Is A Marked Man

OF ALL THE state officials now living on borrowed time, and from all indications a lot of them are in that position, almost certainly the first one to go will be Winston Craig, the well-paid Negro who has chauffeured Alabama's governors since the days of Frank Dixon.

Craig is the lamest of the lame ducks, and he knows it. Perhaps it should not be surprising, but the demand among Patterson supporters for Craig's dismissal is tremendous. There seems to be a surprisingly large group of Patterson supporters who will hail his administration as a complete success if he does nothing other than oust Craig.

Patterson is well aware of this and he is also well aware of how simple it will be to fire Craig. It's as good as done.

The job will probably go to some member of the Highway Patrol.

There are many reasons for Craig's tremendous unpopularity among the white people. Not the least is the fact that he was (and perhaps still is) a deacon in Dr. Martin Luther King's church. Nothing more need be said.

NEGROES SEEK SCHOOL ENTRY

Shreveport Trade Unit Site of Request

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4 (AP)— Four Negroes seek admission to Shreveport Trade School, one of several state supported trade schools limited by law to white students.

J. W. Moore, director of the school, affirmed today that the four had asked admission, but declined further comment.

The Negroes are Robert Knowles, Ed Samuel Allen, Beverly Cook and G. F. Perrie. When making their application they were accompanied by Revs. L. D. Scott and M. M. Flynn, Negro ministers.

Scott is one of a group of Negroes who filed suit in federal court here last month seeking racial integration of the Shreveport public transit system.

Louisiana's trade schools are set up by the Legislature and operated on legislative funds appropriated each year. There are several such schools for Negroes, including one in Natchitoches, about 60 miles southeast of here.

State Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, said the Negroes' admission attempt was part of a pattern inspired by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People "to break down the social structure of the South."

Rainach, of Summerfield, said state law requires that Moore must refuse the Negroes admission.

A suit attacking Louisiana segregation laws applying to trade schools, Rainach said, is pending in federal court, but "our segregation laws are still considered legal" until the court's decision.

The suit, he said, was filed Feb. 24, 1956, in the Eastern District of Louisiana by Priscilla Angel and others. It named the State Board of Education and trade schools at Crowley, Natchitoches, Greensburg, Lake Charles and Opelousas as defendants, he said.

Rainach said a ruling in favor of the Negroes in the Eastern District, however, would not apply in the Western District without federal court action.

"By the time that could happen," he said, "we will have had time to pass more laws."

In applying to enter the Shreveport Trade School, the four Negroes sought instruction in sheet metal works, advance radio, dental assistant training and barbering.

11 File Suits For School Entry

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (UPI) — Eleven Louisiana Negroes filed suit in Federal District Court here last week seeking admission to Louisiana State university and the Shreveport Trades School which bar Negro students.

The suits, filed by three adults and eight minors, asked for temporary and permanent injunctions on prevent school policies and a declaratory judgment to define the rights of Negroes to enter the colleges.

The suits allege that each of the plaintiffs is qualified for admission to the schools but that when they attempted to register they were turned back because of their race and color.

Trade School Is Named In Second Suit

Two suits were filed in the United States District Court New Orleans on Tuesday July 29, by Negroes seeking admission to LSU in New Orleans and the Shreveport Trade School in Shreveport, Louisiana. The double barreled action suits were filed by A. P. Tureaud, NAACP attorney representing the students seeking admission.

The suit against LSU in New Orleans was filed on behalf of a score of students who sought admission to the new division of the University situated on Lake Pontchartrain and which is scheduled to open in September. Three of the plaintiffs - Mrs. Jamesetta Henley, Wilson Fleming, Jr., and Louis Radcliff are adults who sued in their own names, the others were minors represented by their parents as their "next friend." In the suit against LSU, the complaint stated that their applications for admission were turned down by W. R. Burleson, Registrar, who stated in his letter to the applicants that "Negroes are not admitted to said school under the laws of the State of Louisiana and the policy of the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University an Agricultural and Mechanical College."

In the suit filed by Ed Samuel Allen, Beverley A. Cook, Green L. Pearrie and Dorothy Simpkins, all residents of Shreveport, Louisiana, the plaintiffs alleged that they unsuccessfully applied to the Shreveport Trade School for courses in "Dental Assistant" "Barbering" "Sheet Metal" and other courses offered to the public. They were told by J. W. Moore, the director, that the school did not admit Negroes; that it was for whites only. They were allowed to fill out the customary applications but never heard from them.

Plaintiffs in the above suits seek a declaratory judgment, temporary and permanent injunctions and decrees ordering their admission to LSU and the Shreveport Trade School.

They are represented by A. P. Tureaud, A. M. Trudeau, Jr., and Ernest N. Morial, of New Orleans, Louisiana; U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, Texas and Thurgood Marshall, New York City.

No date has been fixed for the hearings on these cases.

Enrolls As Metals Fabric Student

Lew T. Hodgkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Hodgkin, 6607 Evans ave., Chicago, has enrolled as a metals fabrication student in the 1958 winter quarter at the Milwaukee School of Engineering.

Hodgkin, a 1952 graduate of Englewood High school, is a four-year Navy veteran who served in the Pacific.

The MSOE Admissions office reports that 191 new students have registered for this 1958 Winter Quarter, and a total of 1,576 new and returning students are attending classes.

School for girls to be integrated

p. 20140

BALTIMORE

The board of managers at the Montrose School for Girls has agreed to accept the wards at the Barrett School for Girls on a completely integrated basis, the State Department of Public Welfare announced Friday.

The 160-acre property of the Barrett School is scheduled for sale to the nearby Friendship Airport, to provide additional run-way space.

The recent sale of the Harbor Field airport in Dundalk by Friendship officials to the city's Port Authority is expected to hasten the acquisition of the school property.

Thomas J. S. Waxter, director of the Welfare Department, announced that plans were under study for the use of the state's training schools and forestry camps on a racially integrated basis.

Aft. 12-6-58

IN OTHER developments at a board meeting of the Welfare Department Friday, these announcements were made:

1. The Extension of after care service to the two Houses of Good Shepherd, thus providing such service to all children released from training schools in the state;

2. The razing of the old administration building at Boys' Village, leaving only Henson Cottage from the original institution;

3. The consideration of the Naval installation at Piney Point for a possible, additional training school location;

4. Proposed salary increases for the chief of Bureau of Financial Management (city); chief, division of Audits and Accounts (State), and for the assistant directors, city and State.

New School's Head Chosen

WOODVILLE, Miss. — The Wilkinson County Training School, scheduled for opening here January 1959, will be headed by Anselm J. Finch.

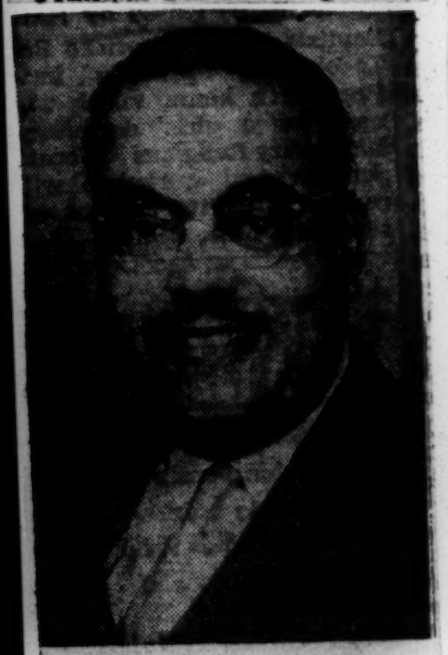
At present Mr. Finch heads the Finch High School at Centreville, which will be converted into an elementary school when the new training school is opened.

A new building is also planned for Centreville.

The new Wilkinson County Training School is being erected on a 52-acre tract. The buildings, all of which will be connected, will cover three acres. More than 80 teachers and workers will comprise the staff.

Grades will be one through 12, with an enrollment ranging between 2,500 and 3,000.

Principal Finch is a graduate



ANSELM G. FINCH
. . . heads new school

of Utica Institute, Campbell College, Rust College and Northwestern University.

In Mississippi

Tornado Tears Famous School

PINEY WOODS, Miss., Feb. 27 (AP)—Piney Woods Country Life School, one of America's famous experiments in education, lay largely devastated today by a tornado.

Roofs were torn from most of the large buildings at the school for underprivileged Negro children which Dr. Laurence C. Jones founded in 1909.

The twister struck just as students were leaving the dining hall last night. Even before they could run, some were caught by flying boards and pieces of buildings.

Among those hospitalized were Leroy Wynn, 15, with an arm cut, and Annie Rachel Griffin, 16, with back injuries. They were taken to University Hospital in Jackson, 25 miles north of here.

The large two-story main classroom building lost its roof and the second-story rooms stood with their tops open. The equally large dining hall was stripped of shingles, leaving the bare ribs of the roof structure standing like a skeleton.

A deep bite was chewed out of the girl's dormitory, a three-story building. The girls had fled to the basement on the storm's approach.

The exact monetary loss, or what steps can be taken to make repairs, was not known today.

Dr. Jones, the famed "Little Professor of Piney Woods," is 73 years old now but he was on hand late last night to see who was hurt.

Dr. Jones was 24 years old, had $1.65 in cash, a Bible and copies of how-to-farm magazines when he came to Mississippi in 1909 from Iowa.

A University of Iowa graduate, he had resolved to devote his life to the impoverished Negroes of Mississippi's "piney woods."

"Piney woods" was a derisive term then. It meant the almost inaccessible areas where Negroes and poor whites lived an existence of painful poverty.

Distrust of the easy-talking northern Negro was long in giving way. Ed Taylor, a wealthy but stubborn Mississippi Negro, finally gave the land for the school Jones wanted to build. John Webster, a white man who owned a sawmill, stunned the Negroes by giving 10,000 feet of lumber and credit for more. Poor Negroes gave what they had, mainly the use of their hands in erecting the first buildings.

All students work at Piney Woods, and the graduation exercises consist of demonstrations of skills accomplished. The annual ceremonies in the pine-surrounded natural amphitheater attract educators from over the nation.

Delegations from Italy, Africa, Abyssinia and all over the world have trekked to Piney Woods to see first-hand what Dr. Jones built in the Mississippi wilderness.

Mississippi Roundup—

Famed Piney Woods School

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Famed School At Piney Woods Hit By Twister

PINEY WOODS, Miss., Feb. 27.—(AP)—Piney Woods Country Life School, one of America's famous experiments in education, lay largely devastated Thursday by a tornado.

Roofs were torn from most of the large buildings at the school for underprivileged Negro children which Dr. Laurence C. Jones founded in 1909.

The twister struck just as students were leaving the dining hall Wednesday night. Even before they could run, some were caught by flying boards and pieces of buildings. Several were injured.

Building Loses Roof

The main classroom building lost its roof and the second-story rooms stood with their tops open. The dining hall was stripped of shingles, leaving the bare ribs of the roof structure standing like a skeleton.

A deep bite was chewed out of the girl's dormitory, a three-story building. The girls had fled to the basement on the storm's approach. The exact monetary loss, or what steps can be taken to make repairs, was not known Thursday.

Dr. Jones, the famed "little professor of Piney Woods," is 73 years old now but he was on hand late Wednesday night to see who was hurt.

Dr. Jones was 24 years old, had $1.65 in cash, a Bible and copies of how-to-farm magazines when he came to Mississippi in 1909 from Iowa.

A University of Iowa graduate, he had resolved to devote his life to the impoverished Negroes of Mississippi's "Piney Woods."

Painful Poverty

"Piney Woods" was a derisive term then. It meant the almost inaccessible areas where Negroes and poor whites lived an existence of painful poverty.

Distrust of the easy-talking Northern Negro was long in giving way. Ed Taylor, a wealthy but stubborn Mississippi Negro, finally gave the land for the school Dr. Jones wanted to build. John Webster, a white man who owned a sawmill, stunned the Negroes by giving 10,000 feet of lumber and credit for more. Poor Negroes gave what they had, mainly the use of their hands in erecting the first buildings.

All students work at Piney Woods, and the graduation exercises consist of demonstration of skills accomplished. The annual ceremonies in the pine-surrounded natural amphitheater attract educators from all over the nation.

Nigerian Principal Visits Piney Woods

A Nigerian grammar school principal arrived in Mississippi this week to learn what makes a school like Piney Woods Country Life School for Negroes tick.

Instead he got a first hand report on how Dr. Laurence Jones had kept the school going without aid from state or national government.

Rev. Jonathan O. Adeniyi arrived at the school 25 miles southeast of Jackson three days ago.

By the time he left today he had seen students repair the last of $250,000 damage left by a tornado last winter, and not a dime had been borrowed to do it.

Dr. Jones explained to the Nigerian teacher that most of the work was done by students, even down to the brickmaking. Materials had come from the campus.

Adeniyi is principal of a grammar school at Abeokuta, Nigeria.

He is on a four months tour of schools throughout the U. S. From Mississippi he was to go to Miami and back to Africa late this month.

He said he founded a grammar school in Nigeria 10 years ago, but offered little in the mechanical field except carpentry and agriculture.

If the chance comes to create another school, he said, it'll be built along the same line as Piney Woods. And Adeniyi figures he'll have one advantage.

Dr. Jones' school is financed by individual contributions. The Nigerian school is also private but it gets an annual government grant.

NIGERIAN VISITS PINEY WOODS
Dr. Jones, Rev. Jonathan Adeniyi
Daily News Staff Photo by W. C. Shoema

SEES STUDENTS AT WORK